This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

G338
v.188

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

VOLUME XXXIV.

NEW SERIES.

STANFORD LIBRARY

MDCCCL.

JULY to DECEMBER inclusive.

LONDON:

JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SON.

1850.

STAMFORD LIBRARY

LONDON:
J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS,
25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

154868

PREFACE.

At the end of the first twelvemonth of our renewed course we appeal with confidence to our friends for a continuance, and to the public at large for an increase, of their patronage and support. It is not for us to boast of what has been done, or to compare our claims to attention with those of our competitors in the same branch of publication ; but we would respectfully submit to general consideration the evidence of the character of our labours which is to be found in the volumes of the Magazine for the past year. If those volumes prove, as the proprietors hope they will universally be allowed to do, that we have striven earnestly to maintain our position as the ORGAN AND REPRESENTATIVE OF HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN LITERATURE ; if they show that the Magazine has contained a great mass of attractive and valuable articles, not upon trifles, but upon subjects which properly excite the attention of all persons of education and refinement; if they establish the fact that the Magazine is not devoted to dry speculation upon subjects of no importance or practical bearing, but to inquiries which have an interest in every house and family where literature is regarded even as a source of merely temporary amusement; if they evince that the Magazine is supported by writers of unquestionable name and eminence; that it has friends and correspondents wherever genuine English literature is understood and appreciated; that it is conducted with energy and liberality, with a true feeling for the dignity of literature and a correct appreciation of its manifold uses; if these things are apparent even upon the face of these volumes, we confidently hope that our appeal for a continuance and extension of support will not be in vain.

The circumstances of the coming year will stimulate all persons connected with the Magazine to increased exertion. Neither ex-

pense nor trouble will be spared during the whole year to make our publication worthy of the great events by which 1851 seems destined to be distinguished. "Looking before and after," we will endeavour to promote increase of knowledge and progress in rational inquiries by every means in our power, and especially by faithfully chronicling things present, and bringing to bear upon them the treasures of the past.

25, Parliament Street, Westminster,
30th December, 1850.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JULY, 1850.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Genealogical Queries; Hampden of Hartwell, the Pierrepont family, William Cogan, the Ogden family—Sir William Bruges—Gospel Oak—Taking off the hat to a Funeral—Lines inscribed on grave of Addison 2

The Maids of Taunton—Mr. Macaulay and William Penn 3

The Banquet of the Dead—Funeral of Francis I.: by Dr. Doran 9

Memoir of Vincent de Paul 11

Facts for a New Biographia Britannica:—Dr. Young's Pension, Betterton's widow, Rowe's widow, Dr. Arbuthnot, Dennis the critic, Gilbert West: by Peter Cunningham, Esq. F.S.A. 17

Colonel Mure's History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece 19

Southey and "The Aikins;" his injustice towards Mrs. Barbauld: by Miss Lucy Aikin 26

Continental Discoveries of Antiquities; Tomb of a Female Gallo-Roman artist: by C. Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. (*with Engravings*) 27

Account of an unknown Poem by Drayton: by J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A. 31

The Proper Division of "Twelfth Night" into Acts 36

Life of Dr. Andrew Combe 37

The Old Genealogical Oak Press in the possession of the Poet Wordsworth: by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. 43

Monumental Brass to William de Aldeburgh in Aldborough church, Yorkshire: by the Rev. Charles Boutell, A.M. (*with a Plate*) 44

Recollections of Lord Cloncurry; with a communication upon the subject from J. R. of Cork 45

New Window of Stained Glass in Ely Cathedral 52

Tradesmen's Tokens, No. VII.—The Toy at Hampton Court 53

The Library of the British Museum, and the Universal Catalogue suggested by "The Athenæum" 54

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTH. 57

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Fletcher's Notes from Nineveh, and Vaux's Nineveh and Persepolis, 61; Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, 63; Sir F. Dwarris's New Facts as to the Authorship of Junius, 68; The Lighted Valley—Annuaire de la Société des Antiquaires de France, 1850—Lodge's Ancient Art among the Greeks—Newman's Phases of Faith—Ledru Rollin's Decline of England 69

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—New Examination Statute, University of Oxford, 70; University of Cambridge—Dissenters' New College—Royal Society—Royal Asiatic Society, 72; Royal Geographical Society, 73; Zoological Society—Horticultural Society 74

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 74; British Archæological Association, 77; Oxford Architectural Society—Ecclesiological Society—Yorkshire Antiquarian Club 78

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Proceedings in Parliament, 79; Foreign News, 81; Domestic Occurrences 82

Promotions and Preferments, 85; Births and Marriages 86

OBITUARY: with Memoirs of the Earl of Roscommon; Hon. John Simpson; Sir Thomas Cartwright, G.C.H.; Sir G. W. Prescott, Bart.; Sir William Kay, Bart.; Sir James Flower, Bart.; Sir William Fielden, Bart.; Sir C. E. Carrington; General Orde; Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Buchan; Lieut.-Col. Patrick Campbell, C.B.; Capt. G. E. Davis, R.N.; William Roche, Esq.; M. Gay-Lussac; Henry Caslon, Esq.; Mr. John Glover; Mr. James Thom; Madame Tussaud; Mr. Richard J. Wyatt ..... 90—99

CLERGY DECEASED 99

DEATHS, arranged in Counties 101

Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 111; Meteorological Diary—Stocks 112

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with two Plates of a ROMAN TOMB discovered at ST. MEDARD DES PRES, in Vendée; and an Engraving of the MONUMENTAL BRASS of WILLIAM DE ALDEBURGH.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

G. E. A. inquires, "Could any of your readers inform me WHO WAS THE SECOND WIFE OF EDMUND HAMPDEN, OF HARTWELL, ESQ. brother of Sir Alexander Hampden, knighted by Jac. I. in 1603, one of the guardians of the famous John Hampden. His first wife, Mary, daughter and coheiress of — Ball, of Totness, co. Devon, died March, 1578, s. p. His SECOND WIFE, MARGARET, was buried at Great Hampden, July 18, 1603, "gravide," as appears by the register. By her he had *Alexander*, living in A.D. 1617; *Anne*, m. Sir John Trevor, whose son, another Sir John, m. Anne, eventually coheiress of the said John Hampden of Hampden; *Margaret*, m. Sir Thomas Wenman; *Mary*, m. Sir Alexander Denton; and *Elizabeth*. Mr. Edmund Hampden's will was proved January 31, 1605."

A subscriber would feel much obliged to any of our Correspondents who could clear up the descent of one of the members of THE PIERREPONT FAMILY. John Pierrepont, of Wadworth, ob. 1653, æt. 75, called on his gravestone in Wadworth Church, "gentleman," (vid. Hist. and Topog. of Doncaster, fol. 1828, vol. i. p. 252). Whose son John Pierrepont was; whether of Sir Henry who died 1615, or of a son of Sir George, died 6 Eliz., remains in doubt. His will shows him to be nearly related to the Earl of Kingston. He m. Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Michael Cookson, of Crookhill, whose family tree, if extant, might throw light upon the matter. Also, could any of our readers favour our Correspondent with an account of the genealogy, &c. of ALDERMAN WILLIAM COGAN, OF HULL, who founded a school in that town. His will is dated Oct. 1772, wherein mention is made of several cousins named Barlow, one in orders, one a Capt. R.N. and one a merchant at Madras. They appear to have divided a portion of his large property, but whether they were the Barlows of Yorkshire or not does not appear.

An old Subscriber is very desirous of obtaining information as to the history and seat of the OGDEN FAMILY. Dr. Samuel Ogden, the Woodwardian professor, and author of many excellent sermons (born 1716 and died 1778), and in memory of whom a mural tablet was erected in the cathedral church at Manchester, was a member of this family. There is a tradition that a person of this name hid King Charles II. in an oak tree when pursued by his enemies. A branch of the family that emigrated to America, probably about 1700, still retains in its crest and motto plain allusion to this story. Our correspondent will be much obliged by any aid in his researches in this matter. [Our correspondent should consult the will of Dr. Ogden, which contained legacies to his relations, and also the several authorities referred to by Chalmers in his life of Dr. Ogden in the General Biographical Dictionary.—EDIT.]

A. inquires if any of our readers can refer him to an account of a grand entertainment given by Sir William Bruges, knt. Garter King of Arms *temp.* Henry V. at his country house at Kentish Town, Saint Pancras, Middlesex, in 1416, to the Emperor Sigismund of Germany, King of Hungary and Bohemia.—The same correspondent also asks for information respecting an ancient oak tree called the Gospel Oak, in the Kentish Town field, under which tradition says that Saint Austin preached.

R. E. remarks: "In a paper entitled 'PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR CHRISTIANS,' published by Masters, and lately circulated very widely in certain parishes, amongst other questions for self-examination, such as, 'Do I uphold the Church?' 'Do I always pay proper respect to Her Ministers?' 'Do I abstain as much as possible from indulgence and self-gratification on all the Church's Days of Fasting and Abstinence?' there also occurs the following question. It is No. xiii. '*Do I take off my hat to a passing Funeral?*' The meaning of the other questions seems plain enough, but can any of your readers tell me what is the meaning of this last one? How long has it been, and upon what ground is it, the duty of Christians to salute a passing funeral, and what is the meaning to be attached to such salutation?"

The following lines have been inscribed upon a stone recently placed by the Earl of Ellesmere over the grave of ADDISON in Westminster Abbey. The lines are by Tickell. The Montague alluded to was Charles first Earl of Halifax.

ADDISON.

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest;
Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed
A fairer spirit, or more welcome shade.
Oh, gone for ever, take this long adieu,
And sleep in peace next thy lov'd Mountague.
Born 1672.—Died 1719.

Egerton, Earl of Ellesmere,
P.C. 1849.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE MAIDS OF TAUNTON.—MR. MACAULAY AND WILLIAM PENN.

FEW parts of Mr. Macaulay's recent brilliant work more promptly attracted attention and comment than those in which he considered and condemned the conduct of the great founder of Pennsylvania in connection with the cruelties and the tyranny of the reign of James II. This result was a curious proof of the power of Mr. Macaulay's captivating style, for, in truth, there was nothing new in the facts which he brought forward. His own information respecting them was principally derived from the papers of Sir James Mackintosh, and all the circumstances had been already stated by Sir James. The historical authorities respecting two of the charges had also been recently published by Mr. Roberts, in his Life of the Duke of Monmouth, and those respecting one of them by Mr. Wilmot, in his Life of Hough, and also by several other writers of more or less celebrity. But in the publications of these authors the facts had fallen to the ground almost unnoticed. The public ear was deaf to their charming. No sooner were the same charges re-echoed by the trumpet-note of Mr. Macaulay than every one was aroused to the consideration of them, and many persons who had been accustomed to regard Penn's name as "a synonyme for probity and philanthropy," at once deposed him from the place which he had occupied in their imagination, and, like idolaters converted to a purer faith, were inclined to destroy the image which had so lately been the object of their worship. The Quakers, however, did not abandon their hero so easily. A deputation from their body obtained an interview with Mr. Macaulay, in order to remonstrate with him; and we have now a publication * by Mr. W. E. Forster, a member of that same religious body, in which he grapples with the acute historian, and contests the ground with him step by step, producing Mr. Macaulay's original authorities, and examining the use which he has made of them with patient care, and occasionally with impatient and unquakerly sharpness.

The charges are principally three. The first relates to Penn's interference in reference to the punishment of the maids of Taunton; the second to his dealing with Alderman Kiffin; the third to his attempted mediation in the case of Magdalen College. We shall on the present occasion examine the first of them; but before we enter upon it we must say a preliminary word or two in elucidation of the peculiar and, in many respects, anomalous position occupied by Penn during the reign of James II. It requires explanation how it came to pass that the prim philanthropist, the leader of a sect which renounced and openly protested against all worldly vanities and distinctions, fluttered round the courtly frivolities which he professedly despised, and added a figure as singular as it was picturesque to the motley assemblies which thronged the court of the royal bigot.

James's interference in naval affairs

* William Penn and Thomas B. Macaulay: being brief Observations on the Charges made in Mr. Macaulay's History of England against the Character of William Penn. By W. E. Forster. 8vo. London, 1849.

had made him acquainted, long before his accession to the throne, with Admiral Penn, the father of the owner of Pennsylvania. The son not only inherited the regard which the hard impolitic Duke of York had bestowed upon his father the old admiral, but was drawn towards his sovereign by an attraction of which his father knew nothing. Both were members of persecuted sects, and both professed a desire for universal toleration; Penn sincerely, the king in all probability hypocritically. The sufferings of the persecuted members of the religious bodies to which they respectively belonged constituted a bond of union between the sovereign and the subject. Both desired the abrogation of the harsh enactments of existing laws, and over and above the personal regard which James may have really entertained for his precise and formal "friend," there can be little doubt that he used him and his sect, as he did the other Dissenters, as a lever to overturn the Established Church. Flattered and blinded by the enchantments of royal friendship, Penn had probably no very clear view of the full designs of the king. It might, one would think, have startled a good man to have found that he was sharing a favour which was partaken by such a person as Jeffreys, and it is not unlikely, that in spite of royal smiles, and the distinction which he enjoyed as being a channel through which the royal bounty flowed, Penn was not unfrequently amused to reflection by the obvious suspicion with which his conduct was universally regarded. It is easy to understand the unheroic weakness which refused to yield to such reflections, but at the same time that we condemn such conduct, as indicating neither strength of mind nor strength of principle, it must be admitted that Penn's power, whatever was its extent, was characteristically exercised for the relief of his persecuted brethren. When James came to the throne no fewer than 1200 Quakers were languishing in prison throughout the country. In a short time they were all released, and the letter-book of Lord Sunderland, the Secretary of State, contains many solid proofs of the peculiar favour which it was James's pleasure to extend to the whole sect. Nothing of the kind appears in reference to other Protestant dissenters, but there are many direct and authoritative interferences of the royal power on behalf of the Quakers. Letters were written to magistrates to discourage common informers against them, to exempt them from serving in offices which rendered it necessary to take an oath, to return their goods seized in execution under penal Acts of Parliament, and in various other ways to give them relief or secure them protection, on the ground that they were a people to whom the King had personally extended his grace.

This favour may be attributed to the influence of Penn. He received also special personal proofs of royal kindness. We will print an evidence of the fact, which has hitherto escaped attention. When James was in the full swing of his career against the corporate bodies throughout the kingdom, calling in question charters in every direction, the Attorney-general was instructed to issue writs of quo warranto against the chartered holders of lands in America. This of course affected Penn. His empire in the West seemed about to vanish from his grasp; but he was fortunate enough to procure exemption from the general legal persecution, and the following document will show in what manner. It is a letter from Lord Sunderland, the Secretary of State, addressed to the Attorney-general, and entered in his lordship's letter-book, preserved in the State Paper Office. (Domestic Various, No. 629, p. 337.)

"Mr. atturney-generall.

"Windsor, June 6th, 1686.

"Sir,—His majesty having, by order in councill, directed you to bring writs of quo warranto against the proprietors of Pensilvania, Carolinas, and the Bahama Islands, &c. in America, his majesty commands me to acquaint you that he has thought fit, for some particular considerations, to suspend the proceedings against the proprietor of Pensilvania, and accordingly would have you forbeare to do any thing further in that matter till further order from him; his intention being, nevertheless, you should continue to proceed against the rest.

"I am, sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"SUNDERLAND P."

Having thus exhibited something of

the position of Penn at the court of James II., we will now proceed to the story of the Maids of Taunton.

The 18th June was a day memorable in the annals of Taunton long before it became famous in the history of the world. On that day, in the year 1685, Monmouth, who had landed at Lyme Regis just one week before, marched into Taunton, then one of the chief seats of the national woollen manufacture, at the head of a company, rather than an army, of several thousand men. The people of Taunton, long celebrated for their resolute and manly character, received him with the wildest enthusiasm. His way was strewed with flowers; the windows were thronged with spectators; almost every house and every door-way was decked with some ornament in his favourite colour, green; and hardly a hat was unadorned with a green bough. An historian who was then a youth resident in the neighbourhood, declares, that "one would have thought the people's wits were flown away in the flights of their joy."* But the day following was still more important in reference to the subject before us. On Friday the 19th June, the popular favour exhibited itself in a little scene which would have been long ago overwhelmed by ridicule if it had not been for the melancholy consequences by which it was followed. Two school-mistresses at Taunton, Mary Blake and Susanna Musgrave, partook of the general fervour in behalf of Monmouth. They engaged their scholars in adorning standards for the Protestant champion, and waited upon him in procession to present the results of their labours. Twenty-five scholars, many of them children about eight and ten years of age, accompanied their mistresses to the Duke's lodgings. Mary Blake walked at their head, bearing in one hand a naked sword, and in the other a Bible. Each child followed in turn with the banner which she had embroidered; one, which was borne by a certain Mary Mead, being "a golden flag" inscribed J. R., ornamented with a crown, and surrounded by a fringe of lace. Monmouth received these Maids of Taunton with the most winning courtesy. When the Bible was handed to him, he declared that he had taken arms to defend the truths contained in that holy book, and was ready to seal his devotion to them with his blood. He mounted his horse, and paraded through the town exhibiting the offerings which had been made to him, and followed by his youthful standard-bearers. Full particulars of this incident were duly chronicled and reported by the adherents of the King, and when the day of vengeance arrived the Maids of Taunton were not forgotten. Several of them — probably all that could be found—were thrown into prison. Mary Blake the schoolmistress was committed to jail at Dorchester. The small pox was raging there. She caught the infection and died. When the judges were on their bloody circuit, one of the poor girls who had hitherto contrived to evade pursuit surrendered herself in open court, and begged for mercy of the judge. Jeffreys darted on her one of his fiercest scowls, and in a voice of "raving commanded the gaoler to take her away." Terrified by the looks and language of the legal monster, the poor innocent "pulled her hood over her face and fell a-weeping." The gaoler hurried her off to a loathsome dungeon, where in a few hours she expired of mere fright and horror.

After the more important criminals had been dealt with, the King issued a general pardon, but these poor children were excepted from its operation, and in due time their turn for punishment arrived. The first tidings we learn of them are contained in a letter from Charles, the sixth or, as he is customarily termed, the proud, Duke of Somerset, to Sir Francis Warre, Bart. of Hestercombe, in the neighbourhood of Taunton. The Duke inclosed to Sir Francis a list of the Taunton Maids, and directed him, if any of them were not already in custody, to procure them to be secured, and also to send to his grace such information respecting them as might serve for the guidance of "some friends" of the Duke's, who had it in mind to procure from the King a grant of the profit

* Oldmixon, Hist. Stuarts, p. 702. And see the histories of Fox, Mackintosh, and Macaulay, and Roberts's Life of Monmouth, i. 301.

arising from selling them pardons. The letter ran as follows :—

"I doe here send you a list of the Taunton Maydes, you being soe nere to Taunton makes me think that you know some of them, therefore pray send me word by the first opertunity whether any of these are in custody, and whoe they are; and if any one of these are not in custody lett them be secured, especially the schoole mistresse; and likewise send me word if you know any one of these, because there are some friends of mine that I believe upon easy terms might get theire pardon of the King. Pray send me an answer by the first opertunity, and in so doing this you will oblige your

"humble servant,

"Somerset."

"London, Dec. 12, 1685."

[The address torn off.*]

Sir Francis's answer does not appear, nor have we another letter which was written by the Duke about the end of December, in which he informed the Baronet, that his grace's friends alluded to in his last letter, were the maids of honour in attendance upon her majesty, and that since that time these ladies had, with very unfeminine inhumanity, procured the King to grant them, as a Christmas box, such fines as could be wrung out of the parents of these poor children. His grace also went on to request Sir Francis to take in hand the business of negotiating and collecting these fines for the maids of honour. It was a business which a man of ordinary humanity would avoid, and one cannot doubt that Sir Francis was delighted to be able to reply, that the work was already in the more fitting hands of Mr. Bird, the town clerk of Taunton. But the Taunton legal official was not approved as an agent by the maids of honour. The Duke probably led the ladies to believe that the higher influence of Sir Francis would be more likely to be productive, and on the 14th January 1685-6 the Duke again urged him to proceed with his discreditable commission. The following is the letter :—

"I have acquainted the Maydes of Honour with this buisinesse of Mr. Birde, and they do all say that he never had any authority from them to proceede in this matter, and that they have this post writt to him not to trouble himself any more in this affaire; so that if you will proceede in this matter, according to my former letter, you will infinitely oblige

"your humble servant,

"Somerset.

"Jan. 14, 1685.

"If you can secure any of them pray doe, and lett me have account of this letter as soon as you can.

"For Sir Francisse Warre, Bart.

"To be left at the post-house in Taunton, Somersetsh."†

After the lapse of a week, and probably after the receipt of a letter from Sir Francis urging inability to execute the commission on account of his not being on the spot, the Duke wrote again, suggesting that some person recommended by Sir Francis should be appointed to "bustle and stir about to ease" Sir Francis, and requesting him to name such a person. The Duke also urged promptitude, and threatened that the maids of honour would proceed to outlawry if a reasonable sum, that is, as he considered, 7000*l.*, was not paid without delay: but we will give the whole letter.

"We have here thought fitt that things would be better managed if there was a letter of atturney given to some body (that you should think fitt and capable of) for to ayde and assist you in it, that there may be no other to transact this buisenesse but your selfe and another of your recommending that should bussle and stir about to ease you; if that you know of any such man that you can trust, pray lett me know it by the first opertunity, that the Maydes of Honour may signe his letter of atturney. Pray lett them know that if they do thus put it off from time to time, that the Maydes of Honour are resolvid to sue them to an outlary, so that pray do you advise them to comply with what is reasonable (which I think 7000 is) for them. I must beg a thousand times over your pardon for giving you this trouble, and will never omitt anything wherein I can serve you.

"Sir, I am,

"Your very humble servant,

"Somerset.

"London, Jan. 21, 1685-6.

"For Sir Francisse Warre, Bart.

"To be left at the post-house in Taunton, Somersetts."‡

---

* Toulmin's Hist. Taunton, ed. Savage, p. 531, n.

† Ibid. p. 532, n. ‡ Ibid.

Thus driven, Sir Francis Warre positively excused himself from further interference, representing to the Duke that the schoolmistress (that is, Susanna Musgrave, the only one then surviving) was a woman of mean birth, and that the scholars worked the banners by her orders, without knowing of any offence. But the maids of honour were not to be thus foiled of their Christmas-box. Another agent must be found, and it was at this point, it is thought, that the great Quaker stepped upon the scene. There exists in the State Paper Office, in that letter-book of Lord Sunderland's to which we have already referred, a letter in the following words:

"Whitehall, February, 13th, 1685-6.

"Mr. Penne,—Her majesties Maids of Honour having acquainted me that they designe to employ you and Mr. Walden in making a composition with the relations of the Maids of Taunton for the high misdemeanor they have been guilty of, I do at their request hereby let you know, that his * majesty has been pleased to give their fines to the said Maids of Honour, and therefore recommend it to Mr. Walden and you to make the most advantageous composition you can in their behalfe.

"I am, sir,
"Your humble servant,
"SUNDERLAND P."

This letter tells its own tale. The maids of honour, foiled in their endeavour to interest Sir Francis Warre through the influence of the Duke of Somerset, made an attempt to procure the services of "Mr. Penne" and Mr. Walden. These gentlemen were to do that dirty work which had been repudiated by the Member for Bridgewater, and had been taken out of the hands of the town clerk of Taunton; and they were urged by the President of the Council to do it effectually, that is, with hard heart and grasping hand, so that the Christmas-box of her majesty's expectant ladies of honour might not fall short of its anticipated amount. There is something discreditable even in having been thought of for such a service; but, without waiting to comment, let us proceed to state what further evidence exists upon the subject. There is a copy of one other paper in the State Paper Office, a Secretary of State's warrant (Warrant Book, vol. xxi. p. 219), designed to strengthen the hands of the agent of the maids of honour. It runs as follows:

"Whereas his Majesty, at the humble request of the Queens Majesties Maids of Honour, is graciously inclined to extend his mercy to those deluded young women, commonly called the Maids of Taunton, in the county of Somersett, who presented the late Duke of Monmouth with certain colours or ensignes which he made use of in his late rebellion in the west; It is therefore his Majesties pleasure, that those maids, or their relations and friends, who have compounded, or shall compound, with the agent employed by her Majesties sayd Maids of Honour, shall not be molested in their persons or possessions upon account that they have not yet obtained their pardon for the sayd crime under the great seale; and if any of them are or shall happen to be taken into custody for the sayd crime, it is his Majesties pleasure, likewise, that they be admitted to give such bayle for their appearance when required as the agents of the sayd Maids of Honour shall accept and approve of, nor are they in the meane time to be prosecuted or any wayes molested till his Majesty shall think fitt to declare his further pleasure. Given at Whitehall the 11th day of March, 1685-6, in the second yeare of his Majesties reigne.

"MIDDLETON.

"To all deputy Lieutenants,
Justices of peace, maiors,
bailiffs, and constables, and all
others whom it may concern.

"Like certificate to the effect above for Susanna Musgrave, Schoole mistris at Taunton."

Thus armed with royal authority, the agent of the maids of honour executed the shameful work assigned to him. The 7,000*l.* was not indeed obtained; the Christmas-box dwindled down to a comparatively small amount; from 50*l.* to 100*l.* was all that could be wrung

* Mr. Forster has here printed "*her* majesty" instead of "*his* majesty." This mistake, although not affecting the question against Penn, is calculated to introduce into our history considerable injustice against the queen, who has already been very severely handled for her share in the plunder of the rebels in the West. It leads to the inference that the Taunton Maids were "given" to the queen, and by her turned over to the tender mercies of the maids of honour, which certainly was not the case.

from the friends of each of the poor children, and even that was extracted with difficulty, and only after considerable lapse of time. Sarah Blake, the surviving sister of the schoolmistress who died in prison, obtained her pardon, dated the 15th July, and others of them bought their peace afterwards from time to time.

"Every one of them," remarks Oldmixon, who had peculiar facilities for ascertaining the facts, "was forced to pay as much money as would have been a good portion to each, for particular pardons. This money and a great deal more was said to be for the Maids of Honour, whose agent, Brent the popish lawyer, had an under agent, one Crane of Bridgewater, and 'tis suppos'd that both of them paid themselves very bountifully out of the money which was rais'd by their means; some instances of which are within my knowledge." (Hist. of Stuarts, fol. 1730, p. 708.)

These then, as far as they are known, are the facts. If any body can add to them, we shall be obliged by a communication upon the subject. Mr. Macaulay's comment is as follows:

"Warre excused himself from taking part in a transaction so scandalous. The maids of honour then requested William Penn to act for them; and Penn *accepted the commission*. Yet it should seem that a little of the pertinacious scrupulosity which he had often shewn about taking off his hat would not have been altogether out of place on this occasion. He probably silenced the remonstrances of his conscience by repeating to himself that none of the money *which he extorted* would go into his own pocket; that if he refused to be the agent of the ladies they would find agents less humane; that by complying he should increase his influence at the court, and that his influence at the court had already enabled him, and might still enable him, to render great services to his oppressed brethren. The maids of honour were at last forced to content themselves with less than a third part of what they had demanded." (i. 636.)

Now, taking it for granted that the "Mr. Penne" addressed by Lord Sunderland really was William Penn the Quaker, it may be regarded as proved that the maids of honour "designed to employ" him (in conjunction with one Mr. Walden) just in the same way as they "designed to employ" Sir Francis Warre; but where is the evidence which supports Mr. Macaulay's assertion that Penn "accepted the commission" of the maids of honour, and that he was the person who "extorted" the money which was received on behalf of those ladies? We are not aware of any such evidence. Mr. Macaulay does not refer to any. Nobody can find any. Why then should it be presumed, without evidence, that Penn "accepted the commission" which Warre declined? Nay, why should this fact, so discreditable if true, be presumed not only without evidence, but in opposition to the only fragment of anything approaching to evidence which exists upon the subject, namely, the assertion of Oldmixon that the composition with the parents of the children was effected by Brent, the popish lawyer, and his under-agent, Crane of Bridgewater. It is possible that evidence may ultimately turn up that Penn did all that Mr. Macaulay has imputed to him, but at present, and until some such evidence is discovered, the assertion of the right honourable historian is a mere guess, and a guess rather prompted by carelessness or prejudice than by charity.

Mr. Forster strives to throw doubt upon the identity of the "Mr. Penne" of the letter of the 13th February, 1685-6, with William Penn, the Quaker. We do not think the attempt successful. He suggests that the "Mr. Penne" may possibly have been the "G. Pen" mentioned in Pepys's diary under the date of the 4th April, 1660; or the "George Penne" who is said to have been the agent in effecting the release of Azariah Pinney, one of the pardoned convicts of the Monmouth rebellion. As to Pepys's "G. Pen," Mr. Forster has omitted to notice that the noble editor of Pepys has come ultimately, and we have no doubt accurately, to the opinion (v. 221), that the person alluded to was William Penn's father, under the title of "General Penn," which was at that time his proper designation. Our knowledge of "George Penne" is derived from Mr. Roberts (Life of Monmouth, ii. 243), who states that his information was founded upon communications received from a member of the Pinney family, but, at the same time, intimates a doubt as to whether "George Penne" is not a mistake for William Penn, the

Quaker. This doubt of Mr. Roberts's should also have been stated by Mr. Forster, and there should have been some further inquiry into this circumstance. Now that the matter has taken this turn, the fact may be very important, and should be fully investigated. Mr. Roberts should obtain us an explanation of it. If, as Mr. Roberts suspects, it was not a "George Penne," but our veritable friend William Penn, who interfered in the instance of Azariah Pinney, and was the agent in settling and procuring payment of his fine, the circumstance may be one pregnant with very important inferences.*

Further inquiry should also be made respecting the Mr. Walden, who was to be Penn's co-partner in the agency for the maids of honour. A Major Lionel Walden, M.P. for Huntingdon, is several times mentioned by Pepys. Brent seems to have been found by Mr. Forster acting as a pardon-broker at a subsequent period, but he and Crane of Bridgewater should both be made subjects of further inquiry.

Mr. Forster thinks that the word *agent* in the singular, used in the instrument of the 11th March, 1685-6, [not 1686-7 as printed by Forster, p. 10,] leads to an inference against the employment of two persons, as Penn and Walden, but is consistent with what is stated by Oldmixon respecting the agency of one person, Brent. But Mr. Forster has omitted to notice that, although the word *agent* is used in that part of the document, the word *agents* occurs a few lines afterwards in the same sense: so that that argument falls to the ground.

On the whole, we must say that we do not think the present state of our information justifies what Mr. Macaulay has written. There is no proof, in the case of the maids of Taunton, that Penn's integrity gave way before the attacks of "female blandishments" and "the insinuating eloquence and delicate flattery of veteran diplomatists and courtiers." We shall be ready to consider any fresh evidence which may turn up, but, in the mean time, we hold that, in the judgment of candour and fair dealing, the memory of the great Quaker is in this case entitled to a verdict of NOT PROVEN.

B.

THE BANQUET OF THE DEAD.—FUNERAL OF FRANCIS THE FIRST.

MR. URBAN,

SOME of those who have read with curiosity and astonishment your record of the banqueting ceremonies in honour of the departure of the Empress of China, "on the dragon to be a guest on high" (Gent. Mag. for June, p. 631), may not be aware that funeral rites quite as remarkable in their way, and in many respects very similar, were celebrated at St. Cloud and in Paris, when Francis the First "sped" somewhereward "far away."

The details are given by a witness or rather by a principal actor, a Gallic Li-sang. Pierre du Chastel, Bishop of Macon, has left a long narrative of the semi-gorgeous and semi-facetious ceremonies. This would occupy too much of your valuable space, but some notice of it may not be unacceptable to those curious in old ceremonials.

Francis died at Rambouillet on the 1st of March 1546. His body was in such a condition from the ravages of the most ignoble of diseases, that it did indeed seem "mockery" to enfold its rottenness in gold or any other glory. But notwithstanding much pains were bestowed thereon. After it had been embalmed, the royal corpse was transferred to the abbey of Haute Bruyere; and, sped thence by the prayers of the brethren, it was conveyed to St. Cloud and deposited for

* It is observable that, contrary to Lord Sunderland's usual custom, the letter of 13th February, 1685-6, commences "Mr. Penne," and not "Sir;" is there anything in this circumstance to lead to the inference that the writer knew that he was addressing a person who disavowed and disliked the customary forms of address?

a time in the house of the Bishop of Paris. There it lay on a couch of crimson silk, while around it four dozen monks, Franciscans, Jacobins, Augustines, and Carmelites, of each fraternity a dozen, stormed heaven in the dead king's behalf, and finally won it, as was not to be doubted, by violence of prayer. In an apartment adjoining, the effigy of the monarch, a wax figure, "faicte," as Pierre du Chastel tells us, "après le vif et le naturel," was extended on a large state-bed covered with a cloth of gold, the ermine border of which hung over the three steps of the platform on which the bed was raised. The counterfeit presentment lay with joined hands. It was attired in a crimson satin shirt, over which was a blue tunic covered with silver fleurs-de-lis, and a royal mantle, over the length, breadth, and splendour of which the Bishop of Macon expatiates with the professional minuteness of a man whose home might be in the Rue St. Denis: "Vous êtes orfèvre, M. Josse." Suffice it to say that all the glories that could be given by gold, silk, precious stones, and countless accessories artistically disposed, were given on this occasion. The scene was grandly prepared, and over it all two herald kings-of-arms kept solemn silent watch; — solemn and silent, that is, till the Li-sangs of the French court served the "imperial tea," which was done after this sort: Cardinals, prelates, lords, officers, and gentlemen took their places around the unconscious and glorified image, and for not less than eleven days the royal table service went on as though the king were really there and bodily profiting by the attention paid him. The table was royally spread at the bed side, and over the viands thereon a cardinal uttered a solemn grace without smiling. A gentleman in waiting then offered the "aiguiere," which I suppose was an "aqualis" or ewer, to the image of the defunct king; another presented a cup brimmed with wine; and a third gravely wiped the mimic lips and fingers when the repast had terminated. This banquet of the dead, into the numerous details of which it is impossible to enter, was enacted on a stage appropriately lighted up by funeral torches.

It was not till the 21st of May that the body was conveyed, with tedious pomp, lengthily told by our diffuse episcopal authority, to the church of Notre Dame des Champs, in Paris. The retinue was a strange one; not only was all the greatness of France there, new booted and spurred and fresh gilded for the occasion, but beggars, grooms, and kitchen officials swelled a train, which on reaching the suburbs of the capital was graciously received by the twenty-four town criers. To the church above-named were removed the bodies of the Dauphin and the Duke of Orleans, two sons of Francis, who had "mounted the great dragon" before their royal father. The effigies of the three were here splendidly feasted, carefully tended, and daintily wiped by the cardinals and gentlemen selected for the office. This done, the triad of couches were rolled to the church door, whither came delegates from all the districts of Paris to sprinkle them with holy water. Homage was paid, the cry of lamentation was raised, and "Strike the head! strike the head! strike the head!" was no doubt duly observed according to the French fashion of the ceremony. From Notre Dame des Champs the bodies were borne to the cathedral Notre Dame de Paris. The colleges sent their students to join the procession, and the ambassadors from the pope, from the emperor, from England, Scotland, Venice, Ferrara, and Mantua were there, "chacun d'eux conduit *par un prelat à cheval*," from which it is difficult to say whether the priest was in the saddle and the ambassadors on foot, or the contrary. However this may be, the procession moved to the music of the town criers, who rang their bells incessantly, giving rest to the iron tongues only when the criers themselves made announcement of the death of the king, and attributed qualities to him with such triple-piled mendacity, that if the angels heard it they must indeed have wept.

But the mendacity of the town criers was nothing to that of our friend the Bishop of Macon himself, when the latter stood a day or two after at the side of the vault (at St. Denis) into which the bodies of the King, the Dauphin, and the Duke had been let

down with attendant ceremonies that would have sadly perplexed even Mr. Farley, had that great master of stage effect ever been called upon to reproduce them. If, said the bishop, whose style Bossuet did *not* imitate, if literature does not give herself up to his praise she is an ungrateful hussey, "villaine et ingrate." He further told his astonished hearers that their late king was remarkable for his piety and purity, a fact which they certainly could never before have even suspected, and to which the circumstances of his life, as well as of his death, gave a pitiable contradiction. Sacred books, they were told, were the delight of this *roi gaillard*; science was his *only* mistress; over the realms of knowledge he reigned supreme; art was submissive to his will, and artists could not have lived but for his bounty; his eloquence was golden-mouthed; his poetry "for copiousness, grandeur of invention, grave magnificence of style, dignity, and majesty of measure," was —hear it, blind old man of Chios isle; hear it, tuneful Maro — above anything that could be found in Greek or Latin! Finally, there never had been and never would be a mortal man who might approach him in excellence! Thus closed the vault over Francis the First; and the monarch lay embalmed in the odour of lies until, after two centuries, his grave was violated by a mob who had less care for dead kings than for the gold which encircled their mortality.

JOHN DORAN.

Earl's Court, Kensington,
June 5, 1850.

VINCENT DE PAUL.

WHETHER this age be remarkable for the number and nobleness of its saints is a question which we must leave others to determine according to the ideas which they may severally attach to the character of sainthood; but assuredly no age ever showed a deeper interest in the lives of saints. That interest may arise from literary curiosity, from sectarian prejudice, from superstitious feeling, or from that which is stronger than all these, the religious element which is at work in those who, looking affectionately to the holy ones of the past, strive to urge themselves onwards in the path of holiness. Of course a goodness whose inspiration is example cannot be of the highest kind. The divinest virtues are derived from a far more exalted source, and rather offer examples than follow them. Yet in all seasons of the world's history the majority of our race must, in virtue as in everything else, be condemned to copy, from their inability to create. We must then rejoice that in the absence, if we admit the absence, of those beautiful and valiant enthusiasms which constitute originality in virtue, the desire is so ardent on all sides to revive the memory of the blest.

It is in the spirit of this philosophy that we would write of one of the most illustrious of French saints—Vincent De Paul.

This great man was born at the hamlet of Pouy, in Guienne, on the 24th April, 1576. He was the son of poor parents, and his father, who was a small farmer, sent him solitary to the hills at an early age to herd a flock of sheep. Though this employment cut him off from the world, it had not power to exclude him from growth in Christian graces. In him pity was the leading impulse, and became the mother of other excellences. Remote from the turmoil of social existence, and spending day after day in the most lonely of occupations, he yet could not escape from occasional spectacles of human misery. It became his custom, whenever he saw any poor unfortunate creature suffering from want, to give all the food he had with him, which sometimes happened to be his entire supply for the day, and thus voluntarily to force upon himself the pangs of hunger. His father more than once chanced upon him when engaged in these noble acts of benevolence, and was so struck by the unusual sight that he resolved to have his son educated for the priesthood, though to none of his other children had he given any educa-

tion at all. Vincent de Paul was nearly fifteen years of age when his father came to this resolution. He had not previously even learned to read. His industry, however, and his energetic consecration of his whole being to that path to which he seemed to have been led by the finger of God, soon enabled him to make up for lost time. Perhaps it was well for him and well for the world that his first education had been wholly in the school of nature. As the lonely shepherd, breathed on and gladdened by the free breeze, treading the wide wild heath, and gazing up to the open sky while no smoke of civilization shut out the stars, he must have acquired a knowledge of heavenly mysteries, a depth of meditation and a spirituality of vision, which he could not have obtained if placed in circumstances more artificial.

In his twenty-fifth year he was received into the priesthood. He was appointed to a rich living—that of Tilh, in the diocese of Acqs. But when about to take possession of it his appointment was contested in a court of law. His tender conscience did not allow him to dispute the point. He at once resigned his claims, piously convinced that in doing so he was fulfilling the will of God.

He had soon to undergo a much severer trial. In a journey from Provence to Guienne he had to pass by sea from Marseilles to Narbonne. During this voyage he fell into the hands of pirates, and was taken by them to Tunis. Here he passed three years in slavery, suffering the most barbarous treatment. He was sold thrice in the public market to different masters. His family did not know all this time what had become of him. The last of his masters, who was also the most cruel of the three, had renounced the Christian faith, and hated it with all the bitterness of the renegade. But the resignation and the piety of Vincent de Paul soon produced a strange revolution in the character of the cruel master. He became a Christian once more, both in belief and practice. His ferocity and all his bad passions disappeared; he treated Vincent de Paul as his friend; he chose him as his spiritual adviser. Not satisfied with offering him his liberty, he further planned the means of himself escaping with him from Africa. They set out at night alone in a frail skiff, with no other guide over the waves but their trust in Providence, and at length reached the shores of France in safety.

Vincent de Paul's only thought was now directed to the thousands who at Algiers and Tunis were languishing in the bondage from which he had escaped. He proceeded to Avignon to represent their wrongs and sufferings to the Pope's legate, and to interest him in their behalf. In pleading their cause he was unconsciously pleading his own. Montorio the legate conceived for him the greatest regard, and took him with him to Rome. Here he spoke of him in such fervent terms of praise that the ambassadors of Henry the Fourth of France expressed a wish to see and converse with the eloquent advocate of philanthropy, and by one of them he was ultimately sent to their king with a commission of some importance. Henry had many interviews with Vincent de Paul, and entertained towards him such profound esteem as to announce his resolution of raising him to the episcopal office. This plan was frustrated by Henry's murder.

But it was not this world's goods that was the object of Vincent de Paul's desire. And, much as he may have grieved over Henry's death, it could not be because it disappointed him of rich benefices; for the next time we see him he is devoting his spiritual services, his whole energies, to lessen the physical and other woes, to cheer the hearts and comfort the souls, of the patients in an hospital; who felt towards him the greatest gratitude and love. One day the Cardinal de Bérulle went to visit the hospital. The inmates immediately raised their voices to praise and bless that angel of mercy who, seen of none but themselves and God, had been standing day by day and night by night unwearied beside their beds of agony. The Cardinal, deeply touched by this outburst of feeling, interested himself so actively for Vincent de Paul that he was created almoner of Queen Margaret de Valois, and appointed to the parish of Clichi.

Having heard some time after this gleam of prosperity that the living of

Chatillon in the diocese of Lyons was so poor that no one could be induced to accept it, he at once concluded that it was the place above all most suited to himself. He resigned the offices which he held, and applied for and obtained the pastorship of Chatillon. Here he accomplished quick and marvellous results. In six months the parish was completely changed, the manners and the character of the inhabitants being transformed into the image of him whom Providence had sent amongst them. In Chatillon it was his purpose to live and die, and to prove to men, as he himself said, how great a thing a good priest is. But one more change in a life full of changes awaited him.

With exceeding reluctance he was induced by his friend and patron the Cardinal de Bérulle to undertake the education of the children of the Count de Joigny. Among these was one who afterwards became famous under the name of the Cardinal de Retz. Vincent de Paul passed the greater part of the year with his pupils in the country, at Montmirel, a château of the count. All the leisure time which his duties as tutor left him he employed in giving religious instruction to the peasantry. In order however not to diminish the fruits of their labour he chose their hours of toil for the communication of his precepts. While they were working for their daily bread he was scattering amongst them the bread of life. Vincent de Paul remained three years in the Count de Joigny's family. The count had charge of all the galley-slaves in the kingdom. This circumstance perhaps suggested to Vincent de Paul the idea of visiting the galley-slaves in the metropolis, which he did regularly whenever he happened to be there with his pupils. The sight of so much wretchedness excited his deepest, tenderest pity, and inspired one of those sublime resolutions which appear like madness to an age like our own. Without communicating his intention to any one he set out for Marseilles to become missionary to the galley-slaves there; and, such was the force of his words and the power of his example, that, according to the testimony of the Bishop of Marseilles, he caused the praises of God to be uttered by many mouths which had never uttered anything before but blasphemies.

Among the prisoners was a young man whom even the eloquence of Vincent de Paul failed to inspire with resignation. He had committed one single act of smuggling and had been condemned for it to the galleys for three years. The disgrace and the severity of his punishment and the separation from his wife and children made him inconsolable. Vincent de Paul, seeing all his appeals to the unfortunate creature unavailing, determined to obtain for him that for which he panted so much—freedom. But by what means? By soliciting and receiving permission to be put in his place. And for eighteen months—being the remainder of the young man's term of imprisonment—we are told that he was chained, and underwent all the hard work and harsh treatment of the other felons. How incredible should we have considered this incident if we had found it in a book of fiction!

To escape from the importunate admiration which this wonderful sacrifice brought upon him, Vincent de Paul hastened to quit Marseilles the moment the fetters of the galley-slave fell from his limbs; though, as his feet are said to have remained swollen all his life after, he carried with him wherever he went the glorious marks of what he had done and borne.

Shortly after he left Marseilles, Louis the Thirteenth, hearing of his heroic and holy deeds, created him Almoner-General of the galley-slaves. It might have been supposed that this appointment would have afforded abundant occupation to his activity and zeal. But we find him presently afterwards at the head of a vast organisation for establishing and consolidating missions in France and in foreign countries. Those of our readers whose studies and sympathies have been turned to such matters cannot have failed to become intimate with this important chapter in the history of missions.

We have already said that the source and substance of whatever Vincent de Paul did was pity. For ever memorable as a proof thereof will be an institution which afterwards was extended and praised throughout all Europe, that of the *Filles de la Charité*,

It was his inexhaustible feeling of compassion which sent forth these Daughters of Charity to minister to the wretched, the diseased, and the homeless. Assuredly never has an institution been so filled and fired by the spirit of its founder. All that those noble women have done to prove themselves angels of love to humanity has been nothing more than the simple embodiment of his counsels to them: —"You must have no other monasteries but the houses of the poor; no other cloisters but the streets of cities and the wards of hospitals; no other veil but your modesty; you must treat the sick and the suffering with all the care and tenderness that a mother lavishes on her only son."

A true and holy love is never at a loss for objects on which to expend itself. In returning from one of his missionary journeys, and when close to the walls of Paris, Vincent de Paul beheld a beggar occupied in mutilating the limbs of a child, with a view to its becoming an object of profitable compassion. Impelled by indignation, horror, and disgust, Vincent rushed forward, exclaiming—"Wretch, you have deceived me; at a distance I took you for a man." He snatched the child, which was a foundling, from the arms of the beggar, carried it through the streets of Paris, and narrated to every one he met the barbarous scene of which he had just been witness. A crowd gathered round him, accompanied by whom he went to that place in the metropolis which was allotted for the reception of foundlings, and where they were heaped and huddled together like beasts of the field. The greater number died from barbarous neglect, the rest were sold to beggars, to become instruments for exciting the commiseration of the public. The sight prompted Vincent de Paul to a good work, which he began at once. In the presence of the crowd, he took twelve of the foundlings, and, blessing them, declared his intention of keeping them at his own expense. This example quickly secured him the co-operation of his faithful *Filles de la Charité*. By their aid, and the contributions of friends, a large number of the foundlings were provided for; but there were so many more for whom no provision could be made that his co-operators became discouraged. What was to them a source of dismay inspired new hope and energy in him. He called together in the church of Saint Lazare all who were favourable to the grand purpose which now inspired him. By his command five hundred foundlings were brought to the church in the arms of the *Filles de la Charité*. He ascended the pulpit, and appealed so eloquently and effectually to the assembly that it was determined to establish without delay a foundling hospital in Paris. It was immediately endowed with a large sum, and gave origin to similar institutions in the whole of France and throughout the rest of Europe.

Paris was infested by forty thousand beggars, many of whom were so from necessity, not from choice. Vincent de Paul saw here a fresh field for his active, diffusive, indefatigable love. He threw into this work his whole soul, with all its religious zeal and all its boundless charity. The result was that such of the beggars as were disposed to be industrious had secured for them the means of living, and the rest ceased to find tolerance for their vicious laziness.

Champagne, Picardy, Lorraine, Artois had been devastated by long wars. The inhabitants of entire villages were dying of famine or of contagious diseases. The unburied bodies of those slain by the plague, by hunger, and by the sword lay scattered in the fields. Vincent de Paul procured the distribution in those provinces of more than twenty millions of livres, a sum equal to a million sterling.

He had not forgotten, as he grew old, his slavery in early life in Barbary. He devoted twelve hundred thousand livres out of the immense sums placed at his disposal for the redemption of captives, besides causing an hospital to be built at Algiers, and adopting means to improve their condition when funds were not sufficient to pay for their liberation.

He did also all in his power to bring succour and consolation to the criminals condemned to the galleys. Through his efforts an hospital was founded for them at Paris, and another at Marseilles.

We could fill many pages with an account of the numerous other hospitals

and philanthropic institutions which his immense and prodigious charity called into existence; but to attempt an enumeration of them without much copiousness of detail would have all the meagreness of a mere catalogue.

Nor did his great and yearning heart limit the gifts of his hand to his own country. Besides his efforts to mitigate the cruelties suffered by the captives in Barbary, he sent alms and missionaries to the Hebrides, to Poland, and Madagascar, aided the Maronite Christians oppressed by the Turks, and succoured the English Catholics in the time of the Commonwealth.

When Louis XIII. was on his death-bed, Vincent de Paul had a touching proof of the esteem in which he was held. Louis, sinking slowly into the tomb, and quite aware of his condition, thought he could not better prepare for eternity than by the counsels and consolations which so holy a man could give. He therefore, about a month before his death, appointed Vincent de Paul his chief spiritual adviser. Always accumulating good upon good and blessing upon blessing, Vincent here fulfilled a double office. In that chamber, where a king lay dying, a little child of five years old was often present. That child was destined himself to be for more than seventy years a king under the name of Louis XIV. Vincent de Paul, while incessant in pouring comfort into the father's soul, seized every opportunity of impressing on the mind of the son those religious truths which he conceived to be the best food for the heart of every man, the real strength of a monarch's sceptre, and the greatest ornament of a monarch's crown. It is said that Louis XIV. never forgot those solemn and beautiful teachings. Louis XIII. also derived as much resignation from the lessons in righteousness given in such interesting circumstances to his heir as from the words of peace, and hope, and joy which Vincent de Paul gave to himself. The sight of the child in the arms of Vincent de Paul inspired Louis with the idea of urgently exhorting Anne of Austria to consult the saint in all ecclesiastical appointments during her regency, which she promised to do, and faithfully kept her word. She placed Vincent de Paul at the head of her *Conseil de Conscience*, and thus was secured, better than by any other means, the nomination, while the regency lasted, of pastors and bishops animated by motives worthy of their sacred profession. As Louis's last hour approached he testified with much earnestness his anguish of conscience to his ordinary confessor. The confessor, one of those base creatures who think flattery acceptable to all men, and on all occasions, said to him, "It suffices to see with what piety the king looks at the crucifix in his hand to be convinced of the good understanding which exists between their divine and human majesties." Louis, disgusted, turned to the other side of the bed in silence, and, as soon as the confessor was gone, sent for Vincent de Paul, who consoled him as potently in those mournful moments of departure on the great journey as he had instructed him wisely during the weary weeks when he was preparing to depart.

Vincent de Paul took no further part in the troubles of the *Fronde* than to soften, as far as he could, the exasperation of the contending parties. Strange to say, it was during the anarchy which those troubles caused that his most fecund deeds of mercy were done, and his most splendid institutions of mercy created.

Whence, it may be asked, did the immense sums arise by which Vincent de Paul was enabled to do such marvellous things? It may with all truth be answered that they came from the magic of Vincent de Paul's own example and words; from his singular eloquence of heart and that boldness which love inspires. It was said by one of his contemporaries that men followed the movements of so pure a spirit as if they had been the orders of Providence. Out of many instances we may take these two. A lady called de Gras, who afterwards became the first mother-superior of the *Filles de la Charité*, placed in Vincent de Paul's hands more than two millions of livres to employ as he thought proper. Requiring funds for an hospital, Vincent de Paul called on the queen, Anne of Austria, to solicit her contributions. She said that the great misfortunes which had befallen France had left her nothing to give. "Have you not your diamonds, madame, and

has she who is queen any need of diamonds?" She immediately gave him her diamonds, but urged him to keep the gift a secret. "No," he exclaimed, "I must not keep it a secret; I have much good to do; and for the sake of the poor so great an example of charity ought to be known by the whole kingdom."

It was a saying of Vincent de Paul in whatever he undertook, "Let us only begin the work of mercy, God will finish it." And when in any new undertaking he had applied unsuccessfully to every quarter, he was accustomed to cry, "God's turn is come at last; the power of Divine Providence is about to be manifested."

Vincent de Paul had one other excellence in as great a degree as love; it was humility. As an example of their mingled force and beauty we may mention that to each of his meals he invited the first two poor persons whom he found at his door, gave them the places of honour at his table, served them with his own hand, and treated them with the utmost tenderness and respect. It is recorded of him, also, that in his extreme old age, having been forced much against his will to accept the gift of a coach from the queen regent that his labours of love might be less crippled by the burden of his infirmities, he could only be induced to use it by employing it to convey, as he went along, the sick to the hospitals, and the old and the poor to their places of abode. It is in harmony with these incidents that we learn that before each of his repasts he lifted up his voice to Heaven to implore a blessing on the good and honest peasants whose labour had produced the bread he was about to eat.

Vincent De Paul died on the 27th of September, 1660, as beautifully as he had lived. The church of Saint Lazare, in which he was buried, was destroyed during the reign of terror. At his interment, and in the midst of his weeping friends, the Princess De Conté recalled to them that one of the schemes of that apostle of mercy now departed was to open an asylum in Paris for the orphan children of poor artisans, and that those who had co-operated with him so long ought not to let that intention remain unrealised. It was immediately resolved to found and to endow the asylum. What nobler funeral oration was ever pronounced over a grave?

Vincent De Paul was canonized on the 16th June, 1737, by Clement XII. on which occasion twelve criminals, who had been condemned to the galleys for life at Marseilles, were, by order of Louis XV. set at liberty. Whatever notions we attach to canonization it was, in the case of Vincent De Paul, at least a proof of the reverence and admiration entertained for his memory. The documents relating to the canonization, which were published at Rome, occupy four folio volumes.

On the fourth of March, 1785, Cardinal Maury delivered his famous panegyric on Vincent De Paul. After listening to the eloquent cardinal, Louis XVI. directed a statue to be raised to the saint in the palace of Versailles.

The Life of Vincent De Paul has been written by Abelly, bishop of Rhodez, by Collet, and by others.* We have derived our materials chiefly from Maury's panegyric, though there the incidents are often disfigured by an excess of rhetorical embellishment. The moral of the life itself is, that the spirit of mercy in its grandest manifestations has always had a religious motive; that philanthropy severed from religion degenerates into formalism or fruitless theorising, or into fragmentary and isolated efforts; that it is as remote as possible from that charity which hopeth all things, endureth all things, and never faileth.

---

* Abelly's Life of Vincent de Paul was first published at Paris in 1664. It has gone through many editions; Collet's was published at Nancy in 1748. 2 vols. 4to. There is also a life by the Abbé Begat, Paris, 1787. 2 vols. 12mo. Cardinal Maury's *eloge* was first printed in the edition of his *Essai sur l'Eloquence de la Chaire*, Paris, 1827. 3 vols. 8vo.

FACTS FOR A NEW BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

Dr. Young's Pension.

That Dr. Young had a pension from the government we learn from Swift and Sir Herbert Croft. Swift says bitingly—

"And Young must torture his invention
To flatter knaves, or lose his pension;"

and Croft observes, in the Life which he wrote for Johnson, "It has been told me that he had two hundred a-year in the late reign by the patronage of Walpole, and that, whenever any one reminded the king of Young, the only answer was, 'He has a pension.'" The following warrant supplies the date when the pension was granted. It was given, it will be seen, by George I., not George II. as has been commonly supposed. The curious undated letter from Young to Mrs. Howard (Suffolk Papers, i. 284) refers to the continuation of the pension after the king's death:—

[Audit Office Enrolments, M. p. 529.]

"George R.—Our will and pleasure is and we do hereby direct and require that an annual pension of Two Hundred Pounds be established and paid by you from Lady Day, 1725, unto Edward Young, Doctor of Laws, during Our Pleasure, by quarterly payments, in such and the like manner, &c. &c. Given at Our Court at St. James's, the 3d day of May, 1726, in the 12th year of our reign.

"By His Maty's. Command,
R. Walpole.
Will. Yonge.
Wm. Strickland."

"To our trusty and welbeloved
Walter Chetwynd, Esq."

Betterton's Widow.

Cibber informs us in his Apology* that Queen Anne ordered Mrs. Betterton a pension for her life after the death of Mr. Betterton her husband, but that "she lived not to receive more than the first half-year of it." The following warrant sets forth the amount and the date of the grant. Her will is dated 10 March, 1711-12, but the day of her death is, I believe, unknown.

[Audit Office Enrolments, I. p. 199.]

"Anne R.—Whereas We are gratiously pleased to grant unto Mary Betterton, Widow, One Annuity of £100 to commence from Lady Day, 1710. Our will and pleasure is that you pay unto the said Mary Betterton, or her Assignes, the said sum of £100 quarterly from Lady Day aforesaid during Our pleasure. And this shall be to the Auditors a sufficient Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James' the 20 January, 1710, in the ninth year of Our reign.

"By Her Ma^ts^. command,
Poulett.
H. Pagett.
T. Mansell.
R. Benson."

"To Spencer Compton, Esq. &c."

The Widow of Rowe the Poet.

It is not mentioned in any account I have seen of Nicholas Rowe that his widow obtained a pension from King George I. The following warrant supplies therefore a new fact for any subsequent memoir of the poet. The pension was given, it will be seen, "in consideration of the translation of Lucan's Pharsalia made by her late husband, and dedicated to Us by the said Anne Rowe." The king was George I. The widow married again, and her second marriage (in connexion with her husband's epitaph) is commemorated by Pope:—

"Find you the virtue and I'll find the verse:—
But random praise, the task can ne'er be done;
Each mother asks it for her booby son:
Each widow asks it for the best of men,
For him she weeps, and him she weds again."

[Audit Office Enrolments, L. p. 630.]

"George R.—Our will and pleasure is and we do hereby direct and require that an annual pension of forty pounds be established and paid by you from Lady Day last past, 1719, unto Anne Rowe, Wid°, during our pleasure, by quarterly payments in such and the like manner as other the annual pensions and bounties established by Us and paid by you do and shall become due and payable, in consideration of the translation of Lucan's Phar-

* Apology, ed. 1740, p. 135.

salia, made by her late husband, Nicholas Rowe, Esq., late Poet Laureate, and dedicated to Us by the said Anne Rowe. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant, &c. Given at Our Court at St. James', the 8th May, 1719, in the fifth year of our reign.

"By His Majᵗʸ. Command,
SUNDERLAND.
J. WALLOP.
GEO. BAILLIE.
WM. CLAYTON."

"To our trusty and welbeloved
Walter Chetwynd, Esq."

DR. ARBUTHNOT.

Too little is known of the wise, the witty, and the good Dr. Arbuthnot. The following warrant of appointment throws new light upon his history. He was buried in the church of St. James's, Piccadilly.

[Audit Office Enrolments, I. p. 375.]

"Anne R.—Anne by the Grace of God Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To Our trusty and welbeloved Dr. John Arbuthnot greeting. We being well satisfied of your abilities and experience in your profession have thought fit to constitute and by these presents We do constitute and appoint you the said Dr. Arbuthnot to be Our Physician to our Royal Hospital, near Chelsea. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Physician by doing and performing all and all manner of things thereunto belonging, and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall receive from Us, the Governor and Commʳˢ. appointed for the government of Our said Hospital, or any other your Superior Officers, in pursuance of the trust We hereby repose in you. Given at Our Castle at Windsor, the 12th day of November, 1712, in the eleventh year of our reign. By Her Majᵗʸ. Command,
BOLINGBROKE."

DENNIS THE CRITIC.

Dennis was appointed one of the Royal Waiters in the port of London under the Commissioners of the Customs by royal sign manual warrant of 6 June, 1705, reappointed in the reign of George I. by royal sign manual warrant of 17 March, 1714, and allowed to sell out by treasury warrant of 21 March, 1715. The following warrant (as the more important of the three) is alone given.

[Audit Office Enrolments, L. p. 42.]

"After our hearty comendations,—Whereas his Majesty by letters patent bearing date the 17th day of March in the first year of his reign was pleased to continue unto John Dennis, Esq. the Office of one of the King's Waiters in the Port of London during His Majesty's Royal Pleasure, which said Office being now revoked and determined and the same granted by other His Majesty's Letters Patent unto Benj. Hudson, Esq.: These are to authorise and require you to make payment unto the said John Dennis or his Assignes of all such Sum and Sums of Money as are incurred and grown due unto him on his Salary of 52*l.* p. annum in respect of the said office from the time he was last paid to the day of the Revocation thereof by the Letters Patent last-mentioned.* And this shall be as well to you for payment as to the Auditor for allowing thereof on your account a Sufficient Warrant. Treasury Chambers, 21 March, 1715.

R. WALPOLE.
W. ST. QUINTIN.
P. METHUEN.
F. NEWPORT."

"To our very loving friend
Henry Ferne, Esq.
Recʳ. Genˡ. & Cashier of His Maᵗᶦᵉˢ Customs."

GILBERT WEST THE POET.

The following documents relate to West, the translator of Pindar, and to his widow, to whom a pension was granted of 200*l.* a-year.

[Audit Office Enrolments, O. p. 129.]

"George R.—Our Will and Pleasure is and We do hereby direct and require that an Annual Pension of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds be established and paid by you from Christmas last past One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-Five unto Gilbert West during Our pleasure in such and the like manner, &c. Given at Our Court at Sᵗ. James' the 20ᵗʰ day of May, 1736, in the ninth year of Our reign.

"By His Majesty's Command,
R. WALPOLE.
GEO. DODINGTON.
SUNDON."

"To our trusty and welbeloved
William Stuart, Esq."

[Audit Office Enrolments, R. p. 19.]

"Pursuant to His Majesty's Warrant bearing date 12 day of June, 1746, empowering the Paymaster General to ap-

* The letters patent appointing Benj. Hudson Dennis's successor are dated 17 March, 1715 (Enrolments, L. p. 41).

point a fit person to pay and discharge the Quarters of the Invalid Out Pensioners of His Royal Hospital near Chelsea with an Allowance not exceeding two shillings per diem.

"By and with the authority aforesaid, I do appoint Gilbert West, Esq. of Wickham, in the county of Kent, to pay and discharge the said Quarters at the allowance aforesaid, for which this shall be his Warrant. Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of April, 1754.

W. Pitt."

"Signed, sealed, and delivered (being first duly stampt) in the presence of

Samuel Campion.
Thos. Baugham."

[Audit Office Enrolments, R. p. 374.]

"George R.—Our Will and Pleasure is and we do hereby direct and command that an Annual Pension of Two Hundred Pounds be established and paid by you from the 5th day of July, 1756, unto Catherine West during our pleasure by quarterly payments, &c. Given at our Court at Kensington the 28th day of July, 1756, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign.

"By His Majesty's Command,
Holles Newcastle.
R. Nugent.
P. Wyndham O'Brien."

"To Our Right trusty and welbeloved William Hall, Lord Viscount Gage, Paymaster of our Pensions."

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF ANCIENT GREECE.

THE long promised work of Colonel Mure* will, we think, justify the expectation which its first announcement excited. Its ground is nearly unoccupied: its subject, from its relations to all classical and to most modern literature, is of general interest; and it appears at a moment when the political annals of Greece have been invested with fresh interest by Mr. Grote. Even the time which the author has devoted to his book establishes for it a claim to especial attention. It is the fruit, as we learn incidentally from its pages, of twenty years' application to one pursuit. Such constancy and careful elaboration imply the steady enthusiasm which excellence demands, and, as among the rarer attributes of modern authorship, should be estimated accordingly by the reader.

Colonel Mure, however, merits more than negative and circumstantial praise. He is a genial critic as well as a learned chronicler. His ardour for a favourite theme is uniformly guided and tempered by good sense. He bewilders us with none of the theories or paradoxes with which continental scholars so often delight to startle their readers. He writes for the unlearned as well as for the scholar, and one with "little Latin and less Greek" may extract from his pages much pithy and profitable matter. Colonel Mure, expatiating on the tale of Troy, is as pleasant a guide to the Homeric scenery as were Bunyan's shepherds to the prospect from the Delectable Mountains. Were we to choose an interpreter for the Xanthian marbles, it should be the author of the Critical History of Ancient Greek Literature. He is a true hierophant of the Homeric temple. The majesty and beauty of the Iliad and Odyssey have entered deeply into his inmost soul. He has an intense sympathy with its heroic action and repose. The similies are to him what the pictured pavement of the mount of Purgatory was to Dante. Simois and Scamander are better than the rivers of Damascus. He has in him a smack of Agamemnon's paladins, and relishes the wanderings of Ulysses as young men and maidens have in all ages relished the travels of Sindbad. He traces Homer's plots with as much zest as if Mr. Colburn had recently published a "Life of Achilles," in three volumes.

This is the right spirit for a commentator on the Ionian bard. We abhor dissertations on Homer redolent only of the lamp. The Iliad and Odyssey are no themes for the cloistered student. Like Shakspere, they need for an interpreter one who knows men

---

* A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece. By William Mure of Caldwell. 8vo. Vols. i. ii. iii. 1850.

and cities as well as books. Hence, for the most part, the merely learned Germans have misunderstood the character and conditions of the Homeric age. They brought nothing but book-learning to a subject which above all other subjects stands in the closest relations to nature and life. The difference between Colonel Mure's commentary and the commentaries of Wolf, Heyne, and Thiersch is the difference between mountain air and the atmosphere of a stove-heated room. By the one we are braced and exhilarated; the other makes us valetudinarians. Whatever objections may be raised against some of the details or the general arrangement of the volumes before us, we entertain no doubt that the chapters on Homer—more than a third of the work—will be universally acceptable, as well for their alacrity and vigour, as for their minute and solid information.

The following outline of the intended work, of which the present volumes are the first instalment, will exhibit the extent and nature of the task which the author has undertaken, not indeed without some natural misgivings that from its extent and completeness he may not be destined to bring it to the proposed end.

"The literature of Greece," Colonel Mure remarks, "classes itself almost spontaneously under six heads or periods, offering to the historian an equally apt arrangement of his subject.

"The first, or mythical period, comprises the origin and early culture of the nation and its language, with the legendary notices of those fabulous heroes and sages to whom popular belief ascribed the first advances in elegant art or science, but of whose existence or influence no authentic monuments have been preserved.

"The second, or poetical period, extends from the epoch of the earliest authenticated productions of Greek poetical genius, through those ages in which poetry continued to be the only cultivated branch of composition, and terminates about the 54th Olympiad (B.C. 560).

"The third, or Attic period, commences with the rise of the Attic drama and of prose literature, and closes with the establishment of the Macedonian ascendancy, and the consequent extinction of republican freedom in Greece.

"The fourth, or Alexandrian period, may be dated from the foundation of Alexandria, and ends with the fall of the Græco-Egyptian empire.

"The fifth, or Roman period, succeeds, and extends to the foundation of Constantinople.

"The sixth, or Byzantine period, comprises the remaining ages of the decay and corruption of ancient civilization, until the final extinction of the classical Greek as a living language."

The volumes now offered to the public treat of the first and second of these periods, and are divided into three books. The first comprises the mythical period, the primeval character of the Greek language, the foreign elements and influences traceable in it, its structure, genius, and early culture. A chapter on the Greek mythical legend, in which the author takes an opposite view of the subject to Mr. Grote, follows, and Grecian literature is brought down to the era of the Epopeia.

With the second book commences the poetical period. Its first chapter is introductory. From the second to the eighteenth inclusive, Colonel Mure discusses the subject of Homer. He next proceeds to the other poets who have taken Troy for their theme within the limits above mentioned, mingling with his critical remarks such scattered biographical details as the scholiasts and grammarians furnish. The author's intimate acquaintance with Greek epic poetry renders these chapters the most interesting section of his book.

The third book contains the general history of Greek lyrical composition, and closes with a dissertation on the early history of writing for monumental, hieratic, and literary purposes. When Colonel Mure deals with men, manners, and poetry, he always writes genially and forcibly. He is less at home in the domain of the philologer, and his work would perhaps on the whole have been better if he had confined himself to the literature, and excluded the language, of ancient Greece. He never writes vaguely except when discussing questions which belong to linguistic science. His criticism on the lyric poets, like his remarks on Homer, imply perfect intimacy with the originals and fine instincts for art. Sometimes, indeed, Colonel Mure labours under a disease incident to editors and commentators, that of magnifying commonplace into excellence. But we quarrel with no man's tastes,

and, if the reader thinks more highly than we do of the Greek lyrists as a body, he will the better appreciate the author's elaborate miniatures of Alcæus, Archilochus, Stesichorus, and Mimnermus.

There is, however, one point in Colonel Mure's arrangement of which we doubt the propriety and do not perceive the convenience. We mean his separation of the early history of Greek writing from the sketch of the mythical poets, and the Prolegomena to the epic era. The problem of Homer's personality, to which Colonel Mure justly attaches so much importance and has allotted so much space, depends in great measure for its solution upon the fact of the existence or non-existence of writing for literary purposes among the contemporaries of the author or authors of the Homeric poems. In this instance, therefore, the strict chronological order was not only the most correct, but also the most convenient, and the postponement of its discussion has all the disadvantages of an anachronism. As it stands, this dissertation breaks unseasonably upon the literary narrative, and has a desultory and unsatisfactory effect where it stands at the close of the third volume.

We are too much indebted however to Colonel Mure for his gallant restitution of Homer to personal rights to carp at minor points of arrangement. The vivacious stout-hearted Ionian, who had more life in him than a battalion of ordinary poets, has suffered at the hands of his German commentators the treatment to which a Roman bankrupt was liable from his creditors. One seized a shoulder, another a leg, and a third some more vital part, while each complacently exclaimed, that he grasped the original Homer. But this analytic or rather anatomical process was never quite satisfactory even to the operators themselves; for when they attempted to construct a new Homer, according to private fancy or philological theory, confusion of tongues fell upon them, and Wolf, Heyne, Hermann, and Thiersch, could hit upon no principle of union except an agreement to reject one another's hypothesis. As this is the most important portion of Colonel Mure's work, we shall need perhaps no apology for pausing briefly upon it.

In the year 1564 A.D. was born at a market-town in the county of Warwick a child, baptized as William Shakspere, the son of honest parents, and well enough to do in the world. In early manhood, or perhaps even sooner, the said William betakes himself to London, becomes a player, and an author of plays, some of which are extant and of considerable credit even to this day. The most competent judges of such matters, whether merely men of fine taste, or whether also men of sound learning and discretion, have for more than two hundred years been of opinion that there are certain general signs, inward and outward, whereby the plays of William Shakspere may be known and discriminated from those of any other play-wright, be his name Benjamin, Philip, or John, with certain additions of Jonson, Massinger, Fletcher, or Ford, all which parties are supposed at divers seasons to have entered into partnership with the said William. And these tokens are commonly defined to be superior fullness of thought, command of language, boldness of invention, art of metre, and cunning in moving tears or laughter. But whereas it has been found in the plays of the said Shakspere that he makes pertinent allusions, implying intimacy with certain crafts —to wit, the several crafts of the wool-comber, the schoolmaster, the scrivener, the justice of peace, the butcher, and others too numerous to mention; therefore it can in no wise have been that William Shakspere was ever one and the same person, competent to sue and to be sued, to marry and beget offspring, to be seized of goods and chattels, or to perform or devise any act as a single and substantive man. Wherefore we must infer from the above premises that the plays which are described as the plays of William Shakspere were really made by sundry of the same name, one of whom was a butcher, another a justice, a third a weaver, each of whom furnished his several portions, which, when complete, formed themselves into distinct concretes, intituled Othello, Macbeth, Hamlet, and others.

We have imagined a Wolfian hypothesis as applied to Shakspere. Not

a critic or a pit would deal with it more leniently than the critics of Queen Anne's reign dealt with Rymer, or the pit of Drury Lane Theatre dealt with Ireland's Vortigern. The theory of Wolf is not a whit more rational, and, had Greek continued to be a living language, Wolf's "Prolegomena" would have been met from the first with "inextinguishable laughter." Yet Wolf himself, the parent of this critical μορμολύκειον, was the most acute and profound scholar of his age, and his Prolegomena on Homer, radically preposterous as it is, contributed by its erudition and its shrewd insights into collateral questions to advance Greek scholarship more than any treatise of the time—so much mischief can a mere philologer produce when he steps out of his proper circle: so much good may be derived from the errors of a really learned man. The cause of the mischief was this: Wolf had great erudition but no taste; he dwelt among books, and never looked abroad upon nature or man; he dived deep into the alms-basket of words, and from that abysmal depth decreed what was possible or impossible for men to do three thousand years before he lived.

In anatomising Homer, Wolf not only dealt with the external evidence in a slashing inconsistent fashion, but left out of his reckoning many important elements and modifications of the question. He forgot the quick apprehensive genius of the Hellenic race, the rapid civilisation, the genial climate of Ionia and the Ægean islands, the active commerce of the Levant, the proximity of Phœnicia, the motherland of alphabetical writing to Europe, the contemporaneity of the Jewish monarchy, then in its prime and palmy grandeur, and the ancestral cultivation of Egypt, on which the first shadows of evening had not yet fallen. All these are as necessary ingredients in an argument of which the object is to prove that the Greeks could not write, as discussions on the digamma, on the original form of the Kadmean alphabet, or on the variations of metre and construction in the Iliad and Odyssey. But Wolf would have us believe that on the Syrian seabord men wrote and read like civilised people, but on the Ionian and Argive seabord they were as ignorant and helpless as if they had dwelt round the Bight of Benin. Nor is this all. For he confounds the European with the Asiatic Greeks, the tardier civilisation of Hellas proper with the rapidly matured civilisation of the Pan-Ionian league. The ignorance of a Bœotian bullock-driver in the 11th or 10th century B.C. is no warrant for similar obtuseness in a Smyrniote or Chian poet of the same age; and truly the European Greeks themselves were little beholden to Kadmus, if all he taught them was to cut monumental inscriptions upon stone or to scratch upon boards the decrees of their senate. But such are ever the theories of men who do nothing but read and write, and peer at the world around them through the spectacles of books alone.

Colonel Mure is well qualified to probe both the strong and the weak parts of the Wolfian hypothesis, since he began his preparations for the present work "a zealous disciple of the Wolfian school." Twenty years' diligent scrutiny of its doctrines have led him, as he informs us, to a thorough conviction of their fallacy, and, both negatively and positively, he has proved that the most formidable of adversaries is a former convertite.

We have written freely of Wolf, for whom, notwithstanding, we have a high respect; but *usque ad aras*. We love Wolf much, but we love Homer more; and his attempt to saw the bard into quantities, or to serve him as Medea served Pelias, with the expectation that his severed limbs could be boiled by any philological cookery into spruce rejuvenescence, is a flagrant act of treason to poetry and art.

We believe that Colonel Mure has correctly ascribed the heresy of the Prolegomena to the revolutionary epidemic which, at the close of the last century, extended from politics to criticism.

"The publication of Wolf's Prolegomena, or Prefatory Essay to the Iliad, in which his views were developed, took place during a crisis in the intellectual as well as political destinies of Europe. A bold spirit of speculative inquiry was then abroad, the valuable effects of which in exploding error and prejudice have been too often counterbalanced by the spread of

groundless or mischievous innovation. While the antiquity or universality of any doctrine was a chief attraction to sceptical assault, few but such as were fenced on all sides by impenetrable barriers of demonstrable fact were safe from the danger of falling at least a temporary sacrifice to zeal for some conjectural novelty. Wolf himself professed the scope of his argument to be rather to subvert the ancient fabric of opinion than to erect any solid edifice in its place, and the result has justified the figure. The publication of his Essay may be compared to that of a pamphlet, containing specious revolutionary doctrines, in a hitherto tranquil state, at the moment when the minds of men were ripe for political change. Unanimous in rejecting their old form of government, scarcely any two citizens can agree as to that to be adopted in its stead. A period of discord is followed by one of anarchy, and that, in its turn, by a gradual inclination to revert to the former system."

We now turn to the internal evidence of Homer's personality. It occupies more than five hundred pages, and contains a laborious and acute analysis of the structure of the poems and the genius of their author. In this department of his task the healthy idiosyncrasy of the English scholar shows to great advantage beside the scholastic dyspeptism of the German professors. To the latter Homer is merely a book and a theme for books; to the former he yet lives and speaks across the gulf of three thousand years, mingling his trumpet-song of wars and wanderings with nature's diapason of winds and waves. Colonel Mure's argument for Homer's personality and unity of authorship is substantially the same as Paley's well-known inference of design from the mechanism of a watch. He discovers in both Iliad and Odyssey a regular plan, a consistent development of it, and an internal harmony of structure. He detects, besides, dramatic precision in the character of the principal actors, and lively truthful observation of nature in the scenery of the story. If we except a few interpolations detected by the ancient grammarians and scholiasts, nothing in the texture of either poem is casual. Episodes such as the Doloneia in the tenth book, or the funeral games in the twenty-third, may have been added to the original draft, but they are added with design to attain or improve certain conditions of effect. But it is improbable and unprecedented for many poets to have worked so harmoniously apart and through a succession of ages upon the same design. Still more unlikely is it that they should have succeeded in it. The inference therefore is, that one and the same author produced the Iliad, even if the Odyssey were the work of another hand. Colonel Mure, however, from both poems, alleges very striking examples of unanimity both of diction and conception, which incline him to ascribe, as the ancient critics generally consented to ascribe, both the story of Achilles and the travels of Ulysses to the same author. This however is a very different question from Wolf's hypothesis. The doubt of the Alexandrian grammarians supposed that no single human imagination could embrace two such orbs of song as the Iliad and Odyssey. The scepticism of Wolf strikes at the very head and front of their original conception, and converts a work of the most harmonious proportions into a fortuitous mass of atoms.

Colonel Mure's sketches of the great chieftains of the Iliad have afforded us great pleasure. He points out numberless traits of character, of passion, and of sentiment which escape the cursory reader, and which it is utterly incredible that a club of Homers should have concurred to produce. It would be scarcely less absurd to fancy that Lear and Falstaff were designed by successive dramatic poets from Marlowe to Shirley. And it should be borne in mind that Achilles and Diomedes, Agamemnon and Ulysses, are far more distinctly portrayed than Orlando, Rinaldo, Charlemagne, or Godfrey of Bouillon. So perfect indeed in general is Homer's delineation of the Achæan leaders that the same personages, when adopted by the Attic playwriters afterwards, rather lose than gain by the transfer, although in their later forms they were sketched by poets whose personality was never doubted, and who had at their command ample materials for writing down their conceptions. Ulysses, for example, throughout the Iliad a valiant, although not a rash warrior, is represented by Sophocles in his "Scourge-bearing Ajax" as a shy cock, with decidedly a white

feather in his plumage. In the Hecuba and Philoctetes the prudent counsellor of the Argives plots and pleads like a sharking attorney. In the Iliad Menelaus is inferior in strength, but not in courage, to his brother-warriors. In the "Orestes" and "Helen" he blusters and then slinks away like Parolles. Now supposing the case reversed, and that the dramatic phase of these heroes had been the epic, how Wolf and his satellites would have pounced upon the inconsistency. Ulysses they then might have plausibly argued was drawn by one Homerid as a brave warrior, by another as more discreet than valiant, and more knavish than either. Accordingly the compiler from the original lays — Pisistratus or Solon — formed of the two extremes a tertiary Ulysses, who betrays his double parentage by being sometimes brave and sometimes pusillanimous. But the consistent character of Ulysses in both poems is fatal to such a joining process, and would be equally fatal in all cases where Homer has drawn the original, and the dramatic poets have copied it. Colonel Mure has also clearly shown that such keeping and unity are by no means confined to the broad outline of the Homeric actors, but are equally preserved in the more subtle shades and differences of their speeches and demeanour. Before we quit this portion of the subject we will add that the analogies usually adduced in confirmation of Homer's plurality are singularly inapposite. In the English Garland or cycle of Robin Hood, the hero of Sherwood and his mates are little more than normal archers and freebooters. We have no personal distinctions to record between Adam Bell and Clym of the Clough, and, stature excepted, none between Scarlet and Little John. Nor is the scenery of these ballads more definite than the heroes. Sherwood forest might be the Forest of Dean, and Nottingham might be Gloucester, but for the tenacity of local tradition. In the Cid again, Rodrigo Diaz is merely the ideal of a Gothic knight, Donna Urraca has none of the identity of Helen or Penelope, and the kings Garcia, Alfonso, and Ferrando might be Henry Pimpernel, or old John Napps of Greece, or Gyas or Cloanthus, nybodies anywhere, for any epic individuality they possess, like Priam of Troy, or Glaucus of Lycia, or Chryses priest of Phœbus. We do not adduce the examples of the Mort d'Arthur or the Niebelungenlied, because these poems have been undeniably worked up from older originals at no very remote date, and without much care for cohesion of either structure or characters.

We have left ourselves but little room for extracts from these volumes; but we must not part with Colonel Mure without affording the reader a sample of his quality, both as regards his criticism of the Homeric poems and his analysis of Homeric character. It is not easy to detach from his dissertation any single fragment which will not suffer by transplantation, or exceed the limits of our columns. The first of the following paragraphs will, however illustrate his views of the consummate art of the Iliad, and the second his careful and genial dissection of the dramatic character of its heroes. We take his examination of the "rhapsody," called in the old subdivision of the poem the "Prowess of Diomed," comprising the fifth and sixth books, according to the existing arrangement.

"I. The first line ushers the reader into the midst of a battle, without any notice of where or why it was fought, or who were the contending parties, by the announcement that 'Pallas there urged Diomed into the thickest of the fight.' Such an exordium plainly assumes, on the part of the poet's audience, a previous knowledge of a combat already commenced and interrupted. II. That this combat belonged to the few weeks of the Trojan war marked by the secession of Achilles is proved, not only by his absence from the field, but by several pointed allusions to its cause. III. The deities left in immediate charge of the interrupted action of the previous book were, Mars on the side of the Trojans, Minerva on that of the Greeks. At the commencement of this book, accordingly, Minerva's first care is, by a stratagem, to procure Mars's retirement from the field, and a consequent freer scope for the exploits of her favourite hero. IV. The leading occurrence of the previous book is the violation of the truce between the two armies by the treacherous shot of Pandarus. To this outrage Pandarus himself alludes in the renewed action, expressing his mortification at its only partial success; and his own death by the hand of Diomed forms an appropriate conclusion of his

career. V. Diomed defeats Æneas, and obtains possession of his horses. This prize, with the circumstances attending its acquisition, is afterwards repeatedly noticed by the victor. VI. Diomed successively wounds Venus and Mars. The latter achievement is referred to in the twenty-first book, by the injured god himself. VII. Minerva reminds the Greeks that, 'while Achilles fought in their ranks, the Trojans never ventured to advance beyond the gates of their city.' This statement is confirmed by Achilles himself in the ninth book, and by other heroes in numerous parallel passages. VIII. Diomed and Glaucus, after their dialogue, agree to avoid hostile encounter during the remainder of the war, and the compact is carefully observed in the sequel. IX. Paris, who acts a prominent part in the preceding and subsequent engagements, does not appear in that now described, having in the third book, after his defeat by Menelaus, been carried off by Venus to repose in his wife's apartments. X. Accordingly Hector, on his visit to Troy to propitiate Minerva, finds him loitering in Helen's Chamber, and orders him back to the field. XI. Andromache describes Achilles as the destroyer of her native city. This exploit is ascribed to the same hero in numerous other parts of the poem.

"That these coincidences could be the result of chance is incredible; and it certainly requires a wide stretch of sceptical credulity to believe that Pisistratus or any other primitive bookmaker should have possessed either the inclination or the means of interlarding his disjointed stock of materials with such a series of mutual references. The same species of interconnection might be exemplified throughout."

We have not room for our author's full-length portraiture of Achilles. But we hope the reader may be induced to turn to it by the following episodical sketch of the hero's friend Patroclus.

"Nowhere, perhaps, has the poet more finely displayed his knowledge of human nature, than in the adaptation to each other of the characters of his hero and his hero's friend. Between men of ordinary tempers, attachments are, perhaps, more easily cemented where there is a near similarity of disposition; but, with men of high passions and eccentric minds, the risks of collision are too great to admit of that harmony essential to the maintenance of strong personal friendship. A certain contrast is, perhaps, in every case, more favorable to a reciprocal estimate of character than close resemblance. There cannot, therefore, be a happier selection of the opposite, but not uncongenial, qualities which were here to be exhibited in such harmonious conjunction. Among the varieties of heroic character shadowed forth in the Iliad, the virtues for which Patroclus was especially distinguished were, benevolence, tenderness of heart, and amiable manners. This is the disposition which experience shows to be alone, or chiefly, calculated to secure the affections or influence the mind of such a being as Achilles. Yet, even under these favourable conditions, the Thessalian hero's impetuosity of temperament scarcely admitted a very cordial bond of union with an equal. It was necessary, therefore, that the relation between them, without involving any servile subjection, should partake of that between patron and client, or chieftain and vassal. Menoetius, the father of Patroclus, was a noble stranger, driven with his only son, by adverse destiny, from his own country, to seek an asylum at the court of Peleus. The young refugee had been educated with Achilles, also an only child, on the mixed footing of companion and dependant. He was the elder of the two, and the influence he had obtained over his youthful patron by his amiable qualities was such, that the last act of Menoetius, on sending him forth to the war, was in the presence, and with the sanction, of Peleus, to charge him with the duty of moderating the dangerous ardour of the myrmidon prince's temper. Friendship, indeed, were but a feeble term to express the feelings entertained by Achilles towards his beloved comrade, whom he 'honoured equal to his own soul.' In the hero of the Iliad, the tender, like the terrible, passions required to be made up of more than ordinary ingredients; and, in the fulness of his affection, were thus united personal respect, fraternal love, and reverence for the will of a parent whom he was destined never again to see."

We trust that Colonel Mure will be enabled to produce the volumes of this excellent history in quick succession; for should his work be destined to remain, like those of Niebuhr and Arnold, a fragment, the present generation can hardly expect to greet a successor in the same path with equal zeal, leisure, and information at his command. We have seen that he proposes to trace the entire circle of Grecian literature from its Ionian cradle to its Byzantine tomb. The fourth and fol-

lowing sections of his work will not indeed justify the minute elaboration which the poetic and dramatic periods require. But no one is better aware than Colonel Mure that the productions of the Alexandrian, Roman, and Byzantine eras respectively, although they no longer retained classical purity of thought and form, are little less interesting as records of the manners and speculations of later pagandom. Lucian, Plutarch, Dion, Chrysostom, and the Greek novelists merit attention second only to that which is due to the contemporaries of Pericles or Demosthenes. In these later and less known writers, the genius of the ethnic world began to make its first approaches to the genius of Christendom. The ethical treatises of Plutarch are the great magazine of current opinions and superstitions, many of which passed over with philosophy and religion into Christian literature. Lucian again, although he is generally regarded only as a humorist and a scoffer, contains passages more terrific in effect, and more approaching to the sublime, than any Greek authors, except the dramatic poets. Indeed if the Greek element in Roman literature be a subject of interest, the reaction of the Oriental and Roman mind upon the Hellenic is equally instructive. We look to Colonel Mure for a full and lively account of this latter harvest of the Greek intellect.

SOUTHEY AND "THE AIKINS;" HIS INJUSTICE TOWARDS MRS. BARBAULD.

[We willingly give insertion to the following letter from the valued author of the Memoirs of the Court of Elizabeth, &c. &c. Although called forth by the review of the second and third volumes of Southey's Life and Correspondence, published in our last number, p. 611, it stretches, in its application and consequences, beyond our review to the book itself, and, still further, to the grave question of the propriety of Southey's conduct towards a family several members of which were amongst his earliest and most useful friends.]

Mr. Urban,—Permit me to crave insertion in the Gentleman's Magazine of a few remarks on the "Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey," as reviewed in your last number.

"The Aikins" were not "proprietors" of the Annual Review. The ownership of that work rested exclusively with Messrs. Longman and Co. by whom the remuneration of the writers was of course determined.

The "many editorial tricks" imputed by Mr. Southey to Mr. Arthur Aikin consisted merely in the exercise of the just authority of his office to cut short digressions, and occasionally to strike out remarks made by Mr. Southey in that spirit for the display of which so much scope was afterwards allowed in other quarters. His own interference never went further with respect to articles sent him; he allowed of *none* on the part of the proprietors.

The graceful pleasantries of Mr. Southey on "Mrs. Barebones and her flaxen wig" may stand on their own merits; but it is right to inform the public that the critique on the tragedy of John Woodville, at which the author's friends took such high offence, was written neither by Mrs. Barbauld nor by any of her family. I can further take upon me to affirm that she lived and died without knowing or seeking to know by whom it was written; and certainly without the slightest suspicion of the incredible fact that it could have been ascribed to her pen by so accomplished a judge of style as Mr. Southey.

It was, however, partly on this surmise, partly on an equally erroneous notion that she was the author of a preface in the same review in which *nothing* was said of Madoc, that his *hatred* of this admirable woman was founded—a hatred profound enough to have delighted Dr. Johnson, and so faithful, that it followed her even to the grave, without having missed one opportunity, found or made, of aiming a shaft against her out of darkness.

The correspondence proves it to have been compatible with the moral code of Mr. Southey, to take revenge for any review-article unpalatable to

himself or his friends, on the writer, or supposed writer, by heaping abuse, right or wrong, on any subsequent work of his; the public having, of course, no claim on an anonymous and self-constituted judge for an equitable and impartial sentence.

I have seen Mr. Southey, young and as yet obscure, partaking with apparent satisfaction the simple but cordial hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld, and seemingly enjoying her delightful conversation. I have heard her, again and again, expatiating with generous warmth on the beauties of Thalaba and Kehama. I have heard many kind words of the author, and never a single unkind one, fall from her lips; unkind words indeed it was not her practice to utter of any one. Such has been her reward!

I am, sir, yours, &c.

LUCY AIKIN.

Wimbledon, June 7.

CONTINENTAL DISCOVERIES OF ANTIQUITIES..

VILLA AND TOMB OF A FEMALE GALLO-ROMAN ARTIST.

THE researches to which attention is here drawn acquire more than a usual degree of interest in the fact of their being of considerable importance in supplying materials to the scientific investigator of the useful and ornamental arts as practised by the ancients, as well as to the analytical chemist in determining the state of chemical science in remote times. They also afford novel information on ancient manners and customs.

The appointments of a Roman villa are in certain respects tolerably well understood, and it will be needless to touch further on this portion of the title of our present remarks than to describe the most striking feature in the discovery, that of the mural paintings; the disclosures which warrant the announcement that the grave of a lady who, if she did not exercise the art of painting as a profession, must have been a zealous amateur, has been identified, will be regarded with keen interest by the antiquary, and with curiosity by all, except the stolid and the worldly-minded, for whom neither the facts nor the sentiment of antiquity have any charms.

A short time since, at St. Médard-des-Prés (Vendée), accidental circumstances brought to light the ruins of a Roman villa, which, it appeared, had undergone several reparations; that is to say, it was very evident the original building either had decayed from the effects of time or violence, and the site had been built upon once if not twice. The last overthrow of the building seemed the result of sudden and rough force, and to this cause may be attributed the preservation of masses of painted coatings of walls which were recovered from the *debris*, mutilated and shattered of course, but still sufficiently perfect to admit either of restoration, or of determination as to character and subject. The memorable eruption of Vesuvius which in the days of Titus converted two great cities into sepulchres has contributed largely to our acquaintance with the domestic life of the Romans in their native country. The paintings from Pompeii and Herculaneum are among the most valuable remains of these recovered cities, and have exercised the criticism of the artist, the skill of the chemist, and the admiration of the man of refined taste. While, therefore, these productions of ancient art are thus generally admired and studied, and particularly at a moment when the government of our country is encouraging the attempts made to resuscitate the decayed art of fresco painting, the ancient provincial examples, such as those discovered at St. Médard-des-Prés, become of additional value, as giving tangible evidence of similar processes, which were, it appears, as well adapted to our own climate as to that of Italy.

As in the decorations of the apartments at Herculaneum and Pompeii, the rooms of this villa were painted in panels, the centres of which were adorned with subjects taken from history, mythology, and private life, surrounded with arabesques and foliage. The larger sized figures, of which fragments have been preserved, consist of the bust of a female holding her hair

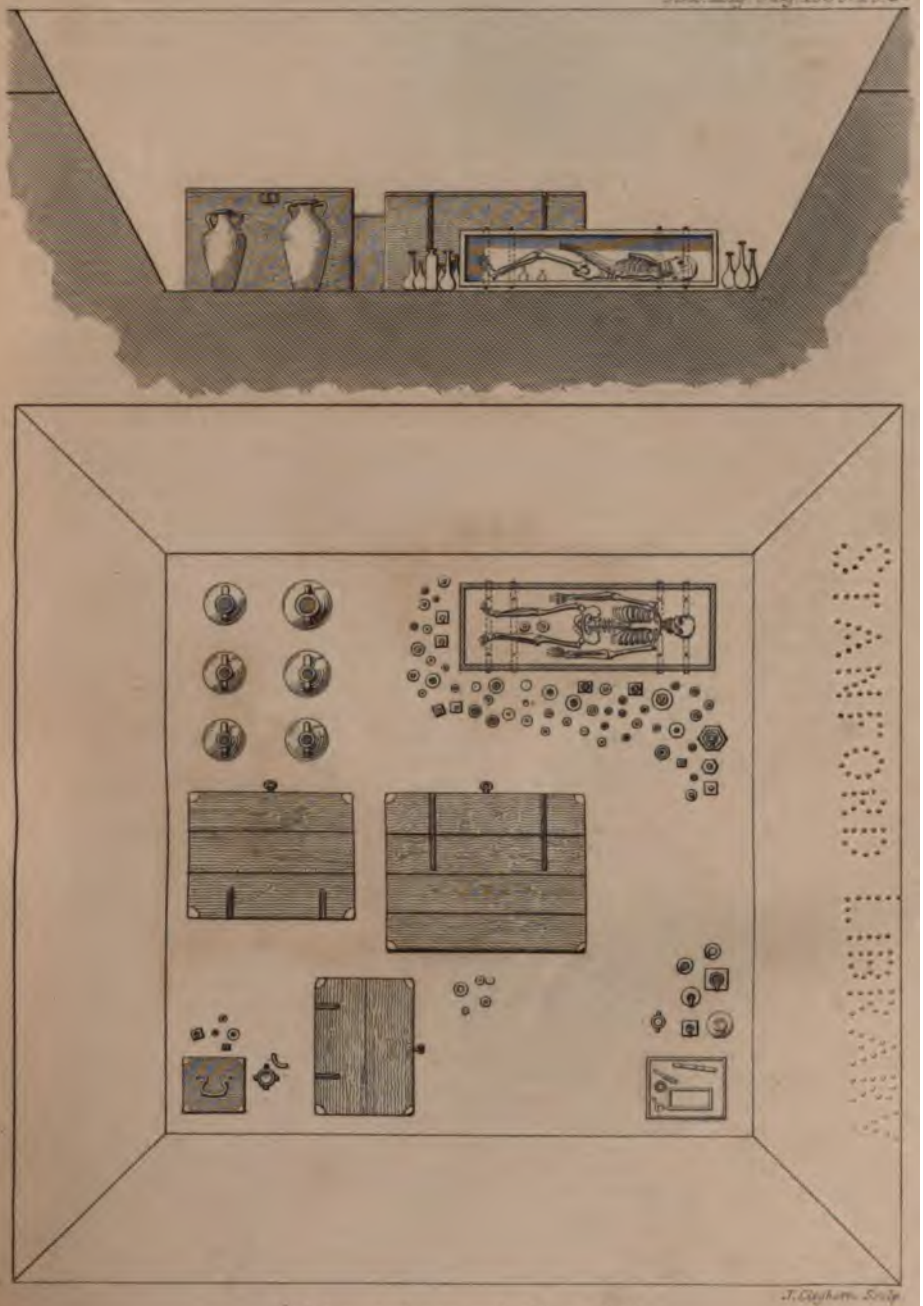
with the right hand, the gesture and expression of the countenance indicate that this figure formed part of a composition relating to some serious or tragic event; the neck, breast, and arm of a young female sitting figure; a beautiful head of a child; several limbs; a female foot sandelled; a large fish and a basket of mushrooms, forming part probably of some rural subject. These large figures are on a natural ground; those of smaller dimensions, on the contrary, are either on a red or a black ground. Among the most remarkable of the latter are, a cupid with azure wings carrying a yellow vase; the body of a male figure holding the reins of a courser; a net filled with fish; sea horses painted green, the nostrils, breasts, and legs of which are rose-coloured; these animals appear to have been attached to the car of some marine deity; to landscapes may be assigned a panther, a vase with an aquatic plant, two swans and a blue sky. Monsieur B. Fillon, to whom we are indebted for the preservation and publication of these remains,* asks whether the vicinity of the ocean may not have somewhat influenced the painter in this evident predilection for marine subjects,† which are not confined to the panels but run round the borders; thus several are ornamented with green tritons interlaced with seaweeds; stars and fillets in black, yellow, green, and red; a beautiful garland of laurel, from which hang jewels and acorns of gold; festoons of pearls to which vases are suspended, surround other compositions, and are enlivened by birds of rich plumage playing among the foliage.

The Roman wall-paintings discovered in England have unfortunately been in most cases in too shattered a condition to admit of restoration, particularly the superior kinds, in which figures have been introduced; but from the examples found in London and other places it is clear that the same processes were adopted as in Italy, the colours appear to be equally durable and brilliant, and the decorations are chaste and sometimes elegant. In Mr. Artis's "Durobrivæ Identified" is the restoration of the side of a room painted in panels divided by pilasters, the effect of which is agreeable, and the design not in bad taste. In all the specimens we have examined from Italy, France, and our own country, the uniformity adopted in preparing the plaister, the mode of laying on the colours, and the colours themselves, is most remarkable, and the apparent simplicity of the processes is not less striking, especially when the durability of the colours is considered. A bed of mortar formed of lime and sand forms the substratum; upon this was spread a coat of finer mortar, upon which, when dry, were laid the final preparations. Our own observations on the examples found in London entirely coincide with those of M. Fillon on the paintings found at St. Médard-des-Prés. The colours can be detached in extremely fine scales, and do not penetrate into or mix with the stucco. They are laid one over the other, as can be easily seen by removing them carefully with a knife, and their application seems to have been effected without the medium of any gummy, resinous, or gelatinous matter, simply by being mixed with lime in a humid state.

While M. Fillon was making excavations at the villa, accident brought to light in its immediate vicinity the tomb of a female artist, the skeleton of whom was surrounded by the implements used in painting. The grave was square, without any trace of masonry, being simply covered with some large stones laid without order. The corpse had been interred in a wooden coffin, and it was when discovered, together with the other objects in the tomb, surrounded with fine sand and earth turned quite black by the decomposition of organic matter. The entire contents of the grave were disposed as exhibited in the plan and section in our plate No. I. They consisted of a coffin containing a skeleton; glass vases of many sizes, and

* Description de la Villa et du Tombeau, etc. Fontenay, 1849.

† It is more probable that the artist was influenced by his own fancy, or his proficiency in depicting particular subjects. In inland places we occasionally find marine scenes and objects selected for the tessellated pavements of Roman villas, as, for instance, at Cirencester.



J. Clayton. Sculp.

Section and ground plan of the
Roman Tomb at S.t Médard des Prés, Vendée.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by the Internet Archive

1

Glass Vessels. Amphoræ. &c.

Glass Vessels.

3

T. Clayhorn. sculp.

Paint box. and implements for. painting.

Contents of the Tomb at S^t. Médard des Prés, Vendée.

of white, yellow, and other colours; six large earthen amphoræ; pateræ in terra cotta; a mortar in alabaster; a coffer in iron containing a colour-box, a small cup, a case and two small spoons in bronze, two instruments in rock crystal, handles of pencils and a palette in basalt; a large bottle in white glass filled with blue matter; small vials in white glass; an earthen vase containing terra de sienna and Egyptian blue; a vase in white glass filled with resin; and *debris* of wooden boxes.*

The coffin which had inclosed the corpse was made of planks of the walnut tree, bound with bands of iron, and strengthened at the angles with plates of the same metal, and at each extremity was a handle. The skeleton was ascertained to be that of a young female, apparently in the prime of life. The head was very perfect; the teeth white and in complete preservation. Upon the breast lay two teeth of the wild boar, pierced with holes to admit of their being suspended from the neck. Teeth of animals perforated for wearing on the person as ornaments or charms are not unfrequently found in ancient burial places.† Among the various objects from Richborough preserved in the museum of Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich is a boar's tusk neatly mounted with metal. It is very probable, as figures of the boar were carried among the military ensigns of the Germans and Gauls, that the teeth of the animal may have been worn as charms.‡

Around the coffin were placed about sixty glass vases of various shapes, colour, and dimensions, ranging from the large hexagonal wide-mouthed jar so frequently found in Roman graves down to the small slender-necked vials commonly known by the term lachrymatory. Some of these were stopped with wooden bungs covered with leaf copper. The vessels are of three distinct kinds; namely, of pale green, like those of the present day; others belong to the class of artificial crystals; a single example of a yellow colour is ornamented with white veins or streaks resembling the well-known Venetian glass, and a small cup of the same colour with a simple white fillet upon the rim. Six large amphoræ in red earth occupied an angle of the tomb. The several characters of these vases and amphoræ are represented in our plate II., Nos. 1 and 2.

In another angle of the tomb was found a wooden coffer. The angles had been plated with iron, and upon the upper part was a bronze ring of elegant form which served as a handle for carrying it. This appeared to have been a colour-box. It contained many fragments of vials in thin white glass, the yellow glass cup mentioned above, and a small clasp knife having a cedar handle neatly turned in a lathe, and a steel blade completely oxydized. By the side of this box was placed an alabaster mortar with its pestle. The form of the mortar resembles that of two which are figured by M. Cartier, jun. in the Révue Archéologique, 1846; and of one discovered in London.

We arrive now at the gem of the collection of this well-furnished tomb. In another angle lay an iron coffer the cover of which was so decomposed that it crumbled to pieces at the touch. It inclosed the objects represented in our plate II., No. 3:—A box of colours in bronze; a cup or small mortar in the same metal; a case containing two small spoons, also in bronze; two instruments in rock crystal; two handles of pencils in bone; and a palette in basalt. The box is rectangular and furnished with a cover which shuts into a groove. The interior is divided into four compart-

* Even in France the researches of the antiquary are occasionally obstructed by jealousy and selfishness. M. Fillon alludes to the dispersion of these remains from a struggle for possession by people who were most probably totally incompetent to understand the extrinsic value of the coveted objects. M. Fillon, however, had corresponded with the late lamented M. Letronne, who placed specimens of the colouring matters in the hands of M. Chevreul to be analysed, and his report is published in vol. xxii. of the Mémoires de l'Academie des Sciences.

† As for instance in the Derbyshire barrows, and in the caves at Settle in Yorkshire. See Collectanea Antiqua, vol. i.

‡ A Saxon helmet has been discovered surmounted by this emblematic figure.—Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. iv.

ments, having covers of lattice-work in silver which are raised by small rings. Each compartment was filled with cakes of colours of irregular form, not made in a mould, but desiccated in small quantities on a plain surface. From M. Chevreul's analysis it appears that these colours were chiefly green, orange, and grey.

No. 1. This was composed of sub-carbonate of copper, of sub-carbonate of lead, and of peroxide of iron, with a trace of organic matter and of chalk. On paper it left a greyish yellow-green colour.

No. 2. Analagous to the preceding; but besides the sub-carbonates of copper and lead, and the peroxide of iron, it contained traces of organic matter, of oxide of tin, and of arsenic.

No. 3. A similar composition, with a larger proportion of peroxide of iron, giving to paper a reddish brown colour.

No. 4. Entirely resembling No. 3.

No. 5. Formed of metallic oxides and phosphate of iron. It was of a light greenish grey, with superficial brown specks. Although it contained, like the preceding varieties, oxides of copper and lead, probably sub-carbonates, with peroxide of iron, it gave also a trace of organic matter, phosphate of alumina, and, lastly, sub-carbonate of lime.

Independent of the colours enclosed in the box, many of the vases contained substances of different kinds, which have also been analysed, one of which proved identical with the well-known *terra de Verona*. For details, the report of M. Chevreul will be doubtless consulted by those who are interested in an inquiry of such scientific importance; and we pass on to complete the notice of this singular discovery. The two spoons are of a well-known description; the bowls slender, with a long handle terminated at the upper extremity in an oval pellet. The instrument in rock crystal was filled with gold powder mixed with a gummy substance, serving the same purpose as the muscle shell used by painters in water colours at the present day. There were two of these. The bone handles of the paint-brushes fell to pieces almost as soon as discovered; the copper wire which attached the hair was still discernible. The palette in basalt M. Fillon states resembles that held in the left hand of

the female artist in the painting discovered at Herculaneum, and a miniature in a manuscript at Vienna of the end of the fifth century furnishes another similar example.*

M. Fillon has included in his work notices of other discoveries recently made, the most interesting of which is that of a glass goblet which was found by some labourers digging gravel in a field near the village of Cormier, commune of Chavagnes-en-Paillers, together with several others. It is of a pale yellow green colour, and is ornamented with four representations of combats of gladiators in relief, with their names inscribed above their heads: SPICVLVS, COLVMBVS, CALAMVS, HOLES? PETRAHES, PRVDES, PROCVLVS, COLVMBVS.

Glass vessels of this description are extremely rare, as the fact of their not being alluded to in Mr. Apsley Pellatt's excellent "Curiosities of Glass Making" would of itself prove, and but few public or private museums possess specimens. Fragments of two have been found in London, and an example was discovered in the Roman villa at Hartlip in Kent, which for comparison with that found at Cormier is here introduced from vol. ii. of the "Collectanea Antiqua."

The preceding cut exhibits the fragments of the Hartlip vase, in the possession of Mr. Bland, the size of the original. The upper division represents sports of the circus; the lower gladiatorial fights; the names of the combatants and of the racers are placed above them. In all these specimens the moulds appear to have been much used, as the designs, though good, are faintly and imperfectly stamped.

C. ROACH SMITH.

AN UNKNOWN POEM BY MICHAEL DRAYTON.

A NOTICE of a new and unrecorded poem by such a distinguished author as Michael Drayton cannot fail to attract attention. I met with it many years ago in the middle of a volume of pamphlets, ranging in point of date between 1588 and 1617, all of them of greater or less curiosity; and as a list of such bibliographical relics may amuse some of your readers, I subjoin it before I speak of the particular production by Drayton, unquestionably the most worthy, if not the most celebrated, writer in the collection. I have placed them in the order of the time of publication:—

Recantation of William Tedder and Anthonie Tyrrell . .	1588
R. Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier	1592
R. Johnson's Nine Worthies of London	1592
News from the Levant Seas, by H. R.	1594
M. Drayton's Endymion and Phœbe	n. d.
Racster's Booke of the Seven Planets	1598
R. Greene's Orpharion	1599
Tho. Churchyard's Fortunate Farewell	1599
Sir Tho. Smith's Voyage to Russia	1605
J. Nicholl's Hour Glass of Indian News	1607
Examination of George Sprot	1608
Tho. Heywood's Apology for Actors	1612
Look on me, London	1613
G. Chapman's Funerals of Prince Henry	1613
J. Davies's Wit's Pilgrimage	n. d.

Those who are not afflicted with a love of our old literature (a melancholy condition, in which I own that I have been for more years than I like to look back to) will admit that the above is a remarkable, though utterly disjointed, assemblage of tracts, all in one parchment cover, of which I was very glad to get possession at a considerable price, although two or three of the pieces were imperfect.

Unluckily, one of the imperfect pieces was Drayton's poem, which evidently wanted the title-page and the

* See Révue Archéologique, 1845, p. 447.

next leaf, so that I could only guess at the name of it by the heading of the pages—"Endimion and Phœbe." In fact, I did not clearly make out that it was by Drayton until the volume had been some months in my hands; for, although my suspicions were excited, I could hardly believe that a writer of such popularity and distinction could have put forth a work of so much study and elaboration, and never have included it in any reimpression of his poems. Such, however, was the case with this work, and with the same writer's "Harmonie of the Church," 1591. The purely religious character of the last, perhaps, occasioned its omission; but no such reason could apply to "Endimion and Phœbe," and we are left to conjecture the grounds which induced the author entirely to abandon his offspring after he had brought it into the world.

I need not enter into the causes of my early suspicion that the poem was by Drayton, since it is now reduced to a matter of certainty by the discovery of a complete copy with his name appended to a dedicatory sonnet to the celebrated Lucy Countess of Bedford: she seems to have been Drayton's patroness, if we may rely upon what he states of the "sweet golden showers" she "rained" upon him. This effusion is worth quoting, not only on account of its author, but on account of the truly illustrious personage to whom it is addressed. Until now it has never been heard of.

To the excellent and most accomplisht ladie, Lucie Countesse of Bedford.

Great ladie, essence of my cheefest good,
  Of the most pure and finest tempred spirit,
Adorn'd with gifts, enobled by thy blood,
  Which by discent true vertue do'st inherit;
That vertue which no fortune can deprive,
  Which thou by birth tak'st from thy gracious mother,
Whose royall mindes with equall motion strive,
  Which most in honor shall excell the other;
Unto thy fame my Muse her selfe shall taske,
  Which rainst upon me thy sweet golden showers,
And but thy selfe no subject will I aske,
  Upon whose praise my soule shall spend her powers.
Sweet ladie, then, grace this poore Muse of mine,
Whose faith, whose zeale, whose life, whose all is thine.
Your Honors humbly divoted
MICHAEL DRAYTON.

The Lucy Countess of Bedford addressed in this graceful and harmonious sonnet is of course the same lady to whom Ben Jonson wrote his 76th Epigram, and whom many other poets of that day justly celebrated. If we had had the title-page of "Endimion and Phœbe," without the dedicatory sonnet, it would have given us merely a clue to the authorship, for the name of Drayton is not found there. It runs thus:—"Endimion and Phœbe. Ideas Latmus. *Phœbus erit nostri princeps, et carminis Author.* At London, Printed by James Roberts for John Busbie."

The clue afforded by the title-page is derived from the word "Idea;" for Drayton printed his second extant poem, in 1593, under the name of "Idea. The Shepheard's Garland;" and in the next year he issued a small volume of sonnets called "Ideas Mirrour," of which I shall have something to say on a future occasion. At present I confine myself to his "Endimion and Phœbe," which must have made its appearance in 1594, because it is clearly alluded to by Thomas Lodge, in his volume of satires, epistles, &c. published under the singular title of "A Fig for Momus," in 1595. The fifth epistle is addressed "To Master Michael Drayton," and in it Lodge adverts, in very unmistakeable terms, to a portion of Drayton's "Endimion and Phœbe," in which he dwells upon the virtues and peculiarities of the numbers three and nine. If Lodge did this in 1595, we may be pretty sure that "Endimion and Phœbe" was printed in 1594, or early in 1595, before Lodge's "Fig for Momus" came from the press.

Drayton's dedicatory sonnet is followed by two others in his own com-

mendation, having the initials E. P. and S. G. severally annexed to them: the last may possibly belong to Stephen Gosson, who, having concluded his attacks upon our early stage and drama, was a miscellaneous poet in 1595; but the initials E. P. we have no means of appropriating even conjecturally. E. P. addresses Drayton by the poetical name of Rowland, which he took when he published his "Idea. The Shepherd's Garland," in 1593; while S. G. speaks of Drayton as "Idea," and tells him that he is

Happy in more than praises can expresse.

E. P. commences thus, shewing that Drayton, when he printed his pastorals in 1593, was obscure and "unknown."

Rouland, when first I red thy stately rymes,
In sheepheard's weedes, when yet thou liv'dst unknowne,
Not seene in publique in those former tymes,
But unto Ankor tun'dst thy Pype alone,
I then beheld thy chaste Idea's fame, &c.

Reverting to the difficult question why Drayton never reprinted "Endimion and Phœbe" with his other poems, I may remark that in 1593 Shakespeare published his "Venus and Adonis," which, as I have said elsewhere, "was quite new in its class, being founded upon no model, either ancient or modern: nothing like it had been attempted before, and nothing comparable to it was produced afterwards." (Life of Shakespeare, i. cxv.) As every body is aware, "Venus and Adonis" is in six-line stanzas; but, although Drayton's "Endimion and Phœbe" is in couplets (and so far like Marlowe's "Hero and Leander," not printed until 1598), the subject is mythological, and the treatment of it, in general character, not dissimilar to "Venus and Adonis." The latter went through two editions in 1593 and 1594, and was extremely popular; while, on the other hand, it is by no means improbable that "Endimion and Phœbe" had not been very well received or heartily welcomed by the public. This might have something to do with the non-appearance of it at any subsequent period; and it may not be unconnected with the singular fact that, although Drayton inserted the following stanza in praise of Shakespeare's "Lucrece," in his "Matilda" of 1594 (the year in which "Lucrece" originally came out) he subsequently expunged it:—

Lucrece, of whom proud Rome hath boasted long,
Lately reviv'd to live another age,
And here arriv'd to tell of Tarquin's wrong,
Her chaste denial, and the tyrant's rage,
Acting her passions on our stately stage;
She is remember'd, all forgetting me,
Yet I as fair and chaste as e'er was she.

Why were these lines excluded when "Matilda" was reprinted in 1596, and why was another passage, containing a eulogy of Spenser, under the name of Colin, also left out? This is a curious literary question, relating to three as great poets as this or any other country has produced, which we own ourselves incapable of answering; for, even if we may suppose rivalry and disappointment at the cold reception of "Endimion and Phœbe" to have had their effect on the mind of Drayton as regards Shakespeare, why should he entertain a similar feeling as regards Spenser?

Whatever may have been the fact as respects Shakespeare (who is not alluded to in "Endimion and Phœbe") it is certain that Drayton, in 1594, was upon good terms with Spenser, for at the end of "Endimion and Phœbe" he thus addresses him by his poetical name of Colin—

Dear Collin, let my Muse excused be
Which rudely thus presumes to sing by thee,
Although her straines be harsh, untun'd, and ill,
Nor can attayne to thy divinest skill.

These poetical notices by contemporaries are highly interesting; and Drayton pays the following tribute to Samuel Daniel immediately afterwards—

> And thou, the sweet Museus of these times,
> Pardon my rugged and unfiled rymes,
> Whose scarce invention is too meane and base,
> When Delia's glorious Muse dooth come in place.

In 1592, Daniel had published his "Delia, contayning certayne Sonnets," and it went through two editions in the same year; so that if popularity were an objection with Drayton in Shakespeare's case, at all events, he was highly applauding two other poets whose effusions had met with great success. The same may be said of a third prolific writer of verses, Lodge, who was known by the assumed appellation of Golde (the letters of his name misplaced) or Goldey, and to whom Drayton, in the work before us, thus speaks—

> And thou, my Goldey, which in summer dayes
> Hast feasted us with merry roundelayes,
> And when my Muse scarce able was to flye,
> Didst imp her wings with thy sweete Poesie.

This looks as if Lodge, who was a practised writer in 1594, having commenced about the year 1580, had actually lent Drayton his aid so far as to correct and improve his verses, for in no other sense can we take the line—

> Didst imp her wings with thy sweete Poesie.

That Drayton and Lodge were intimate friends there can be no doubt, and we have seen that Lodge addressed a poetical epistle to him in 1595, which contains a distinct notice of "Endimion and Phœbe." Drayton follows up the quotations we have just made by this general address to the versifyers of his time:—

> And you, the heyres of ever-living fame,
> The worthy titles of a Poet's name,
> Whose skill and rarest excellence is such
> As spitefull Envy never yet durst tuch;
> To your protection I this poem send,
> Which from proud Momus may my lines defend.

Shakespeare was unquestionably one of "the heirs of ever-living fame," but he did not here obtain a separate note of admiration from Drayton, who winds up his "Endimion and Phœbe" by two-and-twenty lines of an apostrophe to the "Sweet Nymph of Ankor," the lady whom he celebrated in other productions.

The body of this poem, of the externals of which we have hitherto spoken, fills forty-four pages, and Drayton treats the subject in the ordinary mythological manner, excepting that Diana, as it were to try the affections of the Shepherd, first visits him, not in her own person, but in the less awful form of one of her nymphs. Near the beginning we meet with an imitation of Spenser, although it is not so close as Spenser's imitation of Tasso, especially as it was rendered by Fairfax. Drayton's couplets are these—

> The Nightingale, wood's Herauld of the Spring,
> The whistling Woosell, Mavis carroling,
> Tuning their trebbles to the waters' fall,
> Which made the musicque more angelicall;
> Whilst gentle Zephyre murmuring among,
> Kept tyme, and bare the burden of the song.

It is not necessary to dwell on the resemblance which will occur to every reader who bears in mind (and who does not?) the 12th canto of book ii. of "The Fairy Queen." A little further on we meet with a line which, even if other evidence had failed us, might have led to the detection of the author, although it is not conclusive:—

Simples fit beauty; fie on drugs and art!

which is quoted with Drayton's name in "England's Parnassus," 1600, p. 19. Other passages, some of them of greater length, are nearly in the same predicament, as, for instance, the following description of Night, which is extracted in "England's Parnassus," p. 335:—

Now black-brow'd Night, plac'd in her chaire of jet,
Sat wrapt in clouds within her cabinet,
And with her dusky mantle over-spred
The path the sunny palfrayes us'd to tred;
And Cynthia, sitting in her christall chayre,
In all her pompe now rid along her spheare:
The bonnied dewe descended in soft showres,
Drizled in pearle upon the tender flowers,
And Zephyre husht, and with a whispering gale
Seemed to hearken to the Nightingale,
Which in the thorny brakes with her sweet song
Unto the silent Night bewray'd her wrong.

In "England's Parnassus" this quotation has *M. Dra.* at the end of it, meaning, of course, as we now see (and as we might have guessed, even if the original from which it is taken had not been discovered) Michael Drayton. It is also a circumstance to be noted in reference to this poem that, although Drayton never reprinted it in the form in which it first appeared, he availed himself of various couplets in it in the production he afterwards published under the title of "The Man in the Moon." This is a remarkable and hitherto unrecorded circumstance; and here we sometimes see what alterations the author made the better to suit his purpose; thus, in "Endimion and Phœbe," we read, speaking of the pretended nymph's attire,—

A dainty smock of Cipresse, fine and thin,
O'er cast with curls next to her lilly skin,
Through which the pureness of the same did show,
Lyke Damask-roses strewd with flakes of snow.

In Drayton's "Man in the Moon" the lines are given as follows:—

Over the same she wore a vapour thin,
Thorough the which her clear and dainty skin
To the beholder amiably did show,
Like damask roses lightly clad in snow.

Several other passages in which Drayton has re-appropriated his own might be adduced; but if it had happened that nothing but the body of "Endimion and Phœbe" had been preserved, without any trace of authorship, and such corresponding lines had been found in "The Man in the Moon," the author would very unjustly have subjected himself to the charge of plagiarism. When, some years afterwards, he re-applied what he thought would answer his purpose in "Endimion and Phœbe," he must have believed that that production had effectually disappeared from public observation, and that he might therefore do what he liked with it. This consideration may lead to the opinion that "Endimion and Phœbe" was suppressed soon after it originally came out; but why it should have been suppressed, recollecting that few portions are inferior to any other of Drayton's performances, is an early literary mystery. The subsequent verses, where the author describes the growing passion of the young shepherd, unwilling at first to believe himself in love, is equal to anything of the kind Drayton has left behind him.

He cannot love, and yet, forsooth, he will;
He sees her not, and yet he sees her still:
Hee goes unto the place she stood upon,
And asks the poore soyle whether she was gon.
Fayne would he follow her, yet makes delay,
Fayne would he goe, and yet he fayne would stay:

He kist the flowers depressed with her feete,
And swears from her they borrow'd all their sweet.
Faine would he cast aside this troublous thought,
But still, like poyson, more and more it wrought,
And to himselfe thus often would he say,
Heere my Love sat, in this place did she play;
Heere in this fountaine hath my Goddesse been,
And with her presence hath she grac'd this green.

It is very evident from the conclusion of the poem, that Drayton, when he wrote it, contemplated a continuation. After a dissertation upon the numbers three and nine, and the various objects in nature, art, and poetry included in or represented by them, the author says,—

But to my tale I must returne againe.
Phœbe to Latmus thus convayde her swayne,
Under a bushie lawrell's pleasing shade,
Amongst whose boughs the birds sweet Musick made,
Whose fragrant branch-imbosted cannapy
Was never pierst with Phœbus' burning eye;
Yet never could this Paradise want light,
Elumin'd still with Phœbe's glorious sight,
She layd Endymion on a grassy bed,
With summer's arras richly over-spred;
Where from her sacred mantion, next above,
She might discend and sport her with her love,
Which thirty yeares the sheepheard safely kept,
Who in her bosom soft and soundly slept;
Yet as a dreame he thought the tyme not long,
Remayning ever beautifull and yong;
And what in vision there to him befell,
My weary Muse some other time shall tell.

We need entertain little doubt that Drayton never wrote the "vision" which his hero had in his *Endymionis somnum*; and it is very possible that the want of success attending his publication of the first part of the subject deterred him from attempting more, and determined him to do what he could to procure the extinction of what he had already written upon it.

I ought to mention that I have been indebted to the most willing kindness of Rev. Mr. Cope, keeper of the library of the dean and chapter of Westminster, for the use of a copy of "Endimion and Phœbe," the only complete one known to exist, my own, as I have already stated, wanting the title page and the leaf containing the dedicatory sonnet to the Countess of Bedford, and the sonnet by E. P. in commendation of Drayton.

J. Payne Collier.

THE PROPER DIVISION OF "TWELFTH NIGHT" INTO ACTS.

Mr. Urban,

THE division of the acts in Twelfth Night is of less importance than in King Lear and Much ado about Nothing; for the movement of the piece is so light and rapid, and the several actions mix so naturally without perplexing or confusing each other, that if it were played from beginning to end without any pause at all the spectator would feel no harshness. Nevertheless, though the inter-acts might in this case be omitted altogether without injuring the dramatic effect, the effect is materially injured on two occasions by the interposition of them in the wrong place.

At the end of the first act Malvolio is ordered to run after Cæsario with Olivia's ring; in the second scene of the second act he has but just overtaken him. "Were not you *even now* (he says) with the Countess Olivia?" "Even now sir; (she answers) on a moderate pace I have since arrived but hither." Here therefore the pause is worse than useless. It impedes the action and turns a light and swift movement into a slow and heavy one.

Again, at the end of the third act

Sir Andrew Aguecheek runs after Cæsario (who has just left the stage) to beat him; Sir Toby and Fabian following to see the event. At the beginning of the fourth, they are all where they were. Sir Andrew's valour is still warm; he meets Sebastian, mistakes him for Cæsario, and strikes. Here again the pause is not merely unnecessary; it interrupts what was evidently meant for a continuous and rapid action, and so spoils the fun.

The first of these defects might be sufficiently removed by continuing the first act to the end of what is now the second scene of the second. The other by continuing the third act to the end of what is now the first scene of the fourth. But such an arrangement would leave the fourth act so extremely short that it cannot be accepted for the true one.

I have little doubt that the first act was meant to end with the fourth scene—the scene between the Duke and Viola:

> Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife.

the second with Viola's soliloquy upon receiving Olivia's ring:

> Oh time, thou must untangle this, not I;
> It is too hard a knot for me to untie.

The third might end where, according to the received arrangement, the second does; only that the underplot would in that case become rather too prominent, and the main action stand still too long. To avoid this, I would not have the curtain fall till after the second interview between Olivia and Viola, in which Olivia declares her passion:

> Yet come again; for thou perhaps may'st move
> The heart, which now abhors, to like his love.

The fourth act may end where it now does, with the contract between Olivia and Sebastian.; and the fifth will remain as it is.

I am not aware of any objection that can be made to this arrangement, or of any point which requires further explanation. If you will imagine the play properly represented (I say properly; for on the stage it is always so deformed with burlesque that no true judgment can be made of it from seeing it acted), with the divisions which I have proposed, I think you will feel that the arrangement recommends itself. Yours, &c. J. S.

LIFE OF DR. ANDREW COMBE.*

ANDREW COMBE was born in Edinburgh on the 27th October, 1797, the fifteenth child and the seventh son of parents in the middle class, respectable, honest, energetic, well-doing, and God-fearing people. His father was by trade a brewer. After going through the customary *curriculum* of the High School of Edinburgh, with the addition of two sessions at the College, he was apprenticed in 1812 to a general medical practitioner in Prince's-street. Up to this time he gave little indication of any peculiar talent, although there is a good deal to remind us of what has frequently been the youth of genius in the few incidents which are mentioned respecting him. He was a silent, self-willed boy, not badly disposed, but living amongst his brothers and sisters in a state of proud unsympathising self-seclusion, enjoying his own little solitary jokes, and delighting to mystify those around him by a stubborn adherence to any silly determination once taken. In the presence of strangers he was taciturn and shy, kept down by the *mauvaise honte* seldom separable from his station in life when conjoined with imperfect education, and probably also overborne by a feeling of the superior acquirements of his elder brothers. In the family circle, it is worthy of remark, that Andrew and his now eminent elder brother George were customarily distinguished as "the Blockheads," a nickname given to them by their father, whose terminology in reference to his children seems to have been more fluent than complimentary. Parents in this respect are too often altogether in the dark. Isaac Barrow's father used to say, that if it pleased God to take from him any of his children he hoped it might be Isaac, who was the least promising of them all; and Sheridan's mother esteemed Richard Brinsley to be the dullest of her sons.

---

* The Life and Correspondence of Andrew Combe, M.D. by George Combe. 8vo. Edinb. 1850.

Combe's first acquaintance with Phrenology was formed in 1815, during his apprenticeship. Having much leisure time, he availed himself of his father's subscription to a circulating library to procure novels and other entertaining books. One day searching at the library for a book, he lighted upon Spurzheim's Physiognomical System. The subject happened to be then the town talk, in consequence of the recent publication of a well-known condemnatory article by Dr. John Gordon, in the forty-ninth number of the Edinburgh Review. Combe took home the book, and he and his brother George laughed heartily at the grotesqueness of the plates and the oddity of some of the anecdotes. The book remained in the house a theme of ridicule for several days, and was then returned unread. This first reception of the doctrine of which they were afterwards to become the great missionaries was as unpromising and as little indicative of the future as their father's estimate of the powers of their intellect.

But the time was at hand when both these first impressions were to be overturned. Dr. Spurzheim came to Edinburgh and delivered lectures in the face of ridicule and contempt. Neither of the brothers had any inclination to enter his lecture room, but it so happened that some days after the termination of the Doctor's first course of lectures, George Combe chanced to meet a young advocate of his acquaintance in the street, and was invited by him to go to his house to witness Dr. Spurzheim's dissection of a human brain. He went, not in faith, but out of curiosity. He was attracted, interested, and made a disciple. He sought the acquaintance of Dr. Spurzheim, thenceforward Phrenology was the constant theme of the family conversation and discussion, and in the autumn of 1817, Andrew Combe, having obtained his diploma from the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, proceeded to Paris in order to prosecute his studies in the hospitals of that capital, under the advice of Dr. Spurzheim. His removal from home seems at once to have called forth his dormant powers both of mind and heart. Strong affection was instantly developed for every member of the large family circle which he had left behind in Edinburgh; letters from home were watched for and longed for with ardent anxiety, and whenever he was not immersed in the studies of his profession, home and country were always uppermost in his thoughts.

"As my windows look to the north, I sometimes, when not thinking, stretch my vision, to try if I can see Arthur's Seat or the Calton Hill, or in imagination I go to Livingston's yards, and hear my mother welcome me home; or to your (George's) house, and sit down at your right hand as usual, and then I see Mr. Smith dropping in to supper, and hear him laugh at the Doctor's *long phiz*; when in a moment the sight of the river Seine brings me back from my reverie."

His attention to his professional studies was most exemplary: surgery under Dupuytren, with anatomy, lectures on medical botany and chemistry, clinical lectures of Alibert, and courses of geology and physiology (the latter under Richerand), were all followed with perseverance and good success, although amongst fellow-students who picked his pocket, and were "such a set and held in such low estimation that he was almost ashamed to own that he belonged to the fraternity." His personal conduct in the gay French capital was regulated by true Scotish thrift and prudence, and in the freedom of French manners his taciturnity and *mauvaise honte* began to wear away. Finally, he entered upon the anatomy of the brain under Dr. Spurzheim, and, as might be expected, became a sincere believer in the doctrine of his friend, even although he attended, at the same time, the lectures of Esquirol on mental derangement, in which the opinions of Dr. Spurzheim were vigorously combated.

After a journey into Switzerland and Italy, Andrew Combe returned to Scotland, making a short stay in London by the way. He arrived in Edinburgh in December 1819, eagerly intent upon the practice of his profession, and anxious to enter at once upon its active and useful duties; but the time was not yet. His frame was overgrown and weakly, his strength exhausted, and his bodily health deranged by travelling. He took up his quarters in a damp long-unoccupied room on the ground floor of a house situated in a low undrained part

of the town, and, on the very night of his arrival, caught a cold which brought on the first attack of that disease of the lungs which, after the lapse of seven-and-twenty years, carried him to the grave. Removal to the south, and two winters passed at Leghorn and Marseilles, effected a partial cure, but it was not until the year 1823 that he was able fairly to enter upon his career as a medical practitioner in Edinburgh. In its influence upon his subsequent position this delay may be pronounced to have been fortunate. During his long illness he learned to apply those principles which he had studied under Dupuytren and Richerand and Esquirol. Condemned to watch the rise and progress of disease upon his own ever-feeble frame, taught to trace home every loss of health in his own case to some departure from that course of life which was suitable to his condition, his mind became necessarily fixed upon those natural laws which regulate health and disease, obedience to which secures the former, whilst the latter is the necessary consequence of their breach. He was thus led at once to a capacity for that highest description of medical practice which is founded upon a thorough investigation not so much of the obvious and apparent symptom as of the obscure and latent cause, and which teaches the application of curative and remedial agents principally to the latter. All doctoring of mere symptoms, which makes up so much of our ordinary medical treatment, disappeared at once from the practice of Andrew Combe. The period of his illness, from 1819 to 1823, which he and his friends, no doubt, so bitterly regretted, was the growing time of his medical genius, and stood him in better stead than long practice and experience have done many men who have acquired a name.

In 1825 he graduated M.D. at Edinburgh and was soon in the midst of a respectable practice. His conduct towards his professional brethren was in the highest degree scrupulous and honourable, but he acquired a firm hold upon all who once became his patients by means which it would well become others to adopt more generally. In all cases in which it was possible, without doing injury to the patient himself, Dr. Combe at once admitted him into an exact knowledge of his condition. Having himself clear views of the causes of disease, he made it his care to impart in the simplest language equally clear notions to others. He explained to the sick man how he had fallen out of health, what was the *rationale* of his cure, and how he might be kept from a recurrence of disease. Thus, instead of a blind faith in administered *nostrums*, he strove to obtain "the intelligent co-operation of his patient in the measures necessary for the restoration of health." He avoided all mystery, and those who consulted him were sure to receive rational and invaluable instruction in self-management, even if they were not cured.

It was not until August 1831 that he had a second attack of his pulmonary disease, which was brought on apparently by over exertion in the way of his profession, followed by exposure to damp and cold in an excursion to the Highlands. Under the advice of Dr. Scott, he relinquished his profession, and, accompanied by a niece, proceeded to Naples for the winter. There, in January 1832, he was brought to death's door by a third attack, but in the following May he was sufficiently recovered to be able to quit Naples, acting upon the opinion of Dr. Spurzheim, that a hot climate is not favourable to tubercular complaints when established, however favourable it may be to prevent them. He returned by sea from Leghorn to London, and thence proceeded to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where he took up his abode. His medical friends thought the condition of his lungs much worse on his return than at his departure, but, nevertheless, from that time he continued to improve. The result ought to be told in his own words, extracted from one of his subsequent publications.

"The author, aware that his only chance lay in assisting nature to the utmost extent, by placing every function in the circumstances best fitted for its healthy performance, acted habitually on the principle of yielding the strictest obedience to the physiological laws, and rendering every other object secondary to this. . . . . The result was in the highest degree satisfactory. From being obliged to pause twice

in getting out of bed, a slow but progressive improvement took place, and by long and steady perseverance continued, till, at the end of two or three months, he was able to drive out and walk a little every day. From month to month thereafter, the amendment was so gradual as to be scarcely perceptible; but, at the end of a longer period, the difference was striking enough. Thus encouraged, the author continued true to his own principles, in resisting every temptation to which improving health exposed him; and the ultimate result has been, that every successive year from 1832 up to the present time, 1841, has, with one or two exceptions, found him more healthy and vigourous than before; and that many of his professional friends, who long regarded his partial convalescence as destined to be of very brief duration, cannot yet refrain from an expression of surprise on observing it to be still perceptibly advancing at the end of ten years."

From 1832 he resumed mental labour, and in 1834 completed and published his book, entitled "The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health, and to the Improvement of Physical and Mental Education," of which 28,000 copies were ultimately sold in his life-time, besides numerous editions in America. In 1834 he returned partially to his professional practice, but was soon obliged to relinquish it again. In January 1836 he was well enough to accept an offer made to him through Sir James Clark to go to Brussels as resident physician to the King of the Belgians; but the climate of Laeken was unsuited to him. His malady increased, and, after six months' trial, he returned to Scotland, and was soon able, in the phrase of the nurse of his childhood, which were ever afterwards household words in his family, to "eat like a raven and sleep like a dyke" [a stone wall]. His bodily infirmity, however, may be gathered from the fact that he weighed at this time, being a tall, raw-boned man, upwards of six feet high, only 9 stone 4 lb.

In 1836 he completed his work entitled "The Physiology of Digestion considered with relation to the Principles of Dietetics," which ran through nine editions in twelve years. In March, 1838, Dr. Combe was appointed one of the Physicians Extraordinary to the Queen in Scotland, and was well enough to be able to visit Belgium, where he was received most kindly by the King of the Belgians. He also renewed his acquaintance with Prince Albert and his elder brother, who had been patients of his when at Brussels. They were then studying at Bonn. He describes the former as "frank, generous-minded, and handsome." In 1840 he published "A Treatise on the Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy, being a practical Exposition of the Principles of Infant Training for the use of Parents," of which six editions have been published in this country. In January, 1841, his pulmonary affection reappeared in its most dangerous form. All exertion was now suspended, but after six months he was sufficiently improved to travel to London to consult Sir James Clark, whose opinion, communicated to Dr. Combe's brother George, as well as to the patient himself, was of the most discouraging kind:

"I have now obtained," writes Dr. Combe to his brother George, from Edinburgh, on the 1st Oct. 1841, "what I long sought in vain, the explicit opinion of Sir James Clark and of James Cox on my state and prospects, and find that Sir James was anxious to make you fully aware that I might die before the end of the winter, and could not be expected to go on much beyond it, that you might arrange accordingly. A kind motive kept them from telling me earlier; but injudiciously. James Cox seemed so anxious for my going south that, backed as he was by the opinions of other friends, I wavered at times, although satisfied in my own judgment that no good and some considerable harm might result. Now, I take the whole responsibility on myself, and decide, once for all, that here I remain. The comforts of home and friends are nearly all that are left for me; and why throw them away? At present, however, matters move at such a pace that I do not wish you as yet to change your plans on my account. . . . I am thankful to Providence for having been spared so long and allowed so much enjoyment. I am grateful also for present comfort; and if the future be within my power of bearing easily, I shall be more thankful still. Many things I would have liked still to do; but I have had years of usefulness beyond what I once expected; and if I cannot do more I have the satisfaction of having brought out my three books on Physiology, Digestion, and Infancy, not

to mention that on Insanity, which I hope will give a better direction to the inquiries of others, and turn the public mind to things that there is great need of attending to."

Thus calmly did this philosophic man prepare to meet the death which was yet, comparatively, far distant; for, marvellous as it seems, his extraordinary care and watchfulness, and his determined sacrifice of every thing that was likely to be prejudicial to his health, again baffled the mighty conqueror. In the autumn of 1842 he returned to London and consulted Sir James Clark, who was astonished at his improvement, and advised him to winter in Madeira. He did so, and his letters from thence contain valuable observations upon the climate of the island, and its suitableness as a residence for invalids. He returned in improved general health, the disease in his chest being kept at bay. The next winter he passed in Madeira. That following he spent in Edinburgh. In February he caught cold and was alarmingly ill, but again recovered, and determined to brave another winter in the north. The season was mild and he passed through it safely. In 1846 he was able to resume his correspondence, and even some of his literary labours. A fortunate visit to Kingston-on-Thames during a warm July was most beneficial to him. His mind was fully occupied in correspondence upon important subjects, but he complained of some decay in mental vigour. The statement is confirmed by his brother; but certainly nothing of the kind appears in his letters, which are well reasoned and energetic to the last. After wintering at home, he determined to try the effect of a sea-voyage. Trips to Cork, Dublin, and other places had been found so beneficial, that he resolved to extend his range across the Atlantic. He was unfortunate in his ship and in the weather on his arrival in America. He returned in haste, landed at Liverpool on the 25th June, attended the funeral of his eldest sister within a week after his return to Edinburgh, and a month afterwards was laid himself beside her. He had accomplished his mission, his work was ended, and an attack of diarrhœa speedily put an end to his life in this world on the 9th August, 1847.

That Dr. Combe was in many respects a remarkable man no candid person will deny. His general mental power was of a high order; strong reasoning faculties and great clearness of thought being its chief peculiarities. There was no versatility amongst his endowments, no richness, no vivacity, but there was a deep stream of calm good sense, ever agreeable in temperature and force, and ever clear, bright, and pure. Amidst all the drawbacks inseparable from an existence which was not so much a life as a struggle of thirty years' duration against inevitable death, he exhibited no weakness; on the contrary, his whole course—everything he said or did—was pervaded by consistent, independent manliness; and in this manliness there was nothing rough or uncourteous. A certain calm simplicity and gentleness were as obvious parts of his character as his firmness. The temperate self-control which was forced upon him by his physical condition "leavened" his whole demeanour, and kept his conduct in harmony with what was the great purpose of his life, the enforcement upon the public mind of the existence of laws of health applicable to all human conditions, and the consequent folly and danger of acting in opposition to them. This truth is set forth in his writings with the spirit and stedfastness of a missionary; it was the subject of his teaching, the keystone of his practice. That he based it upon the doctrines of phrenology, or connected it inseparably with those doctrines, may be considered by many persons to have been a mistake. We are of that opinion. For whatever degree of truth there may be in phrenology, the doctrine that health is the result of the observance of natural laws, and disease the consequence of their disregard, has not necessarily a phrenological foundation. If true, it is universal. But phrenology is a doctrine singularly attractive to a great variety of minds. It solves many difficulties, or, what to many people is the same thing, it appears to take the inquirer one step higher in the chain of causation, and it has a oneness and generality of application which are

peculiarly in unison with certain qualities of intellect.

The great defect in the character of Dr. Combe was a want of imagination. Intellectually he was far too shrewd and sensible not to respect and value those powers which invoke the moral emotions, but in his practice and writings the appeal was so entirely from and to the reason, as to assume a tone of coldness and mere utilitarianism which we are ready to believe had no counterpart in his own mind. Something of this apparent coldness may be found in the letter written in contemplation of a speedy death, from which we have quoted above. Some persons may esteem its tone to be the result of mere philosophic calmness; to us it seems scarcely natural, and, if natural, to be intensely selfish. But in truth it is difficult to form conclusions from isolated examples of this kind. In one of Dr. Combe's letters we find him describing the same event to which the letter we have already quoted refers, as "becoming the tenant of an underground mansion on a perpetual lease;"—words which, taken by themselves, and in their strict literal meaning, would be pronounced no less objectionable in sentiment than heartless in their flippancy of expression; but, as if to show that such phrases are not to be construed seriously and literally, the same event is spoken of again within a few lines of the place where these words occur, as an "abrupt departure for another world." Still, without attributing to Dr. Combe any personal coldness or want of natural affection, it must be admitted that his teaching is too often peculiarly unimpassioned and rationalistic.

Upon religious subjects his history is we fear a too common one. Brought up in the bosom of a hard and coarsely expressed predestinarianism, his reason rejected its conclusions, and, not having studied the subject sufficiently to be able to winnow the chaff and husk of the doctrine from the good corn within, we fear he altogether abandoned Christianity as a scheme of redemption, and, with an inconsistency by no means uncommon, transferred his faith from a Calvinistic fatalism which he judged to be unreasonable, to a fatalism as obviously unreasonable — that of phrenology. If properly considered, the two doctrines, as stated by their respective defenders, are merely different distortions of the same truth. In both, man is represented as the passive subject of an impulse which moves him onward to a fate which it is not possible for him to escape.

Love of purity, attachment to truth, and reverence for a beneficent Creator, were constant feelings of Dr. Combe's generous nature, but not his, alas! the blessing of that completer faith which would have added a tenfold power to his teaching, and would have gilded the weary period of his long decay with many a glorious hope. He unfortunately added another to the too long list of medical men, of whom, in the words of old Chaucer, it may be said,

> His studie was but litel on the Bible.

Besides the works which we have already mentioned, Dr. Combe published a work in 1831 on mental derangement, which he seems to have allowed to fall out of print, although his attention was ever alive to the proper treatment of the insane. He also reprinted a valuable book by Dr. Beaumont, an American physician, containing some curious observations and experiments on gastric juice and digestion practised upon Alexis St. Martin, a young man who had an external opening into the stomach. Besides these separate works, Dr. Combe contributed many papers to the Phrenological Journal, and to Dr. Forbes's British and Foreign Medical Review, and a valuable letter on medical education communicated to the University of London. His writings have unquestionably done much good, and they will yet do much more. They have a tendency to raise the character and aims of medical practice, by giving it that foundation upon true principle which is more entirely indispensable in medicine than in any other science. Without it the tentative efforts of our practitioners are mere ignorant experiments; and yet how many of them still know little about either disease or cure save as the practical results of experiments in which their patients have been the sufferers! But the medical profession will be most effectually improved from without. A little knowledge of the general laws affecting health spread

abroad amongst the people at large by means of books written upon the sound views of Dr. Combe, will drive out incompetent medical men, as well as stop the growth of much successful *charlatanerie*.

The Memoir of Dr. Combe, written by his brother George, his co-teacher of phrenology, is very modestly and ably put together, for the most part from Dr. Combe's own correspondence. We should have liked it better if the compiler had thought it right to have assumed a warmer, heartier tone. He seems to have been restrained, as we think unwisely, "by relationship and circumstances," from offering such a comment upon his brother's character as he alone could give.

THE OLD GENEALOGICAL OAK PRESS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE POET WORDSWORTH.

[In illustration of the following very acceptable communication from the historian of Hallamshire, we may remind our readers, that in our biography of the poet Wordsworth, contained in our last number (p. 668), allusion is made to an old press or *armoire* made in the year 1525 at the expense of an ancestor of the poet, one William Wordsworth of Peniston. Carved upon that same oak press is an inscription which furnishes a pedigree of the family for several generations anterior to the William of 1525. This singular relic of family history was formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Beaumont, but as we stated, upon the authority of a recent Yorkshire newspaper, it was restored by him to the Wordsworth family about ten years ago.]

Mr. Urban, *June* 10.

THE old oak press or *armoire*, with the genealogical inscription of the family of Wordsworth, of which you speak at p. 668, is a very singular and perhaps unique work of its kind. The inscription may be rendered thus: "This work was made in the year 1525, at the expense of William Wordesworth, son of William, son of John, son of William, son of Nicholas, husband of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Proctor [or the proctor], of Peniston, on whose soul may God have mercy."

It seems to shew what brought the Wordsworths to Peniston, in Yorkshire, where the family existed for several centuries in different branches, where this singular work was executed, and where it remained till towards the close of the eighteenth century. They were in all their generations, and in all their branches, leading people in the parish affairs; and those of the family who removed from Peniston and were settled in neighbouring parishes, or in towns at no great distance, as at Sheffield and Doncaster, maintained a highly respectable social position. Their descendants attained a distinction far in advance of those who remained at Peniston, who seem, indeed, not to have been so fortunate as their ancestors and more distant relatives.

Of the branches of the family which had become planted in the neighbourhood of the parish of Peniston, the Wordsworths of Sheffield became ultimately represented by the families of two ladies who married Sir Charles Kent, Bart. and Mr. Verelst, the governor of Bengal. The Wordsworths of Falthwaite, in the adjoining parish of Silkston, produced the late Master of Trinity, and his brother William Wordsworth, whose name would give a distinction and lustre to any family however otherwise illustrious it might be.

The information which you have gathered from a recent Yorkshire paper respecting the possession of the oak press by the late Mr. Wordsworth is perfectly correct, and perhaps you may think a short account of the manner in which he became possessed of it not unworthy a place in your Miscellany. I am able to give it, having myself had something to do in the transaction.

In the autumn of 1831, when spending a week or ten days in the lake-country, I had an introduction to Mr. Wordsworth, which was the first opportunity I enjoyed of conversing with this remarkable man. In the course of one of our conversations I happened

to mention the existence of this ancient memorial of people of his name who had lived in the parish to which his family traced its origin, when he expressed a strong desire to know more respecting it, and particularly whether it was still in existence, in whose possession it then was, and whether there might not be a possibility that he, a descendant of the family, might become the possessor of it. To none of these questions was I then able to return an answer, but I promised that I would institute the necessary inquiries, and report to him the result. I did so, and by the assistance of an old friend, the late Mr. Gamaliel Milner, of Thurlston, a hamlet of Peniston, it was ascertained that the oak press had remained at Peniston, in the possession of persons, either Wordsworths or descended from the family, but in reduced circumstances, till the period from 1780 to 1790, when it was sold by them to Sir Thomas Blackett, Bart. of Bretton Hall, and removed by him to that house. On further inquiry it was ascertained that it was then at Bretton, where it had descended to Mrs. Beaumont, and her son, the late Mr. Beaumont, who was then the owner of it.

Some correspondence, I believe, passed between Mr. Wordsworth, or some one on his behalf, and Mr. Beaumont. Mr. Beaumont, I have heard indirectly, expressed his sense of the reasonableness of Mr. Wordsworth's claim, and of the satisfaction which it would give him to render in any proper way homage to so distinguished a man, but intimated, at the same time, the high pecuniary value in the Wardour-street market of works of this rare and curious class.

The affair then was laid to rest for several years; but Mr. Wordsworth's wishes having been made known to a friend and neighbour of Mr. Beaumont, a lady of whom Dr. Dibdin, in his Northern Tour, says that her eloquence was so persuasive that in half an hour she could turn any Whig into a Tory, she undertook to prevail with Mr. Beaumont, and managed the affair so successfully that in 1840 the press was removed to Rydal Mount, and received with great satisfaction by Mr. Wordsworth.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH HUNTER.

MONUMENTAL BRASS OF WILLIAM DE ALDEBURGH.

(*With a Plate.*)

MR. URBAN, *Downham Rectory, June* 21.

I BEG to place at your disposal a woodcut by Mr. Utting from a rubbing of the remains of the very remarkable brass of William de Aldeburgh, preserved at Aldborough, in Yorkshire, and there now attached to the wall of the church. The armour and military appointments are of great interest and curiosity, and they render this example a most important member of the series of our incised military monumental effigies.

That combination of mail with plate armour which subsequently led to the adoption of the complete panoply of wrought and burnished steel, is here exemplified at an early stage. The head and shoulders of the warrior are protected with a bascinet and camail of singular form and adjustment. The hauberk is still the defensive equipment of the person, and here apparently without any plastron or steel breast-plate; but the flowing surcoat of an earlier period has given place to the short emblazoned jupon of silk or velvet with its escalloped border, below which may be observed a second body-covering of stronger materials, and studded with small circular plates of metal. The arms are cased in brassarts and vambraces of plate, with goussettes of mail at the joints, and the gauntlets, which are of great length, appear also of plate, or possibly they may be of leather (*cuirbouilli*), worked with small plates of metal; the hands are uplifted and hold a heart. The legs above the knees are probably defended by chausses of mail; if so, the mail is entirely covered with studded trews, each stud being in form a quatrefoil. The knees are guarded by genouillières of peculiar form; and the lower limbs

c. A.D. 1350, 24th of Edw. III.

BRASS TO WILLIAM DE ALDEBURGH,

ALDBOROUGH CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT

have jambarts or front-guards of plate or leather strapped over the mail chausses, which here are visible, after the manner of the brasses at Pebmarsh, Stoke d'Aubernon, Westley, Elsyng, and Wimbish;* but, unlike these effigies, the sollerets are entirely of laminated plate or leather, without any admixture of mail. The offensive weapons are a straight sword and a dagger suspended from an enriched hip-belt. The shield, which is worn upon the left arm, is charged with the same blazonry as appears upon the jupon, Azure, a fesse between three cross-crosslets or.†

This effigy, in the original composition, was probably placed upon a bracket-shaft, and was surmounted by a canopy.

Yours, &c. CHARLES BOUTELL.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD CLONCURRY.‡

WE are fortunately spared any consideration of this work in its political character. Besides being an exposition of its author's views on public affairs, it contains many agreeable reminiscences of the notable people who have crossed his path through life, and we turn to that portion of the work with a pleasure which we could not have derived from its politics. We believe the writer to be much mistaken in his views of the course which would promote the welfare of his country, but he is no doubt an honest, upright man, and expresses his opinions openly and fairly.

Lord Cloncurry's early acquaintances in England ranged from *John Horne Tooke* on the one hand to *John Reeves*, the treasurer of the Literary Fund, on the other: the former the impersonation of an ultra radicalism, the latter of an equally ultra toryism. Mr. Tooke introduced the author, then the Hon. V. F. Lawless, to Sir Francis Burdett and the other visitors of the cottage on Wimbledon Common, and passes muster, in the pages before us, unblamed; Mr. Reeves receives his lordship's sneer as "the most noted pluralist of the day" (on which point his statement is very inaccurate) in return for services rendered with honourable and friendly fidelity, when his lordship was under confinement in the Tower for suspected participation in the rebellion of 1798. The particulars in this volume respecting Mr.

* See my Monumental Brasses and Slabs, and Monumental Brasses of England.

† This is the latest known brass in which the shield occurs. In Monumental Brasses and Slabs, p. 45, I have incorrectly stated the Hastings brass at Elsing to be the latest brass with the shield. Perhaps it may be well here to set forth the series of military brasses which illustrate the transition from the mail-armed effigies of the reign of Edward I. to the camailed knights of Richard II.

c. A.D. 1320. Sir —— De Bacon, Gorleston, Suffolk.
c. — 1320. Sir —— De FitzRalph, Pebmarsh, Essex.
c. — 1325. Sir John de Creke, Westley, Cambridgeshire.
— 1327. Sir John d'Aubernoun the younger, Stoke d'Aubernoun, Surrey.
c. — 1330. Sir John de Northwode, Minster, Sheppey, Kent.
— 1347. Sir Hugh Hastings and other knights, Elsyng, Norfolk.
— 1347. Sir John de Wantyng, Wimbish, Essex.
c. — 1350. Sir William de Aldeburgh, Aldborough, York.
— 1354. Sir John de Cobham, Cobham, Kent.
c. — 1360. John Raven esquire, Great Berkhampsted, Herts.
c. — 1360. Sir John d'Argentine, Horseheath, Cambridge.
— 1361. Sir John de Paletot, Watton, Herts.
— 1367. Sir Thomas de Cobham, Cobham, Kent.
c. — 1367. Sir John de Cobham (founder), Cobham, Kent.
— 1368. Sir Thomas Cheyne, Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks.
— 1370. Sir Ralph de Knevynton, Aveley, Essex.
— 1375. Sir William Cheyne, Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks.

‡ Personal Recollections of the Life and Times, with Extracts from the Correspondence, of Valentine Lord Cloncurry. 8vo. Dublin. M'Glashan.

Reeves, who, it is unnecessary to remind our readers, was the author of the History of English Law, are valuable contributions to his biography.

Lord Cloncurry gives us also a good deal of information respecting the persons who were concerned in the rebellion in which he was implicated, with many anecdotes of various Irish notabilities of that disastrous period. We will extract a specimen.

Archibald Hamilton Rowan was a fine grown fellow, "a figure of the grandest proportions," and was endued with a mind "guileless and romantic to a degree that, if depicted in a novel, would be looked upon as forced and incredible." Some thirty years ago he was well known in the streets of Dublin as a "gigantic old man," rambling about in an old-fashioned dress, and followed by the two last of the race of Irish wolf-dogs. When a young man he was himself probably the last of another extinct race, that of knights errant. Confident in his great personal strength, "he was always ready to undertake the redressal of the wrongs of distressed damsels, or of the needy and oppressed of either sex," and was ever on the look-out for that class of adventures. But the event of his life was "a grand feat" which he performed under the eyes of Marie Antoinette, the running of a foot-race in jack-boots against an officer of the French royal guard in light shoes and silk stockings. The jack-boots won with ease, and Rowan was a proud and joyful man for ever afterwards. He had a fortune of 5,000*l.* a-year, but his pursuits were expensive, and he was never idle. He had always some adventure or other upon his hands. That which was his especial delight, as we are told a second time, was to "rescue distressed damsels from the snares and force of ravishers of rank." Lord Cloncurry leads us to infer that such cases were then numerous, and Rowan, we learn, was fortunate enough to fall in with two or three which made a good deal of noise. It was not, indeed, his wish that the trumpet of his fame should be silent. The noise was a part of his delight, and, in order to secure it, he kept a private press in his house, "ready for such occasions," and, whenever anything of the kind occurred, published instantly an extraordinary gazette of his own, containing the full, true, and particular account of his personal achievements, and of all the sorrows of the rescued Pamela. We hope the Dublin bibliographical collectors have secured copies of these interesting memorials. A few years hence they will be precious evidences of a state of manners from which we have fortunately escaped. When in the full blush of his fame, Rowan and Lord Cloncurry, accompanied by Sir Thomas Frankland, were companions in a pedestrian tour through England. "A pleasant party we made," remarks his lordship, and rather an odd-looking one, we suspect, for his lordship tells us, that it was "the practice" of the Quixotic Rowan, "at starting from our inn, of a wet morning, *to roll himself into the first pool he met*, in order that he might be beforehand with the rain." Certainly if Lord Cloncurry had not told us the reason of this strange, if not cleanly, practice, we never should have guessed it. Probably the travellers were not so communicative to the people they came in contact with in the course of their excursion, and some little concealment upon that head may account for the uncivil treatment which they met with from the celebrated improver of machinery, Sir Richard Arkwright. In the course of their tour the three young gentlemen (Mr. Lawless was probably about 17) rambled into Derbyshire, and, being desirous of visiting Sir Richard's factory, they presented themselves at his door. They sent in their names, and requested permission to inspect the works. Whether the message was none of the civilest, or whether it had been one of Rowan's rolling mornings, and Sir Richard did not like the look of the travellers, or whether the good knight was a-bed and dreaming of his Jenny, does not appear, but the impetuous pedestrians were kept waiting in the hall of the residence of the recent high sheriff of the county for what they deemed to be "a considerable time." Now we are told that Sir Thomas Frankland was "a man of very considerable ability, but what he chiefly valued himself upon was his lineal descent from Oliver Cromwell," and as soon as "the old barber," as Sir

Richard is politely designated by his lordship, made his appearance in his morning gown and night-cap, Sir Thomas gave proof at once of his ability and good temper by assailing him with a lecture on his failure in the respect that was proper to be shewn "by a person in his position" to a gentleman who "was a descendant of the great Protector." Of course "the ingenious knight" received the lecture with much astonishment. He even became gruff and surly, and ventured to treat "the house of Cromwell" with great contempt. To our astonishment, he did not so far lose his politeness as to refuse the young gentlemen an admission to his mill. The facts are here chronicled to the intended discredit of "the old barber," and with all due aristocratical disdain; but in the judgment of some people the more obvious inference will be, that, unless the race is more improved than the tone of Lord Cloncurry's remarks upon this incident leads us to suppose possible, young Irish lads should not be allowed to travel except under the guidance of some person possessed of a little common sense.

But poor Rowan did things more unbecoming than his rolling in the mud, and more venturesome than the rescuing of distressed damsels. "In the purest spirit of patriotism," or the most ardent love of excitement, he joined the rebels of '98, and was obliged to seek safety and follow out his fondness for adventure (without his printing-press) in America. Remittances from Ireland failed; he was reduced to the greatest distress, and for a time was driven to obtain honest and creditable maintenance by employment in the cotton factory of some pupil or imitator of "the old barber" in New York. Permitted, after many years, to return to his native country, he still clung to the opinions which led to the rebellion, but lived retired at Rathcoffry, in the county of Kildare, forgotten by the busy world. Lord Cloncurry visited his travelling associate in his extreme age for the purpose of introducing to him a daughter of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He describes the old man as a "mummy" and a "skeleton;" but the spirit of the *preux chevalier* who had "won the smiles," or whose jack-boots had excited the laughter, of the Queen of France, was still manifest in the affectionate gallantry with which he welcomed the daughter of his less fortunate but not less gallant friend.

The early part of the book contains a good deal of this sort of amusing matter, with here and there an anecdote worth remembering. On his release from the Tower Lord Cloncurry spent several years on the continent, was presented to Buonaparte in a private interview, and lived more than two years in Rome. Things are bad enough in the eternal city at this time, in spite of French interference, but they are certainly not quite so degrading as they were at the commencement of the century. Lord Cloncurry was there, when the Earl of Bristol, who was bishop of Derry, used to ride about the streets of Rome dressed in red plush breeches and a broad-brimmed white or straw hat. He says he was often asked if that was the canonical costume of an Irish prelate. He says, also, speaking of the general condition of society,—

"I have often spent a whole morning at a whist table, placed between the beds of a prince and princess, with a cardinal for my partner, and their excellencies comfortably reclining under their bedclothes for our adversaries. On we played until dinner time."

Of the ignorance and superstition which were then predominant (we hope we may speak in the past tense) there are some odd details. We will give one or two of the briefest, selected at random:

"The King of Sardinia used to march through the streets of Rome in public religious processions, bearing a wonderful cross, large enough to be used as an instrument of execution. It was of such a size as to be too heavy even for the powers of a coal-porter, but to the universal astonishment was carried with the utmost ease by the feeble tottering king. Lord Cloncurry pays the devout sovereign a visit. In his ante-chamber stands this marvellous cross. His lordship lifts it. It is comparatively light as a feather. He investigates its nature, and finds that it is a mere case of bark."

"When Prince Borghese, the brother-in-law of Napoleon, was nominated to some public office, it became necessary to have a stamp made for the purpose of

affixing his mark to public documents, as he was incapable of signing his name."

"When Pius VII. left Rome for France to crown Napoleon, the cavalcade consisted of sixteen or eighteen carriages, only one of which was provided with springs; and that was one sent from Paris for the express use of his Holiness. This was quite a splendid affair, with a false bottom of silver to hold warm water, as the weather was cold; but the poor cardinals .... were jolted along in vehicles not less inconvenient and rude than the ancient *biga*, though profusely adorned with gilding and lined with velvet."

"In Canova's studio were statues nearly finished of the legitimate King of Naples in robes of state, and of Napoleon unrobed, but with the rudder, globe, and other emblems of sovereignty. The contrast was a strange one. 'See how fortunate he is in every thing,' said Canova to Lord Cloncurry, as he turned from the stupid image of the king *de jure* to the noble figure of the monarch *de facto* of continental Europe. 'That block of marble is the only one I ever got from Carrara undamaged by a single flaw.' The statue is now, I believe, in Apsley House."

"Cardinal York was an invalid and under strict regimen, but, as he still retained his tastes for savoury meats, a contest usually took place between him and his servants for the possession of rich diet, which they formally set before him, and then endeavoured to snatch away, while he, with greater eagerness, strove to seize it in its transit. The cardinal petted a miserable masterless cur who attached itself to his reverence at the gate of St. Peter's. He insisted that the cur was a King Charles's spaniel, and appealed to its instinctive acquaintance with himself, as a member of the house of Stewart, as a proof of his true royal blood."

"The cardinal seems to have been struck with amazement by a small telescope which Lord Cloncurry presented to him; and he says, 'an ordinary dressing-case given by my sister to Princess Massime, was the admiration of all the Roman ladies, to whom it was sometimes shown as a special favour. Prince Borghese, when he wished to decorate a chamber for the reception of his wife Pauline Bonaparte, was obliged to eke out a small turkey carpet with pieces of baize of different textures and shades of colour."

"Abbé Taylor, head of the Irish monastery of St. Isidore, was generally supposed to be the priest who married George IV. to Mrs. Fitzherbert."

Gossip like this constitutes the staple of Lord Cloncurry's early recollections. When he returns to poor Ireland the book becomes of course less lively, but the letters of Lord Anglesea and Lord Holland, with those of some others of his correspondents, will give the volume a permanent historical value.

And here we should have pointed out some instances which have occurred to us of our author's occasional failure of memory, but we are spared the ever unwelcome task by our respected correspondent J. R. of Cork, who has added greatly to his lordship's information, at the same time that he has rectified one or two of his *lapses*, in an interesting letter which our readers will feel obliged to us for giving them nearly entire. After some praises of Lord Cloncurry's volume, which we have anticipated, and after reminding him that the French loyal air is "O Richard, O mon roi!" and not "Oh Charles," our correspondent proceeds:

"At p. 14 we read: immediately prior to the period referred to (1793,) *Le Beau Dillon*, a well known Irish officer, who commanded that portion of the brigade that remained in the service of the revolutionary government, was dragged out of his cabriolet and murdered by the French soldiers, upon the suspicion of his being influenced by royalist predilections. His aide-de-camp, who was in the carriage with him at the time of the murder, was my late worthy friend Pat Lattin, who immediately resigned his commission and retired to his patrimonial estate of Morristown-Lattin, in the county of Kildare, &c." Here, I must remark, that his lordship's memory has played him signally false, for Beau Dillon and the murdered officer were very different persons, and solely cognate in identity of the family name. The former was *Edward* Dillon, son, as I have always understood, of one of the Dublin bankers, who so numerously failed in 1759, when, to prevent the recurrence of a public evil, caused, it was believed, not by banking transactions, but by losses in general trading speculations, a law was enacted confining bankers to that special line of industry, and interdicting them from all other mercantile operations. Edward Dillon was born at Bordeaux, whither his father retired, and, pursuing the military career, emigrated when only a captain, in 1791, and never returned to France till the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. During this interval, his family's property there had been con-

ficated; but having preferred his claim, as the son of a British subject, for adequate compensation, as agreed to by the English and French governments in 1816, it was admitted, and finally liquidated by the appointed commissioners of both nations, in 1820, as may be seen in the London Gazette of Saturday, the 22d of January, of that year, where he is named "Le Comte Edward Dillon," a title conferred by Louis XVIII. in reward of his faithful adherence to the royal cause. His sister, the Countess de Mortainville, divided the awarded indemnification with him. He had attracted great admiration at the court of Louis XVI. as may be inferred from his distinguishing designation, and the tongue of scandal did not spare the Queen; but, as in the other accumulated calumnies heaped on that ill-fated princess, not the slightest ground for the aspersion existed; for never had a single word been exchanged between them. He has now been several years dead.

The unfortunate officer mistaken by Lord Cloncurry for this gentleman was *Theobald Dillon*, brother of Charles the twelfth viscount of that name, who, on leaving France (whither the family had followed James II.) and embracing the established religion of England, was restored in blood, and to the title. Theobald, however, with another brother, Arthur, remained in France, and obtained high rank in the military service there. Both adopted the principles of the Revolution, and in 1792 Theobald commanded a division of the army under Rochambeau, when, on his march from Lille to Tournay with strict injunctions to avoid encountering the enemy (the Austrians), his desire to do so was construed into treachery, and at once marked him as a destined victim. After receiving a pistol wound, and retiring to his carriage, he was hacked to pieces by the infuriate soldiery, on the 28th of August, 1792, when the chief of his staff, Colonel Berthois, and others, were also slain. His brother, Arthur, continued constant to the Republican cause; but it availed him not against the sanguinary rule of Robespierre; and on the 14th of April, 1794, he, too, fell a sacrifice to the tyrant's thirst of blood, when, from some accidental circumstances, of which I spare the recital, I had rather a narrow escape from being involved in the same condemnation. Arthur, who at his death was in his forty-fourth year, left two daughters, one of whom married General Bertrand, Napoleon's "Grand Maréchal du Palais," and with him accompanied the imperial captive to Saint Helena, whence, on that meteoric personage's decease in 1821, they returned to France, where both died within these few years. The Abbé Montgaillard, in his "Histoire de France," (tome ii. p. 220,) confounds this Arthur with Beau Dillon; and our peerages wholly omit the massacred Theobald in their enumeration of the brothers, while distinctly mentioned as such in the French genealogies. His slaughter, I well remember, created a deep horror at the time, when no doubt was entertained of the relationship. At all events, he could not have been the Beau Dillon, who survived him by thirty years, and expired in tranquil dissolution. The Dillons, who had adhered to the adverse fortune of James, were *Colonels-proprietaires* of the Irish brigade, to which they imparted their name in France; and when transferred to the British service in 1794, though only for a short space, the then Colonel became, I believe, the oldest in our army. For these details I must trust to the reader's indulgence, as relating to Irishmen, which the Dillons, though natives of France, uniformly claimed to be; and more pages, we know, are often required to disprove an error than words to affirm it. Engaged similarly to Beau Dillon in pursuit of indemnity for unjustly seized property, I had ample opportunities of ascertaining the facts which I state relative to him distinctively.

How Lord Cloncurry's friend, Mr. Lattin, contrived to avoid the melancholy fate of Theobald Dillon, when in the same carriage, and exposed to the not always discriminating sabres of enraged troops, we know not.

The *Mr. MacNamara*, on whose eminence as a conveyancer, as well as on his gastronomic celebrity, Lord Cloncurry dwells at page 40, was of the ancient sept of that name in Clare, and what was then called a chamber-Counsellor, being debarred from the public exercise of his profession as a Catholic. The Prince of Wales, as there stated, was a frequent guest at the table of this modern Apicius; and I have been assured by his niece, then living with the counsellor, that his royal highness, as we may believe, was uniformly carried to bed in a state of utter insensibility, though, until thus obscured in mind, he could make his society most pleasing. MacNamara's professional gains, as I also learned from his niece, exceeded 4,000*l.* a year, but his hospitable habits absorbed the whole, and he left little or nothing at his demise. Miss Mac Namara, while under his roof, married Mr. John O'Brien, of Limerick, uncle of the present representative of that city, and of Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, my nephew; but she became an early widow.

During his imprisonment, on suspicion

of disloyal principles, it was thought that Lord Cloncurry's health was impaired, as we are told at p. 106, and he was attended by *Sir John Hayes*. This gentleman was a native of Limerick, the son of a respectable shoemaker, who gave him an education that enabled him to obtain the appointment of surgeon, during the American war, on board the vessel in which Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV. entered the naval service. He soon attracted the favourable notice of the royal sailor, whose unvarying protection he long enjoyed, and, from his talents and character, well deserved. After years of absence he paid in 1783 a short visit to his parents, whom my father, in compliment to him, who brought a letter of introduction, invited to dinner together with him. I well recollect how much the humble but excellent couple obviously felt out of their element in unwonted society, while their son had acquired all the forms of polished life.

Arthur O'Connor is adverted to with just eulogy (I interfere not with his politics), at page 158. When by the government's permission he and his accomplished wife were here in 1834, I was almost in daily intercourse with them, and from my recollection of the lady's father, Condorcet, always a welcome visitor. He told me that the disunion and personal quarrels of the Irish Legion, engaged in the service of republican France, and more especially the rancorous duel between the officers McSweeny and Corbet, both from Cork, had deservedly and utterly estranged and disgusted the French successive rulers, particularly Napoleon, in whose triumphs they consequently were not allowed to participate as a national body. O'Connor, on my inquiry, gave me to understand that he probably would publish his Memoirs, which could not fail of being highly interesting; but his wife urged me to use my influence to prevent him. Her objections, which indeed she did not sufficiently explain, did not convince me; but I avoided, in consequence of her expressed desire, any further conversation with him on the subject. As yet, whatever preparations he may have made, the press has not been resorted to, and possibly may not till after his death, which, singularly enough, I find, in an article devoted to him in the "Biographie Universelle," as having occurred so long ago as 1830. His son too is there represented as the husband of his own mother. After having for fifteen years occupied apartments in the house of M. Renouard, an eminent bookseller in the rue de Tournon, leading to the Luxembourg, as well as to the late "Chambre des Pairs," and the only street I remember that "sixty years since" had a flagged footpath in that now embellished metropolis, he purchased and removed to his present residence, the Château de Bignon, near Nemours (Seine et Marne). The produce of his property, sold here in 1834 or 1835, he invested in this purchase from the heirs of Mirabeau, who was born in that mansion, and not in Provence as generally supposed, because the family estates were in that province, their original seat. The great orator's eloquent bursts still, I may say, resound in my ears, dazzling and entrancing my judgment, as Lord Chatham is reported similarly to have affected his hearers. Yet my old friend Vergniaud's genuine eloquence and reasoning powers struck me as far superior, as I can well believe that Chatham's son's were to those of his father. I have had the advantage, I may add, as a consolation of far advanced age, of having heard the most distinguished speakers of France and England within the compass of sixty years.

Judging of *Hamilton Rowan*, who is next mentioned in the "Recollections," by a correspondence I had with him, I should infer, in contradiction to Napoleon's maxim, "that the heart should be in the head," that Rowan's head was in his heart, which so often made him the dupe of impostors. Benevolent and unsuspicious by nature, he was an easy prey to the artful and designing, I found,—more especially to females.

In August 1797 I heard the *Mr. Lawless* (so I believe), alluded to at page 164, make a most violent revolutionary harangue at the Dublin Exchange, surrounded by Oliver Bond (who was chairman) and numerous other prominent members of the Irish rebellion. They were then, from my long foreign absence and prohibited intercourse, wholly unknown to me, even by name, though subsequent events brought me in direct communication, not as an associate, but as a personal acquaintance with most of them. In justice to them, I am bound to assert that, excluding from consideration all political aberrances, I found them almost universally men of honour and elevated feelings. This Mr. Lawless afterwards sought refuge in France, where he rose to be a general officer, as mentioned by Lord Cloncurry in the same page. He was accompanied by his wife, a Miss Coppinger, not of the Cork distinguished family of that name, but from a Dublin branch; for so she told me. Their daughter was married to M. de Beausset, Napoleon's "Préfet du Palais," and nephew to the Cardinal Beausset, the biographer of Bossuet and Fénélon; but the union

did not prove happy, and they soon separated. The general had purchased and cultivated a considerable tract of land near Carcassonne and Castelnaidery in Languedoc, or département de l'Aude, which his widow was anxious to dispose of in 1828, but did not then succeed. Whether she has since, I know not. During the war of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), a Sir Patrick Lawless of the Irish Brigade, by a bold and dexterous exertion, forcibly transferred the person and services of the Duke of Medina-Celi, in whom were centered *eleven Grandeças*, from the cause of the Austrian claimant of the throne, to Philip of France, who finally obtained the Spanish crown. Was this determined officer of Lord Cloncurry's kindred I would be glad to know? The details, in some degree, recall the audacious attempt of Blood on the Duke of Ormond in the reign of Charles II.

The pages 176 to 179 refer to Mr. *Wogan Browne*, but omit all allusion to his literary habits, of which his library, sold after his death, (which happened several years anterior to the period assigned to it in the "Recollections,") afforded ample proof, unless we apply to him Lady Craven's (or Margravine of Anspach's) not very decorous comparison of the possessor of unread books to an original guardian of a seraglio, who, on his enfranchisement, ostentatiously keeps one himself. Not so, however, Mr. Browne; for he not only read but published. At his sale I bought a collection of old Italian tales, which, conjointly with Lord Clanbrassill and Colonel Stanley, he got printed by Edwards in 1790,—limited, however, to twenty-five copies, including two on vellum. The title is "Novelle otto rarissime, stampate a spese de' signori Giacome, Conte di Clanbrassill, J. Stanley, et Wogan Browne." It is a slender quarto, and was distributed in presents. My copy was Browne's own; but at Count M'Carthy's sale at Paris in 1817, one of the vellum copies produced 598 francs, or nearly 26*l.* though the vellum was by no means of fine texture.

Lord Cloncurry, at page 255, reckons among the most *elite* of his visitors at Lyons, his country seat, *Richard Kirwan*, the celebrated *mineralogist* (rather than *geologist*, as characterised by his lordship). I, too, had the advantage of his acquaintance, which impressed me with a deep sense of his most extensive acquirements. Indeed, I have seldom seen them exceeded, even in the wide-spread circle of learned men into whose society various circumstances have conduced to introduce me at home and abroad. Amongst other personal anecdotes, he told me that on completing his collegiate studies, under the Jesuits in Flanders, when education was forbidden to Catholics in these kingdoms, he proceeded to Paris, where he was introduced by his cousin, the Chevalier D'Arcy, a member, though an Irishman, of the Academy of Sciences, to D'Alembert, then (about 1762) the literary dictator of the French metropolis. During the interview Kirwan, with the unhesitating confidence of youth, applied some disparaging epithets to Bishop Berkeley's apparent paradox on the subject of matter, for which he was paternally, as he expressed it, reproved by D'Alembert—"Beware, young man," emphatically said the mathematician, "of passing precipitate judgment on what must necessarily be, now at least, beyond the reach of your understanding; a formidable adversary is your countryman, against whom, even in the maturity of my years, I should fearfully enter the lists; and assuredly it would require a riper intellect, and a more exercised pen, than you can now possess, to overthrow Berkeley's theory, however paradoxical it may strike you." He had been in frequent correspondence with Lavoisier, the father, in French conception, of modern chemistry, and certainly, with Guyton de Morveau and Berthollet, of its nomenclature, some of whose letters he showed me. Among them was one dated in 1793, written by Lavoisier's wife, as he happened to be peculiarly occupied, and could only add in a postscript—"I have not time to look over this long scrawl, of which I recommend you not to mind a word,"—meant, of course, in pleasantry, but sufficiently indicative, he observed, of the inherent light character of the nation. Lavoisier suffered death on the 8th of May, 1794. He solicited a few days' respite to complete a work on public salubrity, when Foucquier Tinville contemptuously answered 'that the republic wanted not philosophers.' His widow afterwards married Count Rumford, (the American loyalist, Thompson,) a very ingenious man, to whom we are indebted for many domestic improvements; but they soon quarrelled and lived asunder. For some years the lady was my neighbour in the Rue Neuve des Mathurins, at Paris, where she died in February 1836, in advanced age. All the illustrative plates of Lavoisier's "Eléments de Chimie," were of her drawing, and she translated Kirwan's work on phlogiston and acids. Kirwan, as we have indicated, was bred a Catholic, but subsequently professed the Established Religion, and, on the death of Lord Charlemont, was chosen President of the Royal Irish Academy. At the Dublin Library in

Eustace-street, I was witness, in 1799, of a warm discussion on the Union, then approaching to consummation, between him and Curran, who vehemently opposed, while Kirwan as zealously defended, the project, though I have read that he had been some way implicated with the United Irishmen, which I consider very improbable. But for further particulars relative to Kirwan see the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1838.

It would cost me no great effort of memory to extend these elucidatory remarks; but I have already, I fear, exceeded all fair bounds, and shall conclude by pointing Lord Clonearry's attention to such oversights as, *soubriquet* for *sobriquet*; Garde *de* Corps, for *du* Corps; *Petite* Comité, for *Petit* Comité; Mr. O'Connell and *I* meeting, instead of *me*, at page 433. At page 448, we have "Quand *finira* donc mes tourmens," from Lord Anglesea, which should be "Quand *finiront*," &c.; and, previously, at page 261, "Tros Triusve fuit nullo ille discrimine habetur," in place of "Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur," from Virgil's Æneid, lib. 1, 578.

These incidental lapses, more imputable probably to the press than the pen, affect not the merit of the work, which, in its resulting impression, cannot fail to raise in public estimation the character of its noble author, and to justify, on perusal of this interesting retrospect of a long and well-spent life, the poet's solace of declining years, thus suitably employed—

"Nulla recordanti lux est ingrata gravisque:
Ampliat ætatis spatium sibi vir bonus: hoc est
Vivere bis, vita posse priore frui."
Martial, x. 23.

Cork. J. R.

THE NEW WINDOW IN ELY CATHEDRAL.

IT was announced in July last, in a report of the works then completed and in progress at Ely Cathedral, that, amongst many other munificent offerings from various individuals "a distinguished amateur," whose name the cathedral authorities were requested at that time to withhold, had undertaken to present to the south aisle of the nave of the church a window of painted glass, his own production. This window was fixed during the last month, and it now fills the restored Norman window-arch above the cloister-entrance to the cathedral.

Having been enabled to examine this eminently beautiful and most interesting work, very shortly after its completion, we gladly avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to record our conviction that, as an example of the revival of the true art of ecclesiastical glass-painting, it is absolutely without a rival. A master-mind and a master's hand are apparent throughout the entire work, in the disposition and general treatment of the composition, in the judicious adjustment and nice balance of the colours, and in that combination of deep and solemn tone with hues glowing with lustrous brilliancy which is at once the essential attribute and the distinctive characteristic of this art. The subject is the History of Solomon, as exemplified in four remarkable episodes of the life of the wise king; viz.—The Judgment; the Building of the Temple; the Dedication of the Temple; and the visit of the Southern Queen. Each of these sub-divisions of the subject occupies a medallion-like compartment; and the remainder of the composition consists of a mosaic border and a field of rich diaper. So effective is this peculiar style of glass-painting, that we must consider it to be capable of such modification as would adapt it as well to the rich and diversified traceries of Gothic windows in their most perfect development, as to the severely simple outlines of the Romanesque and Early-English Gothic. We hope to learn that this indeed "distinguished amateur" (whom now we may without hesitation name as the Rev. A. Moore, Rector of Walpole St. Peter's, in West Norfolk,) has directed his attention to the application of medallion-glass to traceried windows: of his success we have no doubt, and we even venture to anticipate that he will himself rejoice to be set free from that conventional bad drawing which appears by common consent to be reckoned as necessary in the treatment of compositions designed to harmonise with our earliest ecclesiastical architecture; while, with-

out doubt, he will expatiate, with that delight which a true artist can alone really know, in the glories of Gothic tracery, and in the bold, broad effectiveness of mullioned windows.

One practical suggestion resulting from Mr. Moore's success in glass-painting as an amateur we would submit to the consideration of all persons who are engaged on a great scale in the important work of Church restoration; it is to this effect, that the true system for Cathedral and other authorities is to produce their own painted glass on the spot by means of their own artificers, the actual workmen being merely conversant in the executive and mechanical parts of the process, and the artistic department being under the controul of some "distinguished amateur." Rarely can excellence in both capacities of artist and artificer be expected to be found associated in the same individual, as they are in the Rector of Walpole St. Peter's; but, while very many can execute the work without possessing in the slightest degree the faculty to produce the design or to adjust and superintend its treatment; so also there may be many persons eminently qualified to direct the operations of practical workmen, who yet are not nor could become practical workmen themselves. From the combined operations of these two classes of persons working on the spot, the costly, tedious, and, after all, but too often unsatisfactory agency of professed artists in glass may be in many cases altogether superseded, and glass of the highest merit be produced with a degree of facility hitherto unknown.

In conclusion, we beg to congratulate the Dean and Chapter of Ely on their noble Cathedral being the depository of the admirable work of art which has called forth these remarks; and at the same time we feel sure that Mr. Moore will sympathise with the congratulations which we offer to himself, that his name should be thus honourably associated with a Gothic Church of the very first rank in architectural excellence, and which as an example of equally energetic and judicious restoration must ever possess a peculiar claim to our grateful admiration.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS, No. VII.

THE Toy Tavern at Hampton Court is one of the most ancient in England. It was a flourishing hostelry in the days of James I., and there is reason for believing it existed during the dynasty of the Tudors. It formerly stood close to the water-side, between the bridge-foot and the palace gates; but in 1840 the old building, being in a ruinous state, was taken down, and the name and business removed to its present position, opposite the Green or ancient tilting-ground, only a few hundred yards west of its former site.

There has been some difficulty in ascertaining the origin of this singular designation "The Toy." As the house lay close to the river, bordering the *towing*-path, it has been suggested that the name might be traced to this circumstance. On the other hand, it has been supposed that the original sign was "The Hoy" (which would be appropriate enough for a water-side tavern), and was gradually clipped or abbreviated, in the patois of the west-country bargemen, into "T'oy."

But in Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" (Anne of Denmark, vol. vii. p. 461) an expla-

nation of the origin of this name is given, which there can be little doubt is the true one. "Fronting the royal stables (now appertaining to the Toy Hotel) is a small triangular plain. This plain in the era of the Tudors and Stuarts was the tilting-place, and indeed the playground of the adjoining palace. Here used to be set up moveable fences, made of net-work, called *toils* or *tois*, used in those games in which barriers were needed, from whence the name of the stately hostel on the green is derived."

This is borne out by a passage in the Rev. D. Lysons's "Middlesex Parishes." "In the survey in 1653 (preserved in the Augmentation Office) mention is made of a piece of pasture-ground near the river, called the *Toying* Place; the site probably of a well-known inn near the bridge, now called 'The Toy.'"

This tavern stands directly facing the ancient Tilting or Toying Place, now commonly called Hampton Court Green, one side of which is bordered by "Frog-walk."* The stables attached to it formerly belonged to the palace, and their dull and gloomy architecture contrasts strangely with the stately and handsome façade of the tavern. In these stables we may suppose the horses were housed, and the *Tois* kept prepared for the tilts and equestrian games which were held opposite; so that the present position and property of "The Toy" are in singular harmony with the origin of its name.

William III. who lived much at Hampton Court, patronized the Toy, and was in the habit of giving periodical rump-steak dinners to his Dutch courtiers at the tavern, terminating no doubt with a glorious consumption of tobacco. It is well known that the king and his Dutch friends had an ardent passion for smoking, which was probably forbidden to be indulged within the palace walls.

John Drewry, who issued this token, adopted the heart-shape; it is undated, but must have been struck between 1648 and 1672, the period to which this species of currency was limited. We have delineated, among our former examples, specimens of the square and the octagon. These were all departures from the ordinary circular form, and were probably devised to attract notice.

B. N.

THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND THE UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE SUGGESTED BY "THE ATHENÆUM."

Our excellent friend, the editor of the Athenæum, has called us over the coals in a good-humoured way in his last number (for June 22nd, p. 660), for giving expression, in our magazine for June, to some doubts respecting his proposal for the compilation of a Universal Catalogue. Our friend commences with something which reads like a complaint that we have judged his scheme "in connexion with the Panizzi catalogue." The remark reminds us of an anecdote which is told of Philip Henry. Some time after the Bartholomew Act came into operation, Henry chanced to fall in with his old master, Busby of Westminster. "Why, child," said the patriarch of the sieve,† "what has made thee a non-conformist?" "Master," replied the pupil, "it is your doing. You gave me the learning which taught me that I ought not to conform." So with ourselves. It was the editor of the Athenæum who gave us the information which taught us to unite his scheme with the monster

* This is noticed in the "Lives of the Queens of England," vol. xi. p. 49. "The queen (Mary II.) took up her residence at Hampton Court permanently for the summer in July 1689. She took a great deal of exercise, and used to promenade, at a great pace, up and down the long straight walk, under the wall of Hampton Court, nearly opposite the Toy. As her Majesty was attended by her Dutch maids of honour, or English ladies naturalized in Holland, the common people who gazed on their foreign garb and mien named this promenade 'Frow' walk: it is now deeply shadowed with enormous elms and chestnuts, the frogs from the neighbouring Thames, to which it slants, occasionally choosing to recreate themselves there; and the name of Frow-walk is now lost in that of Frog-walk."

† Busby used to call his birch his sieve, and declared that no boy was worth anything who would not go through it.

catalogue of Mr. Panizzi. What he wrote in his paper of the 11th May, was as follows:—

"What we propose is this:—let Mr. Panizzi proceed without interruption to complete his catalogue,—let him have additional assistants, one, two, or three, as may be desired, who shall, under his direction, consult libraries, catalogues, bibliographical works, and prepare, *on the same uniform system*, the titles of all works published in the English language, or printed in the British territories, but not at present in the British Museum."

Now, in our judgment, the union clearly proposed in the passage we have cited constitutes an entire barrier to the bestowal of any proper consideration upon the scheme of a Universal Catalogue.

The Panizzi Catalogue is a nuisance and an absurdity. All common sense revolts against it. We have proved it in our former articles upon this subject to be irrational, ridiculous, and extravagantly expensive. It alone stands in the way of a simple and easy solution of the difficulties connected with the present position of the Library of the British Museum. Under these circumstances, when our friend makes common cause with this catalogue, unites his scheme indissolubly with it, and proposes to proceed "on the same uniform system" with Mr. Panizzi, he immediately brings himself within the scope of the objections which exist against his proposed co-partner, and effectually prevents such attention being given to his proposal as it would otherwise deserve.

We are not withheld, as our friend supposes, by any morbid dislike to the vastness of the proposal. We have termed it "vast," "almost too vast for comprehension:" we esteem it to be so. We look upon it as a much greater work than we think our contemporary supposes it to be, but he mistakes us when he concludes that we therefore object to it. We have not objected to it, and do not object to it, on that account. Abstractedly, we see no objection to the scheme of the compilation of a Universal Catalogue; but taken in unison with that system of cataloguing which, if persevered in, will make us the laughing-stock of the whole civilized world, and keep us without a catalogue for twenty years to come, we cannot have anything to do with it. The Unholy Alliance with the Panizzi Catalogue prevents our even approaching the scheme in such way as to give it full consideration.

And it appears to us that this alliance is as destructive of the scheme of the Universal Catalogue as it is objectionable in other ways. We have said that that scheme becomes "altogether impracticable when connected with Mr. Panizzi's catalogue." Such is our deliberate opinion. Without that connection we do not see anything impracticable in it. It is, we repeat it, a "vast" scheme, and it may be objectionable on the score of time, but it is not an "impracticable" one. Dove-tailed with the Panizzi catalogue, hampered with that Siamese union, and intended to be formed upon one uniform system with its objectionable companion, we do not think it can ever be compiled, and unless we are mistaken we shall have no difficulty in convincing all the world that such must be the result.

Our contemporary, in explanation of his scheme, remarks, that it merely amounts to the preparation of a second edition of the first half of Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, the whole of which was "in the first instance, a result of the labours of one man." Very well; assume that to be the case. Now Watt's Bibliotheca was compiled in the following manner. Its foundation was Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary. So far as regards the greater part, perhaps four-fifths, of Watt's book, it consists of merely a series of extracts of the bibliographical portion of Chalmers. If any one will compare the commencement of the first volume of Chalmers with the first page of Watt, he will see at once what we mean. The latter book will be found to be *pro tanto* merely a reprint of the former, with additions derived from some subsequently published biographical dictionary or other book containing lists of the works of living authors. These are facts which, so far as we know, have never been observed before. They ought to have been mentioned in the preface to the work; but, although the sources whence other parts of the book were derived are there stated, there is no reference whatever to these far greater obligations which the author owed to Chalmers. In what degree this omission was culpable is not the present question, but the fact is important as illustrating the way in which this "Universal Catalogue" was compiled. The book is usually regarded as a wonderful monument of human labour, because it is presumed that the author compiled it from an immense variety of sources. The explanation we have given will probably lessen the wonder, and detract a little from the credit of the compiler, but will not diminish the value of the book itself. The compiler was a medical man, and his additions to Chalmers are in many cases derived from the books which a scientific practiser of medicine is the most likely to be familiar with. His notices of the works of medical authors, and occasionally of some others, are fuller than they are in Chalmers; but,

with respect to the general literature included in the Biographical Dictionary, Watt's book is a mere reprint of the various lists of works to be found scattered through Chalmers's thirty-two volumes. It is quite obvious, from innumerable extraordinary blunders, that Watt knew nothing about many even of the commonest books he recapitulated; of course he never saw a thousandth part of them. Chalmers was his library and his chief informant; and what Chalmers wrote Watt copied with no more blunders than a man under such circumstances would be sure to make. Any correction of mistakes was out of the question. Compiling in the way we have described, the work was the labour of nearly twenty years.

We may presume that no one would desire to have a second edition compiled after this heedless and ignorant fashion. There ought to be some attempt at rectification of the errors, numerous beyond number, in the existing book, and of course a much nearer approach should be made to something which may deserve the name of a universal catalogue; and this attempt could not be made, as Watt made it, with the assistance of a Chalmers ready prepared to his hand. That has already been ransacked. No doubt it would be possible to derive assistance from an infinite number of helps, of which Watt was ignorant. Biographies and bibliographical books, which were never dreamt of in his philosophy, and many previous and subsequent works of that kind, and the memoirs in our own Obituary, would all afford aid; but, after all these were exhausted, there would still remain an ocean of inquiry to be traversed, after the fashion in which it has always been supposed that Watt's book was compiled, without chart or pilot, gathering indications here and there from whatever chanced to float by; and we are confident that we do not overstate the result when we say that it would be to add a great many thousands to Watt's entries. Now, with all deference to our friend of the Athenæum, we call this a "vast" work, and a difficult work to perform creditably; and we confess that it did cross our minds, when we found him recommending that it should be delegated to "one, two, or three additional assistants, as may be desired," that he did not form quite an accurate estimate of either its greatness or its difficulty.

But, suppose the work begun according to our friend's scheme. Suppose the necessary assistants engaged, and that one is set to work to correct Watt's entries, and another to add subsequently published works, and a third to enter authors who are not mentioned by Watt. In five minutes they would be all at a stand-still; each would have found a something requiring a new entry. But how is it to be made upon a "uniform system," with the notions of the great catalogue dictator? It cannot be done. His scheme is applicable only to the preparation of a catalogue of books which are before him. He cannot stir a step without a sight of a title page. His minute distinctions, and refinements, and pedantic quibblings, all turn upon what the bookseller tells him in the title-page and the author in the table of contents. There is not in the great chaos of the ninety-one rules a single regulation applicable to the case of a book to be described from a catalogue, or from a bibliographical or biographical work. The thing outrages all ideas of Panizzian propriety. No stumbler upon the dark mountains could ever be more astounded than our great cataloguer, if he were desired to find places in his five hundred volumes for the thousands of entries which such a proposal would call into existence. Its very simplicity would involve him in a maze of inquiries, and subtleties, and distinctions, and splitting of hairs, which would be fatal to it. The thing is impracticable. It would be to put frills and ruffles on a quaker coat; to unite Doric simplicity with Corinthian superfluity; to join together blunt plainness and courtly over-refinement, conciseness and diffuseness, life and death;—it cannot be done!

And even supposing it were possible (which we do not believe, for the two things differ in all their essential qualities) our friend is grievously mistaken if he supposes that the thing ever *would* be done by the keeper of our printed books. Such a union, if practicable, would show forth the absurdity of his five hundred volumes to an admiration not at all to his taste; and it would do more, it would exhibit to all the world the alarming state of deficiency of our library under his management in our native literature. What that deficiency is, our contemporary, or any body else, may ascertain for himself, if he will but compare the enumeration of the original editions of the works of any English author mentioned in the General Biographical Dictionary of the Diffusion Society, with those mentioned in the printed catalogue, vol. A; or if he will but in imagination suppose himself about to edit the works of any English author—it matters not whom—let him frame a list of his works from the best available sources, and take that list to the British Museum and test it by the catalogue. He will have better fortune than ourselves if the comparison does not produce results anything but cre-

creditable either to the library or to the nation.

No! There is but one way in which the scheme of a Universal Catalogue can be practicable, and that is, by itself. Unite it with the Panizzi scheme; submit it to the tender mercies of that gigantic nurse, it will be overlayed and smothered. It will serve but as an excuse for the waste of additional years, and the expense of additional thousands.

Our contemporary suggests the transference of Mr. Rowland Hill and the classifying power of the Post-office to the British Museum for three months. It is indeed a consummation devoutly to be wished; but why? Would it give us a Panizzi catalogue? Would Mr. Rowland Hill dream of puzzling simple people by entering books where no one would expect to find them, *ex. gr.* throwing the works of all publishing societies under one general head of "Academies," and stowing away Voltaire under "Arouet?" Would he enter into all the absurd distinctions of the ninety-one rules, the provisions about lords and ladies, and honourables and right honourables? Would he gravely sit down to consider what is to be done when a name begins with "Mc," whether it might be written M' or Mac, and with what cross references to the other forms, or how otherwise? Post-office practice would soon cut knots like these, and yet these are the absurdities under the trammels of which Mr. Panizzi has been at work these eleven years, and will continue to work, faint yet pursuing, so long as the nation finds money, and sensible and admirable men, like our friend of the Athenæum, can be misled into tolerating his absurdities. Mr. Rowland Hill, or any other man of business, would give us a short, sensible, concise finding catalogue in the briefest possible space of time. That is what literature wants, and what we have contended for. Print it with moveable stereotypes and in the form of a Universal Catalogue, if upon consultation with practical men (which may be had whilst the Catalogue is in process of compilation) those schemes are found feasible; but, so long as those schemes are united with the upholding of the vagaries of Mr. Panizzi, we cannot lift a finger in their defence. They are by that union rendered, as we have said, "impracticable," inappropriate to the purpose in hand, and calculated rather to do harm than good.

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTH.

Arrears of the British Museum Reading Room Catalogue—Remarks of the Trustees on the Report of the Commissioners—Intended Publication of Calendar of State Papers—Portrait of W. R. Hamilton, Esq.—Proper Mode of making References in new Editions of Standard Works; Pearson on the Creed, edited by Chevallier—Recent Poetry, Keneely's Göethe, Westwood's Burden of the Bell, Tennyson's In Memoriam—Meeting of the Archæological Institute at Oxford—Dr. Bromet's notes on the Tomb of Cardinal Howard at Rome, on that of a Bishop of Exeter at Florence, on Inscriptions in the English College at Rome, and on Portraits of English Jesuits—Map of the Great Northern Coal Field.

THE subject of THE ARREARS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM READING ROOM CATALOGUE has been taken up by the Trustees, and vigorous measures have been adopted to put an end as soon as possible to the present very discreditable state of things. A large additional body of transcribers has been placed for this purpose under the direction of Mr. Panizzi. They are now at work, and it is said that a new edition of the Reading Room Catalogue, brought down to the end of 1848, and comprised in 250 folio volumes, is to be ready for use by the end of next September. It is proposed that the new Catalogue shall be placed in the smaller Reading Room, on the shelves now occupied by parliamentary papers. This is good news, so far as it goes, but it does not affect the main question of the great Panizzi Catalogue, which we have treated elsewhere. That such vigorous measures should have been necessary, is a fact which throws a strange light both upon the management of the Printed Book department of the Museum, and upon the recent inquiry before the Commissioners. What sort of management can that be which has permitted the accumulation of an arrear so vast as only to be got rid of in the manner we have indicated? And what kind of an inquiry can that have been which never mentioned the most important fact of these disgraceful arrears in its Report?

The TRUSTEES have also submitted to the Government certain REMARKS UPON THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS, which have been printed by order of Parliament. The paper is a fair and temperate one. The Trustees have made certain alterations in the Standing Com-

mittee of management in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioners. They vindicate their accounts by shewing that the Commissioners did not carry their inquiry far enough; that the accounts are regularly audited by one of the examiners of the Audit Office; and are kept in the way recommended by him. The Trustees defend their practice of receiving written reports from their officers. They deny that there has been any systematic exclusion of the officers of the Museum from personal communication with the Trustees, or that the jealousies referred to in the Report have arisen from that cause; but, in order to prevent all misunderstanding for the future, the Trustees intend to give notice to all heads of departments that they will from time to time enter into personal communication with them "on the signification of a wish to that effect." The Trustees vindicate their general management by evidence given before the Commissioners which goes to show a general approval of the good condition of every separate division of the Museum. They thus contradict the conclusion of the Commissioners that the mode in which the Trustees have exercised their functions has not been satisfactory. The Trustees add, at the same time, with great good taste and propriety of feeling, that they have no desire to deprecate any changes which may appear to the Crown or Parliament calculated to promote the successful administration of the affairs of the Museum. On the whole, the paper does the Trustees great credit; but their expulsion from their office is doomed. It was determined long ago. The partial inquiry before the Commissioners was merely designed, as such inquiries generally are, to furnish an excuse for bringing about a predetermined end. Come when it may, no one who recollects what the Museum was some years ago, and knows what it is now, will think of the Trustees and their management save with respect, always excepted the way in which they have allowed themselves to be hoodwinked and misled by Mr. Panizzi.

The State Paper Commissioners, a very slowly moving body, known only by a publication, liable to a good many objections, of certain ponderous quarto volumes of State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII., have at length taken the course which they ought to have adopted at first;—they have determined to print A CALENDAR OF THE DOMESTIC PAPERS IN THE STATE PAPER OFFICE, beginning, where their publication closed, at the accession of Edward VI. The editorship is given to Mr. Lemon, whose competency no one will call in question, and it is intended that the work should be proceeded with immediately. It is to be published in 8vo. volumes, without any unnecessary typographical display. We congratulate all persons interested in English historical inquiries upon this very important determination, and would encourage Mr. Lemon to push forward his work with all possible expedition. Let it be a simple calendar, divested of all needless repetitions, and merely containing a plain description of the general nature of every paper alluded to, with its date, and the names of persons and places mentioned in it, and we are quite sure that it will be universally welcomed. It should also be published volume by volume, as each volume is completed. We know enough of these papers to be well aware that they are a great storehouse of historical information, the actual contents of which this Calendar will for the first time fully disclose.

An excellent lithographic PORTRAIT has just been published of "WILLIAM RICHARD HAMILTON, esq. Secretary to the Society of Dilettante." It is drawn by Baugniot. This striking likeness of a gentleman universally respected cannot fail to be acceptable to the members of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society of Literature, the Royal Geographical Society, and the other learned and scientific bodies of which Mr. Hamilton has been so long a distinguished member.

A correspondent who subscribes himself "ALPHA," writes to us upon a very important subject, THE PROPER MODE OF MAKING REFERENCES IN NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD WORKS. His remarks are called forth by the recent edition of Pearson on the Creed, edited for the Syndics of the Cambridge University press, by the Rev. Temple Chevallier. After some congratulations upon the indication afforded by this work that the Syndics of the Cambridge University press design to shake off the lethargy which has so long oppressed them, and make their establishment, what it ought to be, an amicable rival to the Oxford University press, our correspondent remarks, that it would have been better if the Cambridge press had begun with some valuable work which had not been published at Oxford, rather than with one which has already been very fairly edited by the late Dr. Burton. "It may be," our correspondent continues, "that when Dr. Burton's edition was published the work required from an editor of any standard reprint of an English divine was not so well understood as at present. The manner in which this

work has been done of late years by the various publishing societies, has so much raised the standard that the public are no longer satisfied with such editing as was formerly thought amply sufficient. Any one who examines into the manner in which Jeremy Taylor's Works are now being edited at Oxford must see that the scrupulous accuracy with which the text is collated, and the minute care with which every reference is verified, require as much labour and as much learning as a new edition of Herodotus, or of Suidas, of Thucydides, or Sophocles. It is well known that, by a no very creditable mistake of the delegates of the Oxford press, many of the works which they have published have had no editor at all employed upon them, and it would have been better if Cambridge had selected some one of them rather than have begun with a work which had been at least respectably edited. The doing this necessarily challenges a comparison which in some respects is not advantageous to the present Cambridge editor.

"If any one point has been entirely established by the modern system of editing, it is this, that *all the references should be made to the best editions of each author*, either to the latest, or to the one which is by common consent allowed to be the best, and such as is likely to be found in every respectable public library. Of the Fathers, the Benedictine editions are acknowledged to be the standards, and as such are invariably referred to by all modern editors who understand their business. I am therefore both disappointed and surprised to find that the Cambridge editor has entirely neglected this rule. In some instances he has referred to the latest editions, as for example Bekker's editions of Aristotle and Eustathius; in others to the best, as Chrysostom and the apostolical Fathers; but in a great number of instances he refers to editions long since superseded by later and better, and allowed on all hands to be entirely obsolete, so that no good library is expected to possess them; and the authors thus neglected are often the most important, such as St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Cyprian, St. Cyril of Jerusalem, Demosthenes and the other Greek orators, Irenæus, Justin Martyr, Leo the Great, Theophylact, Plato, Livy, and others.

"I cannot understand upon what principle Mr. Chevallier has selected his editions, or rather it is clear from his work that his rule must have been that of taking such editions as he could most readily have access to at Durham. It would have been better if the editor of such a work had been located for the time at Cambridge, or Oxford, or in London, or some place where he could have ready access to the best editions, and the help of learned friends to consult in any difficulties. It is not to be expected that the learning of any one man can enable him to follow in all cases the footsteps of Bishop Pearson." This is a matter in the principle of which we entirely agree with our correspondent. It should be established by common consent as a canon of criticism, and a law of editorial practice, that every editor of a reprint of a standard author is bound to verify the quotations of his original author, and to amend his references by referring to what are allowed to be the best editions of his authorities.

During the vacancy of the laureateship there is more than the customary publication of poetry of various kinds. A *Mr. Edward Kenealy*—a name almost new in this particular walk of fame—puts forth "*Goethe, a new pantomime*," a wild combination of Germanism and Irishism. Whether there is in the mind of the writer a sufficient foundation of good sense to uplift his unquestionable poetical faculty above the nonsense that at present confounds and smothers all its efforts, must be left to Time to prove. *Mr. T. Westwood* has published "*The Burden of the Bell and other Lyrics*," several of them already rendered familiar to us in periodical publications. It is a pretty book and contains many a pleasant cheerful line. But the book of books in this class bears upon its title "*In Memoriam*." It contains about one hundred and thirty small poems, sonnets in spirit but not in form, all prompted by one circumstance, the death of a male friend to whom the writer was deeply attached. No one can doubt that the authorship is rightly assigned by rumour to *Alfred Tennyson*, nor is it questionable that the book contains beautiful poems and exquisite lines. That it also contains poems and lines to which those epithets cannot be justly applied may be easily supposed. The following is an example of the former class. It is No. VIII.

A happy lover who has come
To look on her that loves him well,
Who 'lights and rings the gateway bell
And learns her gone and far from home,

He saddens, all the magic light
Dies off at once from bower and hall,
And all the place is dark, and all
The chambers emptied of delight.

So find I every pleasant spot
In which we two were wont to meet,
The field, the chamber, and the street,
For all is dark where thou art not.

Yet as that other, wandering there
In those deserted walks may find
A flower beat with rain and wind,
Which once she fostered up with care;

So seems it in my deep regret,
O my forsaken heart, with thee,
And this poor flower of poesy,
Which, little cared for, fades not yet.

But since it pleased a vanish'd eye,
I go to plant it on his tomb,
That if it can it there may bloom,
Or, dying, there at least may die.

One more. It is a shorter one, No. XCII.

How pure at heart and sound in head,
With what divine affections bold,
Should be the man whose thought would hold
An hour's communion with the dead.

In vain shalt thou, or any, call
The spirits from their golden day,
Except, like them, thou too canst say,
Thy spirit is at peace with all.

They haunt the silence of the breast,
Imaginations calm and fair,
The memory like a cloudless air,
The conscience like a sea at rest.

But when the heart is full of din,
And doubt beside the portal waits,
They can but listen at the gates
And hear the household jar within.

There are several other poetical *brochures* upon our table, but it would be a profanation to intermingle ordinary lines with strains so calmly beautiful as these.

The Meeting of the Archæological Institute has been held too late in the month to be noticed in our present Magazine. We shall give a full report of its proceedings in our next number.

We are indebted to a kind and valued friend for the following extracts from a letter from our old correspondent Plantagenet [Dr. Bromet, F.S.A.], dated from Florence the 23rd April, 1850. It was probably one of the last letters which he wrote to England, for he speaks in it of being about to leave Florence for Venice, whence on the 15th June he intended to make his way to Courmayeux, a small cool town at the southern foot of Mont Blanc, and thence, about the 1st September, he proposed to go by way of Turin and Nice to Barcelona, and so to Valencia. News has since reached London that he caught cold in crossing the Apennines, and died probably on his journey to Venice. In the letter to which we have alluded he gives the following notes upon antiquarian matters interesting to Englishmen. His first note gives an account of the tomb of Cardinal Howard in the Dominican church of S'ta Maria sopra Minerva at Rome. It is merely a slab "in the pavement of the choir, behind the high altar, where the choirs of Italian conventual churches usually are." On the stone is an armorial shield of eight quarterings; 1. Howard; 2. England, with a label of three points; 3. chequy; 4. a lion rampant; 5. the same; 6. per fesse; 7. a fret; 8. per fesse, in sinister chief a canton. The inscription is as follows:—

D. M.
PHILIPPO THOMÆ HOWARD
DE NORFOLCIÆ ET ARUNDELIÆ
S.R.E. PRESBYTERO. CARDINALI
TIT. S. MARIÆ SUPRA MINERVAM
EX SACRA FAMILIA PRÆD.
S. MARIÆ MAIORIS ARCHIPRESBYTERO
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ PROTECTORI
MAGNO ANGLIÆ ELEEMOSYNARIO
PATRIÆ ET PAVPERVM PATRI
FILII PROV. ANGLICANÆ EJVSDEM ORDINIS
PEREMPTI ET RESTAVRATORI OPT.
HÆREDES INSCRIPTI MÆRENTES
POSVERE
ANNVENTIBVS. S.R.E. CARDD. EMM.
PAVLVTIO DE ALTETRICI
FRANC. NERLIO
GALEATIO MARESCOTTO.

Dr. Bromet's second note relates to a tomb of a bishop of Exeter at Florence. It is as follows: "In a church at Florence is an incised slab representing under a Gothic canopy a bishop in attitude of benediction, and holding in his left hand a pastoral staff; with this inscription: H. J. JOHANNES CATRIX. epvs. quondam Exon. ambasciator ser. dni. Regis Anglie. q. obiit XXVIII. die Decembr. anno dni. MCCCCXIX. cvivs anime propicietur Deus. The armorial bearings are, Sable, three tiger-cats passant. Godwin terms this bishop James Carey, and says of him that 'he happened to be at Florence with the Pope at what time news was brought thither of the Bishop of Exeter's death, and easily obtained that bishoprick of him, being preferred to Lichfield but very lately. He enjoyed neither of these places any long time, never coming home to see either the one or the other; he died and was buried in Italy." Dr. Bromet's third note mentions that in the cloister of the English college at Rome are inscriptions to the memory of Ricardus Hason (without date), also of Roger Baines dated 1623 (Collect. Topog. v. 87); also a low altar tomb of white marble, and richly adorned with a well-sculptured effigy, in its original condition, excepting the face and part of the mitre, inscribed to the

memory of Christopher Archbishop of York, dated 1514, and on a shield at its foot, enwreathed with bay and ensigned with a cardinal's cap, these arms, viz. 1 and 4, two battle-axes in pale, in chief two mullets; 2 and 3, a squirrel. Also a slab incised with the effigy of Jo. Weddisburi, prior of Worcester, dated 1518. Dr. Bromet's fourth note relates to the series of half-length PORTRAITS of ENGLISH JESUITS executed pro fide catholicâ, which were deposited in the library of the English college, on the departure of the Jesuits from their collegio Romano. Besides Campion, Garnet, and Oldcorn, this collection contains portraits of Thomas Holland, executed in 1642; Alexander Bryant, in 1581; Roger Filcock, in 1601; Peter Wright, in 1651; and Thomas Cottam, in 1582.

A very complete map of the *Great Northern Coal Field*, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, from actual surveys by I. T. W. Bell, Engineer and Surveyor, of Newcastle, has been lately published. It is drawn to a scale of one mile to an inch, and is 46 inches by 36 inches in size. It includes the whole of the coal districts of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, together with those of Hartlepool, Seaham, Hartley, Blyth, and Warkworth; extending from Stockton-upon-Tees and Middlesbro' on the south, to the River Coquet and Warkworth Harbour on the north, and from the German Ocean on the east, inland, to Wolsingham in the county of Durham, and Bywell in the county of Northumberland, comprising an area of about 1100 square miles. The various collieries and colliery railways, public railways, iron works, docks and shipping places, as well as the towns, villages, farms, turnpike and cross roads, boundaries of townships, parishes, boroughs, and counties, and other matters usually shown in maps, are carefully represented. Altogether it forms the most comprehensive and useful Topographical Survey of the Northern Coal Districts that has ever been offered to the public.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Notes from Nineveh, and Travels in Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Syria: by the Rev. J. P. Fletcher. *2 vols. 8vo.*

Nineveh and Persepolis; an historical sketch of ancient Assyria and Persia, with an account of the recent researches in those countries. By W. S. Vaux, M.A. 8vo.—Mr. Fletcher, the author of the first of these books, went to Mosul in 1842 as lay-assistant to a mission of inquiry into the state of religion and literature among the Christian churches of the East. The missionaries passed to their destination by way of Malta, Constantinople, Samsoun on the Euxine, Tocat and Diarbekir; they remained two years at Mosul, and returned home by Aleppo and Antioch. Upon the subject with which his mission was connected, the author ought of course to be consulted, although a great deal that he has written respecting the doctrines and peculiarities of the Eastern churches is mere compilation which could have been put together without a visit to the East, and, on some modern points in their history, we already possess, in other books, a good deal of important later information. The author makes amends for want of novelty by giving a good many agreeable traits and anecdotes of Eastern manners and customs, with facts indicative of the notions of the Eastern people respecting ourselves, and altogether his book (save the compilations to which we have alluded) is very readable and amusing. With reference to the excavations which have interested all the civilised world in what has been done, and is doing, at Nineveh, Mr. Fletcher is a little behind the fair. For a full and yet popular detail of these interesting and invaluable labours, with an exposition of their bearing upon the history and manners of the ancient world, written in a learned spirit, and with a just appreciation of the labours of Messrs. Botta, Layard, and Rawlinson, we recommend the volume of Mr. Vaux, next to the accounts written by the excavators and elucidators themselves.

M. Botta was appointed to the office of French consul at Mosul in 1842. On his arrival in the East he immediately procured permission and began to excavate in the mounds which were traditionally said to mark the site of Nineveh. His labours were rewarded by the discovery of various ancient monuments, and amongst them many sculptured bas-reliefs. Having reported these results to his government, he was most liberally encouraged to proceed. A supply of money was instantly remitted to him, and M. Flandin, an able antiquarian draughtsman, was despatched from France to make delineations of such monuments as were in too fragile a state to be successfully removed to Europe. Stimulated by such animating countenance, M. Botta pursued his labours in several places for more than twelve months. A vast collection of invaluable antiquities

was laid bare, and in the words of Mr. Vaux, "All which it has been possible to remove have been conveyed to Paris, and form the most ancient, if not the most valuable, of the magnificent collections of antiquities preserved in the Louvre. A noble work has been published at the expense of the French government, containing engravings of all the monuments which have reached France, and of many others which had been too much injured to admit of their removal." Such were the labours of M. Botta, such his encouragements, and such the results: highly honourable all of them, not only to himself but to France.

Mr. Layard first visited Mosul in the spring of 1840. He investigated several of the mounds by which that city is surrounded, and was then first animated by the desire to examine their contents. Two years afterwards he again visited Mosul, and found that M. Botta had entered upon the work. Layard and Botta conferred together respecting their mutual object, and from that time the discoveries of M. Botta "were communicated, with a rare and praiseworthy liberality, to Mr. Layard, almost as fast as they were made." The field was wide enough for both of them, and Botta's successes only stimulated the old desire of Layard, but for a long time he received no encouragement from others. At last, in the autumn of 1845, Sir Stratford Canning mentioned to him his readiness to incur, for a limited period, the expense of the desired excavations. Layard accepted the offer, and entered upon his labour with joy. We cannot now dwell upon the results: probably there are few of our readers who have not seen the first fruits of the liberality of Sir Stratford Canning and of Layard's skill as an antiquarian investigator, which are deposited in the British Museum. The excavations undertaken at the expense of Sir Stratford Canning having come to an end, and Sir Stratford having presented to the nation the singular and valuable remains which had been discovered, it became necessary for the Lords of the Treasury to determine whether the work should be continued or abandoned in its then incomplete condition. The example of France, and the obvious benefits certain to ensue to historical science, would have seemed to render this a question of easy solution. But alas! the fact is continually forced upon us, that neither honourable example nor zeal for science is motive strong enough to arouse the interest of Lords of the Treasury. A beggarly sum was obtained with difficulty. It was expended judiciously, and produced extraordinary discoveries. When it came to an end, Mr. Layard returned to England. General attention was aroused by his publications, and by the specimens of the disinterred sculptures exhibited in a dark cellar of the British Museum. The people appreciated what their governors did not. Unexampled thousands flocked to inspect the relics of a far-off antiquity, the East India Company gave Mr. Layard assistance in the publication of a large volume of his drawings, and ultimately the government was roused (we had almost said shamed) into making a grant for some further excavations. These are now in progress under Mr. Layard's directions. But whilst France was able to accomplish an almost immediate transit of M. Botta's discoveries, we, with our "unequalled naval resources," have allowed some of the most valuable of the relics found by Mr. Layard to remain at Busrah for "more than two years, unremoved!"

Contemporaneously with the researches of Messrs. Botta and Layard, there has been proceeding another discovery which may justly be reckoned amongst the wonders of the present age. It is well known that the monuments of ancient Assyria, and especially those of Persepolis, are covered with inscriptions written in characters which are customarily termed, from their peculiar shape, arrow-headed or cuneiformed. These inscriptions have long baffled all the attempts of the decipherer. Even an inquirer so learned and sensible as Dr. Hyde, the professor of Hebrew at Oxford, at the close of the seventeenth century, could make no better suggestion in reference to them than that they owed their origin to the whim of architects, who inscribed them as ornaments. By many antiquaries they were believed to be charms or talismans, or numerical figures. The first person who led the way to the subsequent discoveries respecting their actual character was Professor Grotefend, of Hanover, who as long ago as the year 1800 presented a paper to a literary society in Gottingen, in which he contended that these undecipherable inscriptions were composed of actual alphabetical characters, and laid down certain laws or rules, by the application of which he was subsequently able to make out various proper names. This very much conduced to what has ensued. Major Rawlinson took up the study in 1835, being then resident at Kermanshah in Persia, near the celebrated inscription of Behistun, containing one thousand lines of cuneiform characters, sculptured at the height of three hundred feet on the face of a perpendicular rock, which rises abruptly from the plain to the height of seventeen hundred feet. Major Rawlinson had heard

of Grotefend's discoveries, but did not possess any copy of his work, and was very imperfectly acquainted with the actual results at which he had arrived. Undeterred by the enormous difficulties which must attend investigations in a language and character both entirely unknown, the Major plodded on, and in 1837 had not only made progress in the work of collecting transcripts of the various extant cuneiform inscriptions, but had succeeded in mastering the alphabet, and had penetrated so far into the nature and meaning of the words as to be able to remit to the Asiatic Society a memoir containing a translation of the first two paragraphs of the Behistun inscription. His memoir at once brought him into communication with various oriental scholars in Europe, who had in the mean time been treading in the footsteps of Professor Grotefend, and had arrived at results coincident in the main with those of Major Rawlinson. The chief of these inquirers was Professor Lassen, who, building upon Grotefend's discoveries and laws, had produced an almost entire alphabet, very similar to that of Major Rawlinson. In 1840 the Major was called to Afghanistan, where his labours were directed into another channel. After three years he returned to Bagdad, and resumed his researches. With the assistance of a Danish orientalist, M. Westergaard, he was enabled to add to his collection of cuneiform inscriptions a full copy of that on the rock of Behistun, obtained and verified with great difficulty by M. Westergaard, by the careful study of every letter through a telescope. Major Rawlinson now completed the great achievement of deciphering and translating the whole inscription. It is published entire, with translations in Latin and English, and with a drawing of the rock and the sculpture, in Major Rawlinson's memoir, printed in vol. X. of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Here, then, at the very moment of the discoveries of Botta and Layard, we have presented to us, by means of an entirely distinct investigation, a clue to the meaning of the inscriptions with which the ancient Nineveh monuments are covered. The discovery has placed Major Rawlinson in the first rank of historical investigators, and the time and way in which the light has dawned upon us are so remarkable as to have the character of a providential appropriateness.

On the present occasion we have taken advantage of Mr. Vaux's excellent compilation to delineate in outline the steps by which these twin discoveries of almost unexampled interest have been effected. We shall have future opportunities of entering more fully into the details of the subject. For the present we dismiss it with a heartfelt expression of pride and congratulation at the successes of our admirable fellow-countrymen, Layard and Rawlinson, and a warm commendation of Mr. Vaux's useful and instructive record of their achievements.

Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, F.R.S. author of the "Sylva," to which is subjoined the Private Correspondence between King Charles I. and Sir Edward Nicholas, and between Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, and Sir Richard Browne. A new Edition, in four volumes, corrected, revised, and enlarged. Vols. I. and II.— The re-publication of John Evelyn's Diary, or Autobiographical Journal, calls upon us to reconsider one of the most delightful works in our language. When it was originally published in 1818 we were amongst the first to make the public familiar with its valuable details; and again, when it was republished in 1827, we recurred with pleasure to its ever interesting pages. After the lapse of three-and-twenty years a fourth edition* summons us to refresh the recollection of our readers, of a book which is an endless source of amusement and instruction. It is too well known for it to be necessary that we should again go over the long course which it embraces; but a work which can never be referred to without pleasure, nor without profit, must not be allowed to pass without comment.

John Evelyn's earliest recollection takes us back to the year 1624, when at four years old he was receiving his first instruction in the school held over the church porch of his native Wotton. Even then his young ears were conscious of stories touching the Spanish Match and the great Count Gondomar; and when six years later he was learning Latin from the French tutor who implanted in him an insurmountable dislike for the English

---

* The first edition was published in 1818, in 2 vols. 4to.; the second edition followed, in the same form, in 1819; the third edition was in 5 vols. 8vo. 1827-8. The quarto editions were very inaccurate. The octavo edition, with the exception of a part of the first volume, was carefully collated with the original manuscript by Mr. Upcott, who saw it through the press. With a view to a new edition, Mr. Upcott afterwards carefully re-collated the whole of the octavo edition. The present edition is printed from his re-collated copy. He at the same time selected many new letters from Evelyn's correspondence, which are intended to be included in future volumes of this edition.

pronunciation of the old Roman tongue. The disgrace at Rhé and the assassination of Buckingham were matters neither below the attention nor above the comprehension of the little scholar. The story of his early years is well remembered. In 1641 he went on the continent with one of his country neighbours, journeyed through Flanders and Holland, trailed a pike for a few hours, as a gentleman amateur, in the trenches at Genep, and returned home to study law in the Middle Temple, but loved "dancing and fooling more." After a tardy tender of service in the distracted quarters of royalty, made with Evelyn's characteristic prudence, he asked the royal leave to go abroad. With his application he sent a horse and accoutrements for his Majesty's acceptance, and as this was all the aid the King was likely to obtain from Wotton, he bade the squire go, and sent a "God speed" after him. In November 1643 Evelyn proceeded through France to Italy; and, though he but ill-served his royal master by travelling, he has served posterity excellently well, by his simple record of his wayfaring. Some of his notes are very singular. He found Picardy swarming with Spanish bandits, and the brief voyage from Marseilles to Cannes still rendered as dangerous by Turkish corsairs, as it was proved to have been some forty years before by the experience of Vincent de Paul. Under the wolf-protection laws of the cruel and stupid Duke Gaston, Evelyn tells us that wolves often came and took children out of the very streets of Blois. At Orleans he reports that the wine was so strong that the king's cupbearers were sworn never to give it to their sovereign. These things are strangely different from the facts which now find record in a French traveller's journal; but such a traveller may still remark, as Evelyn did two centuries and more ago, that Paris smells "as if sulphur were mingled with the mud," and that the Orleannois is rich in the heroism which illustrates itself on the highway and from behind hedges.

The entries in Evelyn's journal as soon as he reaches the south of France are like Callot's etchings put into graphic prose. What finer Callot, or subject for a Callot, than his description of the group of morose, villainous, hard-beaten, and yet merry galley-slaves at Marseilles, or that of the fiery sailor at Genoa, who "bites his thumb" to the bone, in promise of mortal feud, at the rival boatman who secured Evelyn for a passenger? So also the drunken fools at the fair at Leghorn, staking their last crown against their liberty, losing the game, and submitting to be dragged off and chained to the oar till death released them; it is Callot all over—if it be not Callot improved. The very aspect of the party entering Rome, on the 4th November, 1644, with their enthusiasm and themselves "wet to the skin," reminds us of the artist who, in his way, was a sort of sublime Cruikshank.

Evelyn was well-cared for in the eternal city. His letters procured him the friendship of eminent Romanists as well as Protestants, from whom, he says, "I received instruction how to behave in town."

In his day the sojourner in Rome had rich opportunities of contrasting the new dispensation with the old superstition. He evidently saw nothing that tended to religious edification—little that denoted real progress or purer faith. The altars of the once immortal gods were, indeed, unhonoured; but what presented themselves to him as their substitutes for exacting reverence from dulness? He did not behold worshippers applying their lips, as of old, to the column sacred to Bacchus; but he saw them blowing kisses to the stump of the apocryphal pillar at which, as the legend told, Divinity was scourged. He saw, too, the speaking crucifix—less loquacious to him than to St. Bridget; he also looked at the engraven standard of the height of Jesus, a measure which fitted no mortal who tried his inches at it; and he saw the grave out of which St. Sebastian got up that St. Stephen might lie down. Such things won no reverence from his well-trained mind, and the splendours of the Romish ritual he speaks of as a "heathenish pomp." To the master of it all he went, however, as young gentlemen were wont to do, to pay his court. He civilly kissed the papal toe, and feeling himself, as he says, sufficiently blessed by the Pope's thumb and two fingers, he returned to his inn, and dined with an appetite.

Naples startled him with her array of thirty thousand courtezans. He designates them as "those cattle," from whose enchantments mortification is a shield; and having made a comment, to which Coryat would have added an appendix, he turned northward on his way home. He must have congratulated himself on his Protestantism; wherever he gazed he saw monks who had little to do but to nurse legends and rear lap-dogs, making profit by both; or friars, like those at Bologna, who drank excellent wine with their renowned sausages,—and spared neither.

At Lucca he visited the tomb of the Saxon "St. Richard the King," without being particularly interested in its occupant. The editor of the Diary considers the identity of this royal saint as being a matter of perplexity. The honest gentle-

man who wrote the "Lives of the English Saints," says that he was a *sub-regulus*, a kinsman of Boniface, and concludes, with that admirable and mystic confusion which marks all the arguments in the biographies referred to, that, as Boniface lived within Richard's district (namely, at Crediton, in Devonshire), Richard himself must have resided in Hampshire or Kent. In such guise did Mr. Newman and his coadjutors write ecclesiastical history for the edification of their disciples.

At Venice, Evelyn saw the carnival when in the high topgallant of its folly; and, though he did not, like that pedantic Macaroni Coryat, sit at the feet of the famous courtezan Margareta Emiliana, he visited the church erected by that lady, whereby she struck a balance with the recording angel, and made Heaven's chancery her debtor.

At learned Padua our traveller halted for a while to study physics and anatomy, and here the Earl of Arundel (the collector of the marbles) and the poet Waller were his familiar friends. At Milan he risked his liberty in the exercise of a curiosity truly English. He entered the ducal palace, penetrated into the private apartments of the Duke, and beheld that dreaded potentate as hero should never be viewed by the profane and public eye; namely, with his nose betwixt the fingers of his barber. Evelyn had to run for it, and was hardly at ease until he found himself in Switzerland. Even there his liking to be in other people's quarters was near costing him his life. It was at Beveretten; there was no vacant bed at the inn; but he turned the hostess's daughter out of hers, and lay down in the hot-pressed sheets lately occupied by the robust nymph; he caught the small-pox in consequence; he ultimately recovered, although he had a multitudinous medical advice, and was subjected to the theory and practice of the Genevese Esculapii.

At length he reached Paris, where he spent many a gay and idle hour, but where he studied too, and, amid a varied dissipation, acquired the German and Spanish languages. Here he made a third acquisition, in the daughter of Sir R. Brown, the king's ambassador, a pretty child, not quite in her teens, whom he married in June, 1647, and whom he left with her mother to learn the duties of a wife, ere she seriously assumed them. On his return to England, after an absence of four years, the monarchy was in its last agony. He appears to have got into Whitehall, in the same unlicensed manner as he did into the dressing-room of the Duke of Milan, and in the council chamber there he "heard terrible villainies." His gentle heart was touched with indignation when he afterwards listened to Hugh Peters, in a sermon, calmly recommending to the Commons that they should kill the king. The Commons of that day proved on the 30th January that they were wont to heed the spiritual advice dealt them from the pulpit. Evelyn records with grief the sacrifice of the royal Stuart. But even such events interrupt the course of ordinary life only for a moment. A day or two after we find him looking at pictures and other pretty toys, and descanting on their merits as minutely as though the course of government had never sustained a shock.

Under the Commonwealth Evelyn sat by his hearth at Sayes Court, Deptford, and led the happiest of lives. His wife joined him in 1652, and the olive branches grew around their house and their hearts. They had few trials: on the 19th Jan. 1653, he says, "This day, I paid all my debts to a farthing; oh! blessed day!" The household thus unencumbered must needs have been a happy one. To a man of such piety, it was doubtless a grief that his church was proscribed, and that her ordinances could not be observed but under the pistols of an ultra-religious soldiery. But Evelyn enjoyed the companionship of most of the great churchmen of the day, and his own hearth was an altar around which they, his neighbours, and tenants, often assembled both to pray and to feast after the fashion of their fathers. His leisure was given to the pursuits he loved, and a long catalogue of his works attests his literary industry. His recreations too were still of a cavalier complexion. Spring Gardens and the ladies there often hailed him, a liberal visitor; and when all profane places of amusement and dalliance were closed, exception was still made of the Mulberry Gardens (Pimlico), which Evelyn records as the only locality allowed at which persons of quality might be exceedingly cheated. The worst visitation that descended on his household under the Protectorate, was that which ended in the death of his marvellous little son, Richard. The child died at five years old, of a quartan ague, says Evelyn; but when we read the proud and mournful list of his acquirements, the languages he could speak, the sciences he had mastered, the arguments he could maintain, and the wide world of chaotic knowledge which he had made his own or had been compelled to conquer, it is but too clear that he died less of the quartan ague than of "the congruous syntax" and the "passion for Greek," of which the father speaks with such tearful pride. Prematurity of learn-

ing has slain many a child besides little Richard Evelyn.

It was characteristic of Evelyn when he lost the brightest of his boys, that he sat down and translated a treatise of St. Chrysostom on the education of the young; but his task was undertaken, not, as he thought, to solace his own grief, but to furnish comfort to his brothers for the loss of *their* children. Four months after the touching threnodia poured out over his dead son, he was "at a coach race in Hyde Park." Far wiser in such enjoyments than in binding the neck of the little victim to the martyrdom of speculative divinity, and that other awful torture, the cruel "congruous syntax!"

In his quiet way Evelyn helped to bring about the Restoration. When Charles, so little like a king, succeeded to Cromwell, who was so very like one, though nominally none, he was fertile in promises to the master of Sayes Court, and no less facile in forgetting them. The period of Charles's reign is the most amusing and the most instructive in the Diary. Evelyn inherited the belief that a certain divinity encircled the kingly office. In Cromwell's time the notion was rather strengthened than shaken; the usurper carried himself in true right-royal fashion. The severe dignity perished when Charles came. There was majesty at Whitehall when Oliver stood there, with one virtuous woman leaning on his bosom, and his gentle daughters contemplating him with mingled awe and admiration, and perhaps with some misgiving. But Charles the Second under the same roof yields only a picture of a libertine lazily reclining amid a bevy of wanton graces, caring for nothing long together, not even for himself. He was sometimes grave, but it was not because the nation was going to ruin, but because it did not go to ruin merrily. His best-heeded counsellors were courtezans; his personal honour and that of his kingdom were violated daily; he spared neither; and was stone-deaf to the old warning cry, "Parce tibi, si non Carthagini!"

In presence of such a king Evelyn's monarchical principle was not indeed shaken, but his absolute faith in a second principle, that he who happened to hold the crown enjoyed it by the tenure of a heavenly licence, evidently crumbled away. In the dark days of the first Charles, although he was not disposed to attend a levy of bucklers on behalf of the crown against the people, he would have walked calmly to the stake in attestation of his belief in the right divine. The idea was not then to be beaten out of him; had he been, like Anaxarchus, brayed in a mortar, he would have been as obstinate: "Tunde! Anaxarchum enim non tundis."

There was a philosopher of old who believed in the Olympian descent of Alexander; but, when he saw the young hero faint at a wound from which the blood was gushing, he refused to credit that the cold drops on the pale brow of the Macedonian could be celestial ichor distilled by the deathless son of the immortal Ammon. Evelyn, in some degree, resembled the philosopher. He believed that divinity hedged a king only so long as the king showed by his acts that he walked under a divine illumination. What sort of illumination lit up the re-organised palace Evelyn was not slow to discern. By its light he saw the newest French vices installed in the highest places; and they who practised them made pensioners on the people. The glittering circle that hissed *Hamlet* applauded to the echo the "lewd play" of *The Widow*; we even see that Evelyn's good manners were corrupted by evil communications, when we find that he listened to that piece of flippant ribaldry called "Love in a Tub," and pronounced it "facetious." We rejoice when, tired with such scenes, he says, "I came home to be private a little; not at all affecting the life and hurry of court." He might well be a-weary of it, for it was a court that gamed while the plague raged; laughed while the fire consumed; that was sensible to none of the national disasters then of constant occurrence—a court where the king's mistresses outshone the queen in the article of diamonds, where those mistresses were more superbly lodged and more daintily cared for than the wedded consort of the crown, and where Madame de Boord, who brought petticoats, fans, and baubles, to the ladies, was more highly esteemed than Grinling Gibbons, whose fortunes Evelyn pushed, and whom posterity so fully avenges.

The "heathenish pomp" of Rome slightly offended Evelyn, but the worse than heathenish character of the English court wounded him deeply. It was reserved for this court's master to inaugurate a French concubine into her bad eminence, with the social solemnities which were never observed before or elsewhere save when the church had blessed the union. This was at Newmarket. "I lodged," he says, on the 21st Oct. 1671, "this night at Newmarket, where I found the jolly blades racing, dancing, feasting, and revelling, more resembling a luxurious and abandoned rout than a Christian court." Gayest in the scene was Buckingham, with his band of fiddlers, and at his side "that impudent woman the Countess of Shrewsbury." The Duke had murdered the Earl

in a duel, and the Countess received Buckingham in her arms, while her husband's blood was yet wet upon the assassin's shirt! Such was the court; the very ambassador of Morocco, a "civil heathen," as Evelyn styles him, looked grave at the shamelessness enthroned there. The courtiers hoped to deceive heaven as they deluded man, and to obtain salvation by right of their rank. "Tut!" said a gallant Colonel, as he was going to the gallows, and a pious friend bade him think upon God, —"I don't value dying a rush! and I have no doubt but that God will deal with me like a gentleman!"

How gentlemen lived is shown in the case of "my lord of St. Alban's, now grown so blind that he could not see to take his meat. He has lived a most easy life," says Evelyn, "in plenty even abroad, whilst his Majesty was a sufferer; he has lost immense sums at play, which yet, at about eighty years old, he continues, having one that sits by him to name the spots on the cards." "Following his Majesty this morning," says Evelyn, on another occasion, "through the gallery, I went with the few who attended him into the Duchess of Portsmouth's *dressing-room*, within her bedchamber, where she was in her morning loose garment, her maids combing her, newly out of her bed, his Majesty and the gallants standing about her." After enumerating the gorgeous furniture of this woman's apartments, "twice or thrice pulled down and rebuilt to satisfy her prodigal and expensive pleasures," he adds, "surfeiting of this, I went contented home to my poor but quiet villa. What contentment can there be in the riches and splendour of this world, purchased with vice and dishonour?" On Sunday the 25th January 1684-5, Dr. Dove, it appears, preached before the King. On the evening of that day, Evelyn saw "such a scene of profuse gaming, and the King in the midst of his three concubines, as he had never before seen, luxurious dallying and profaneness." On the following Sunday the same scene was repeated. The three concubines, Portsmouth, Cleveland, and Mazarine, reigned triumphant; a French boy stood by, singing love songs, "whilst about twenty of the great courtiers and *other* dissolute persons were at basset round a large table, a bank of at least 2,000*l.* in gold before them." . . . . Six days after, all was in the dust! This was the last Sabbath spent by Charles on earth. On the sixth of February the nation was commanded to put on mourning "as for a father." Never in England was there so deadly an enemy to monarchy as this crowned, gilded phantom. What he made his court, "nasty and stinking,"* in the nostrils of England, he made England itself in the nostrils of the world. The bitterest foes of the Protector now alive regretted the days of the Commonwealth, when the ruler of the people, by whatever means he had attained his position, enforced a virtuous bearing at home, and compelled a wholesome respect for the nation abroad.

The succeeding reign was marked at least by a daring purpose, but the time had gone by for ever when this country could be either led or driven to the end whither James would bring it. Evelyn, in one of his entries during this brief and inglorious reign, surrenders his absolute veneration for the *jus divinum*, and looking over Europe, as well as at home, sadly writes—"No faith in princes." He held one public office under James, and held it worthily, viz. Commissioner of the Privy Seal; but he never would co-operate with his colleagues when it was required to put the seal to a deed which he deemed unconstitutional, hostile to the Church, or injurious to public liberty. If his faith in princes had been shaken, not so his faith in the Church. He saw her peril, knew her errors, bewailed both; but he was constant in his belief that she would ultimately triumph, and as firm in maintaining that, even if she foundered in the storm, she was still the nearest in spirit to the church of primitive Christianity, and could not but recover her glory and her greatness when serenity again visited the troubled waters. The continual secessions to Popery affected him little. When Dryden and Mistress Nelly, "Miss to the late —," attended mass, he very properly thought that Rome had little cause to be proud of her proselytes.

When the Revolution was accomplished, perhaps the one thing that most forcibly struck Evelyn was the conduct of James's daughter, Mary, who came into Whitehall, "laughing and jolly," slept in the ex-queen's bed, scarcely cold, and next morning went running about the palace in her night-dress. He had himself but recently lost a daughter who was the very jewel of his heart; but happier the father who sees his child coffined at his feet, and finds a mournful pleasure in remembering her virtues and her filial love, than he who lives to see his misfortunes joyfully

* "He [the King] took delight in having a number of little spaniels follow him and lie in his bed-chamber, where he often suffered the bitches to puppy and give suck, which rendered it very offensive, and indeed made the whole court nasty and stinking." Evelyn, 4th Feb. 1685.

made the ladder of his offspring's greatness. Mary Evelyn was born at Wotton, on an anniversary of her father's birthday, and in the same chamber in which he first drew breath. But he loved her for better reasons than this. She was fair, graceful, and supremely good; she was pious, and day by day gave evidence of the sincerity of her religious devotion. She was generally well-read, was skilled in modern languages, and was an accomplished singer and player. But she was more than this. Her Christianity assumed a practical character. She condescended to those of low estate, and the servants of her father's family walked in the light of their young mistress's instruction. For the fashionable amusements of her time she had no affection. She loved reading, and read aloud with an exquisitely musical voice; and her letters gave evidence of rare ability both for sense and expression. She was not above the innocent pleasures of her age, was mirthful, and that habitually. Her father says that nothing was so pretty as to see her play with little children, whom she would caress and humour with great delight. But gay as she was in spirit, and much as she loved the young, she most cared for the company of grave and sober men, from whom knowledge was to be drawn. She had not only read an abundance of history, but "all the best poets, even Terence, Plautus, Homer, Virgil, Horace, and Ovid;" but, as the mourning father says, all these were but vain trifles to the virtues which adorned her soul. Her love for both parents made her disregard marriage, and that love was so ardently returned that when the now aged couple looked down into the grave of their young daughter they implored God to give them the resignation which they could not feel. She was taken from them by that cruel scourge the small pox, when only in her 19th year. There is no more interesting or touching page in the Diary than that in which Evelyn recounts "the little history and imperfect character of my dear child;" we will venture to say that many eyes have wept over it besides those of the agonized and subdued father who penned the mournful record.

The concluding pages of Evelyn's Diary, carried on to February 1705-6, are replete with a sad dignity. The journal of an octogenarian, as might be supposed, is in some measure a journal of death. Day after day, the old familiar faces disappear, the aged fall away, the young are taken, his own hearth is visited, and in every circumstance he traces a sign and a token that he too must prepare for the solemn pathway which leads to those crystal barriers at which alone a judgment is given that earth cannot gainsay. He could look upon the approaching change with smiling tranquillity. The good old man had long had his eyes hopefully bent on the portals of Heaven, when the irrevocable summons called him to the golden threshold; and it had no sooner fallen on his eagerly-listening ear, than the pilgrim began to tread the path that leads to eternity from time, rejoicingly obedient.

Considerable pains have been bestowed upon the annotation of this edition; but the notes should have been placed at the bottom of the page. Huddled together at the end of the book, they are neither so useful to the reader, nor do they so certainly secure to the editor the credit to which he is entitled when they are good. The chronology of the Diary is often extremely erroneous. Its rectification would have well rewarded a little editorial attention.

Some new Facts, and a suggested New Theory, as to the Authorship of Junius; contained in a familiar letter addressed to J. P. Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A. By Sir Fortunatus Dwarris, *Knight, B.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.* 4*to.* 1850. [*Privately printed.*] —Sir Fortunatus Dwarris broaches a new theory in reference to the great literary puzzle. It is, that Junius was not a person but a faction; that Sir Philip Francis was the *coryphæus* of the libellous and insulting band; and that amongst his coadjutors were Earl Temple, the Earl of Chatham, Lord George Sackville, Edmund, Richard, and William Burke, Colonel Barré, Dyer, Lloyd, and Boyd. This notion seems to have been derived from the late Edward Du Bois, who was a connection of Sir Philip Francis and a friend of Sir Fortunatus Dwarris. Although not without its difficulties, the supposition is ingenious and plausible, and amongst the various Junius speculations well deserves to be registered and considered. It has, at any event, the merit of combining a variety of conflicting claims, every one of them supported with some little evidence. The new facts adduced by Sir Fortunatus are principally two: 1. that "old Counsellor Dayrell of the Midland Circuit, a hanger-on of the Temple family," informed Sir F. Dwarris that he, Dayrell, supplied Junius, through Wilkes, with what Sir F. Dwarris calls, "the bad law and wretched authorities" adduced by him in his attack upon Lord Mansfield; and 2. that in a letter of Richard Burke's "found behind books in the library at Stowe," addressed to Lord Temple, the writer represents himself as having used on a particular occasion certain very pecu-

liar words which occur in one of Junius's private letters to Woodfall. "Lord Nugent thinks that the use of this expression conclusively shows Richard Burke to have been Junius." Sir F. Dwarris thinks it "only shews perhaps that he was one of the faction." We do not look upon it as conclusive in favour of either supposition. Sir F. Dwarris is evidently well acquainted with the whole subject, and we do not see why he should have printed this letter privately. His next impression should be addressed to the public. The matter is one of public interest, and a person so well informed about it as Sir F. Dwarris will be listened to with pleasure.

The Lighted Valley; or the closing scenes of the Life of Abby Bolton. By one of her Sisters. *With a Preface by her Grandfather, the Rev.* William Jay, *Bath.* 8*vo.* 1850.—A narrative of the life and lingering passage through the valley of death of a granddaughter of a well known venerable Christian patriarch. Abby Bolton was one of the thirteen children of the Rev. Robert Bolton and Ann Jay, daughter of the Rev. William Jay of Bath. She was born at Henley-upon-Thames in 1827, and died at Pelham Priory, near New York, the present residence of her parents, on the 16th June, 1849.

Annuaire de la Société des Antiquaires de France, 1850. *Paris.*—Besides the customary lists of members of the Society, notices of the more distinguished members lately deceased, and minutes of the Society's proceedings during the past year, together with an Index to the Transactions of the Academie Celtique, the Annuaire for the present year contains an edition of the several existing Roman Itineraries of Gaul, that is to say, those from the Peutingerian or Theodosian table, those from the Antonine Itineraries, and the Itinerary from Bordeaux to Jerusalem. The first is published in reduced facsimile; the others from the edition of Berlin, 1848, with the various readings of many MSS. To these is added an account of the several Roman milliaries relating to Gaul now known to be in existence, viz. that of Tungres in the national collection of antiquities at Brussels, and those at Autun and Alichamp; together with a Roman inscription relating to the Geography of Gaul found at Nimes. These are all well edited by M. Léon Renier, with brief useful notes and admirable indexes. We desire to direct the attention of English antiquaries to this sensible unpretending publication. A similar edition of the Itineraries of Britain would be a very valuable contribution to historical and geographical science.

The History of Ancient Art among the Greeks. Translated from the German of John Winckelmann. By G. Henry Lodge. 8*vo. Lond.*—This is a reprint of an American translation of the second volume of Winckelmann's great work. A single word in commendation of the admirable original is of course unnecessary. The translation is carefully and often elegantly executed; the part here published is complete in itself, and the illustrations are of a very creditable and useful kind—good specimens of Day's excellent lithography. We are delighted to observe and welcome that growing love of art in America of which this work is an evidence.

Phases of Faith; or passages from the history of my creed. By Francis William Newman, *formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. Post* 8*vo. Lond.* 1850.—This book details a melancholy history. A gentleman brought up in a religious home, and educated at a Christian university, casts off, one by one, the articles of his faith, not only as a Protestant, but even as a Christian. The belief which is at length arrived at, is summed up in these few words—there is a deity who sympathises with individual man. The book before us is an autobiographical detail of the successive steps by which this sad result was arrived at, and, as far as we can judge, it is written with candour. Indeed, one cannot conceive any but a person possessed of a certain amiable candour sitting down to write such a self-condemnatory and humiliating detail. The objections to which the dearest articles of our faith were one by one surrendered are so perfectly childish and puerile, have been so often refuted, and are so palpably baseless, that the enumeration of them, with the statement of the way in which they were yielded to, can only excite a profound and sorrowful impression of the mental weakness of the writer. The author is a brother of that Mr. Newman who has lately attained a celebrity so melancholy at Oxford. One brother goes off into infidelity, the other into Romanism. Both are probably the honest victims of that peculiar unhealthy quality of mind which is for ever dwelling upon, and magnifying and distorting mere cobweb difficulties.

De la Decadence de l'Angleterre, par Ledru Rollin. *Paris.* 1850. 2 *tom.* 8*vo.* *The Decline of England, by* Ledru Rollin, *vol.* i. *London.* 8*vo. Churton.* — Ignorance of England, and an utter inability to understand our national peculiarities and

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

algebra. They will have passages from their Greek and Latin authors to translate into English prose. They will also be allowed to exhibit proficiency in verse composition. Critical and other papers will be set; and, translations into Latin and Greek. It is supposed that four Latin and four Greek books will be an ample list.

Candidates for mathematical honours will bring up pure mathematics.

The names of all who pass are to be printed at the end of the class-paper at both examinations.

3. They will have to pass their final examination in two schools. Necessarily, in the school of *Literæ Humaniores* in their thirteenth term at the earliest; and, if candidates for honours, in their eighteenth at the latest. Those who enter in Lent and Act may go up in their fourteenth, sixteenth, and eighteenth terms; those who enter in Easter and Michaelmas, in their thirteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth. Honours are not to be awarded to those who shall have exceeded their eighteenth term. The subjects for passmen are the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, Sacred History; the subjects of the books of the New and Old Testament, Evidences, and the Articles; One philosopher and one historian, Greek or Latin, but not books brought up at responsions. There will be no translation into Latin; but papers of questions will be set, and passages from the books brought up for translation into English. —Classmen may take up one or more of the apostolical epistles and ecclesiastical history, and must take up logic if they aim at a first or second class. The Greek and Latin languages, ancient history, chronology, geography, rhetoric, poetics, politics, ethics, will be brought up as under the present system; and these subjects may be illustrated by modern writers.

All must pass in one of three other schools, but not necessarily in the same term as they pass in the first school.

1st. The mathematical. Minimum, six books of Euclid, or the first part of algebra. For honours, pure and mixed mathematics.

2nd. Natural science. Minimum, the principles of two of these three parts of natural philosophy, namely, mechanical philosophy, chemistry, physiology; and an acquaintance with some one branch of science falling under mechanical philosophy.—Candidates for honours will require a knowledge of the principles of these three parts of science.

3rd. Law and History. Minimum, English history from the Conquest to the end of Henry VII.'s reign, or from the accession of Henry VIII. to that of George I. And either Blackstone on Real Property for those who take up the earlier portion of English history, or Blackstone on Personal Property and the Rights of Persons for those who take up the latter portion of English history; or in lieu of Blackstone the Institutes of Justinian.

Candidates for honours may bring up, besides what is expected from ordinary candidates, Adam Smith on the Wealth of Nations; Modern History to any extent before the year 1793; International Law; and must bring up Civil Law.

The best text books will doubtless, as regards the new schools, be recommended publicly by the University Professors, whose sphere of usefulness will, it is hoped, be much enlarged by the intended changes.

Those who are acquainted with the present system will observe that the chief alteration consists in the substitution of three separate examinations for the two now used, and the introduction of new subjects in the final examination for honours. The present period for the "Responsions in the Parvise"—some of our readers may be interested to hear that this old name is still preserved—is anticipated in order to admit the new and intermediate examination at the end of the second year. The opportunity for the display of scholarship and criticism will be at the second examination. In the final examination for honours, as it is at present constituted, there are two schools, one for the mathematical sciences; the other for a mixture of subjects, including the classical languages and criticism, ancient history, moral philosophy, and logic, under which latter heads metaphysics and the history of philosophy are introduced. Most of these subjects, so far as they can be entered into in an academical course, are now to be disposed of at the second examination. By this change, a place is found for the new subjects of recognised study, namely, natural science, the rudiments of the civil or the common law, and modern history, the last, we are sorry to see, confined to the periods above stated. Political economy, the study of which is of paramount importance in the present day to all who have a voice in public affairs—in other words to all educated Englishmen—is also introduced; but we trust the examiners and students will not confine their questions and their reading to Adam Smith. We congratulate Oxford on a change, which, inasmuch as it has been carried through mainly by the exertions of those who are at present engaged in the active work of education there, is so honourable to the University. We

confidently hope it will justify the expectations of its supporters; and, by adding a fresh impetus to the intellectual activity of the place, will increase the usefulness and enhance the honours of Oxford.

May 25. The prizes this year have been awarded as follows:

Chancellor's Prizes. Latin Verse, "Herodotus apud Olympiam Musas suas recitans," J. H. Abrahall, Commoner of Balliol. English Essay, "The Ancients and Moderns compared in regard to the Administration of Justice," G. O. Morgan, B.A. Fellow of Worcester, and Craven Scholar. Latin Essay, "Quamobrem tanto studio apud Græcos servata fuerint, tanto neglectu apud Romanos obruta, Artis Poeticæ primordia," Edm. St. John Parry, B.A. Balliol.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize. "The Niger," W. A. Russell, Lusby Scholar, Magdalen Hall.

These prize compositions were recited in the Theatre after the Crewcian oration at the commemoration, which took place on the 12th June. On the same occasion the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was then conferred on General Viscount Gough, G.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India; the Hon. Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Knight, one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer; Major Henry C. Rawlinson, C.B.; Major Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, C.B.; and John Ayrton Paris, M.D. F.R.S. President of the College of Physicians.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

June 4. The Porson Prize for Greek verse has been adjudged to William Owen, of St. John's College. Subject—Merchant of Venice, act 5, scene 1. Lorenzo—"How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!" To the words—"Let no man be trusted."

The medal, given annually by the Marquess Camden, for the best exercise in Latin Hexameter Verse, has been adjudged to James Lampriere Hammond, of Trinity College. Subject—"Mare Arcticum."

June 10. The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English ode on the late Queen Adelaide has been adjudged to Julian Fane, of Trinity College.

Sir William Browne's Medals have been adjudged to the under-mentioned:—*Greek Ode*—Philip Perring, Trinity College. *Latin Ode*—Wm. Raynes, Clare Hall. *Epigrams*—Wm. Wayte, King's College.

DISSENTERS' NEW COLLEGE.

May 11. The foundation stone of New College, St. John's Wood, was laid by Mr. Remington Mills. This college is the result of the union of the three Colleges known by the names of Highbury, Homerton, and Coward, supported by the Independent Dissenters, for the education of theological students. The new college will combine all the strength of the old three, and the classes are to be divided into two faculties, one of Arts and the other of Theology. The former will be open to lay students, and consists of chairs of Latin and Greek, Mathematics, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Natural History. The edifice now in course of erection will be a handsome Elizabethan structure. The classes open in October next.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

June 6. The Annual election of Fellows was held, the Earl of Rosse, President, in the chair. His lordship informed the meeting that the Council had carefully considered the disposal of the Government grant of 1,000*l.* annually, for the promotion of scientific research, and would recommend its award accordingly; also, that in conformity with the representation of the Council, a grant would be made by Government, to enable the Board of Ordnance to publish the scientific portion of the Ordnance Survey; and, lastly, that they concur in the recommendation of the British Association, made last year, for the establishment of a large reflecting telescope at the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope. The statutes relative to the election of Fellows having been read, the votes of those present were collected, and the scrutators announced that, out of twenty-seven candidates, the election had fallen on the following gentlemen:—William Henry Barlow, esq.; George Busk, esq.; Thomas Blizard Curling, esq.; George Edward Day, M.D.; Warren De la Rue, esq.; William Fairbairn, esq.; Robert James Graves, M.D.; Levett Landen Boscawen Ibbetson, esq.; Charles Handfield Jones, M.B.; James P. Joule, esq.; John Fletcher Miller, esq.; Major Henry Creswicke Rawlinson; Edward Schunck, esq.; Daniel Sharpe, esq.; and John Tomes, esq.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 11. This was the twenty-seventh anniversary, and John Shepherd, esq. Chairman of the East India Company, was in the chair. The annual report began with the usual statement of deaths and resignations of members, and new elections; and proceeded with a tribute of regret to those of the deceased fellows who were generally known as having taken an active share in advancing the objects or promoting the welfare of the society. Among these, the names of Sir Charles

Forbes, Sir Graves Haughton, Mr. Louis Hayes Petit, and Sir Archibald Galloway, claimed a distinguished place. The obituary of Sir Graves Haughton entered into considerable detail of that gentleman's learned career, from the time when his extraordinary attainments in India were rewarded by medals and prizes, to the period when his philological and scientific publications made his name familiar to the learned world. The report then went on to congratulate the Society on the appearance of the first fruits of Major Rawlinson's researches in the ancient history of Assyria and Babylonia, in the Society's Journal. Allusion was made to the portrait of Professor Wilson, the director, which had been presented to the Society by a large body of the members, as a mark of their respect for the unwearied exertions of that gentleman in promoting the cause of Oriental literature. The notice of the members was directed to the portrait of the daughter of the Governor of Shanghi, painted by her father, for the express purpose of presenting it to the lady of the British Consul in that city; also, to a large plan of a portion of Cashmere, painted by a native artist. The accession of new books of interest was mentioned; among others, the Rig Veda, published at the expense of the East India Company; the new edition of the Zend Avesta, by Professor Brockhaus; and the first portion of the Bibliotheca Indica, from Calcutta. The finances of the society came next under review; an excess of expenditure over income, and a decrease of the reserved balance was mentioned; and it was regretted that the exertions of the society in bringing out so many valuable contributions to Oriental literature and archæology should not meet with a more liberal support. The report then announced a proposed revision of the rules of the Society, by which facilities would be given for the introduction of temporary sojourners here from the East. The report of the Oriental Translation Committee promised the publication shortly of another portion of the Travels of Evluja Effendi, by the Baron Hammer Purgstall; and stated that the celebrated Makámat-al-Hariri, by the Rev. T. Preston, was in the press. The completion of the fifth volume of Haji Khalfa's Lexicon was also mentioned; also the preparation of a translation from the Ecclesiastical Biography of the Syrian Church, by the Rev. W. Careton, and of Utbi's Kitab-al-Yamini, by the Rev. J. Reynolds. The officers of the preceeding year were re-elected, and the following gentlemen were elected into the Council:—James Atkinson, N. Bland, Beriah Botfield, esqs.; Maj.-Gen. J. Briggs; Capt. W. J. Eastwick; J. Fergusson, G. Forbes, J. MacPherson Macleod, esqs.; Rear-Adm. Sir C. Malcolm; Major J. A. Moore; Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Morison; W. H. Morley, E. C. Ravenshaw, L. R. Reid, esqs.; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes; and W. S. W. Vaux, esq.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

June 5. At the Anniversary Meeting of this Society, Capt. Smyth, R.N. F.R.S., &c. the President, was in the chair. Since the last anniversary the accession of new members had been twenty-two, while the resignations were only five, and the total number of Fellows was 727. The funded property consists of 2,224*l.* with a balance at the banker's of 341*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* without any accounts outstanding. During the last year 500 books and pamphlets, five atlases, and 250 maps and charts had been received; and the library now includes upwards of 4,000 volumes, many of which were of great rarity and value, 150 atlases, more than 1,000 pamphlets, and 10,000 maps and charts. The council has applied to Government for a set of apartments, in which the extensive geographical collection belonging to the Society might be rendered more generally available to the public. The Society has, in less than twenty years, expended 7,000*l.* upon a Journal disseminating geographical information in every part of the world, and upwards of 4,000*l.* in furtherance of various exploring expeditions, the results of which, especially that to Guayana, had been of great national utility. The Patron's, or Victoria, gold medal was placed in the hands of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Ambassador, for transmission to his distinguished countryman, Colonel Fremont; and a letter was read to Alderman Challis and the Rev. Dr. Tidman, as representatives of the London Missionary Society, informing them that in consideration of the services of the Rev. David Livingstone, of South Africa, in successfully conducting the expedition of Messrs. Oswell and Murray to the great Lake of Ngami, the Council had directed that twenty-five guineas, the remaining portion of the annual royal premium "for the Encouragement of Geographical Science and Discovery," should be presented to Mr. Livingstone, together with a letter signifying to him the high opinion entertained by this Society of his exertions. The Presidential address on the progress of geography during the past year was next read; and the anniversary dinner was held at the Thatched House Tavern, Sir Roderick I. Murchison in the chair.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 28. At the Anniversary Meeting, Sir George Clerk, Bart. V.P. in the chair. The report of the council stated that the fellows, fellows-elect, and annual subscribers were 1,665; the honorary and foreign members 29; and corresponding members 155. The revenue of the Society amounted in 1849 to 8,771*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* being an increase of 606*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* as compared with 1848, and of 1,005*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* as compared with 1847. The Council regarded this result as conclusive evidence in favour of the measures commenced in 1848, for developing the resources of the Society, for the improvement of the menagerie, and for the extension of the facilities for visiting it. The increase in the receipts at the gates in 1849, of 1,124*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* as compared with 1847, justified the hope that this source of revenue would gradually resume the importance which it presented in the earlier period of the operations of the Society. The actual increase in the number of visitors in 1849, as compared with 1848, was 25,265. The recent liberal expenditure in buildings and the purchase of animals had not only been rewarded by the re-establishment of the celebrity of the collection as the finest public vivarium in Europe, but had enabled the Council to create a considerable source of income in the disposal of duplicates. A memorial to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests having met with attention, the rent of the gardens is reduced to 337*l.* whereby a saving of 167*l.* per annum is effected. The buildings completed during 1849 were of the most important kind for the preservation of the collection. The ordinary expenditure of the Society might be taken at about 8,500*l.* During the past year the additions to the museum of mounted specimens had been limited to such rare species as had died in the menagerie, and were not previously represented in the museum. Many duplicates have been presented to provincial institutions at Norwich, Ipswich, Dover, &c.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 1. At the anniversary meeting, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. was in the chair. The annual report of the Council and Auditors was read and adopted. The ballot for council and officers then took place; when R. S. Holford, J. Barchard, and J. M. Strachan, esqs. were elected new members of the Council. The Duke of Devonshire was re-chosen *President*; J. R. Gowen, esq. *Treasurer*; and Dr. Daniel, *Secretary*. S. F. Gray and C. Loddiges, esqs. were appointed *Auditors*.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 2. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Mr. Cole exhibited an illuminated psalter of the 15th century, and Mr. Frost a gold ring found in a ploughed field at Hatfield, in Holderness, in the east riding of Yorkshire. Within the hoop was an inscription in Flemish.

Mr. Octavius Morgan communicated some observations on the extinction of several varieties of dogs in England, and amongst them of the race of dogs called turnspits, employed to work machinery for roasting meats, and which they performed by running in a wheel like a squirrel in his cage. Mr. Morgan cited two instances of the recent use of this contrivance, one at an inn at Caerleon, in Monmouthshire, and the other at Cefn Mably, the seat of Colonel Kemeys Tynte, in the same county. Other examples were mentioned in which they were remembered still in use by gentlemen present: particularly in Herefordshire and the borders of Wales.

Mr. Williams communicated some additional remarks on the Kingston of the Saxon Chronicle.

Mr. Downing Bruce communicated a short account of some recent excavations at Fountains Abbey.

May 9. John Bruce, esq. Treas. and afterwards J. P. Collier, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The Rev. Edward Wilton exhibited a coin of Antoninus Pius found on Salisbury Plain: reverse, *consecratio*, and a funeral pile.

The Rev. F. R. Raines exhibited a small silver coin of Michael Mocenigo, one of the Doges of Venice.

The reading was concluded of Mr. Corner's very curious extracts from the Churchwardens' accounts of Eltham.

A paper was then read "On the history and antiquities of Goodrich Castle," by T. W. King, esq. York Herald. It was accompanied by the exhibition of rubbings taken from inscriptions cut by prisoners, already mentioned in our report of the Archæological Institute, May, p. 519.

May 16. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Mr. Ford exhibited one of the wooden stars which so numerously decorate the Alhambra, and which were placed in the building at the time of its erection towards

the close of the thirteenth century. It is about eight inches in diameter, and in a perfect state of preservation, being formed of Alerce wood, (L'aris of Barbary, Thuja articulata,) a wood almost peculiar to the north of Africa, of such a quality that, without any great degree of hardness, it resists the action of the atmosphere, and is believed by many to be indestructible. This relic was saved when part of the fabric was pulled down by the Spaniards, while Mr. Ford was in Spain in 1831.

Mr. C. W. Martin read a memoir on the discovery of some nails of a peculiar form, supposed to have been used for the purpose of crucifixion, at Bourne Park, near Canterbury. The nails were seven or eight inches long, and the heads about an inch and a half square; one of them is remarkably bent, as if it had been extracted with forceps. It is supposed by Mr. Martin that these nails were used in the crucifixion of malefactors during the dominion of the Romans in Britain. A Roman burial place is situate not far distant from the spot where the skeletons were disinterred, and these malefactors were apparently buried on the outside of the ordinary cemetery. One of the nails is stated to have been driven directly through the shoulder-blade of the body.—Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. Wright, and others expressed their disbelief in the theory advanced that these skeletons had been crucified, and contended that there was no proof that the Romans in Britain resorted to that species of punishment. Mr. Martin said that a fifth skeleton was visible at the bottom of a piece of water. If similar nails were found with it, near the hands and feet, he should consider the point pretty well established. On the other hand, it was stated that the Romans used large nails in the erection of the funeral pyre used in the process of cremation; but this was answered by Mr. Hallam, who urged that if the bodies had been burned, the bones would have exhibited traces of fire, and charcoal would also have been discovered with them.

May 30. J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.

William Henry Blaauw, esq. of Beechlands, Uckfield, and the Rev. William Beale, LL.D. were elected Fellows of the Society.

Peter Legh, esq. exhibited a piece of terra cotta rudely impressed with a human head, which was found at Norbury Booth, near Knutsford. Its form resembles that of the marks used by a nurseryman; perhaps it may have been made for a pax.

Dr. Guest exhibited a cocoa-nut cup mounted in silver, of the time of James I. The sides of the nut are engraved with the royal devices of the rose within a garter, three harps crowned, the portcullis within a garter, and a shield quarterly within a garter, and between the initials I.R. but the charges of the shield are not inserted.

Captain Gall exhibited a very large cornelian onyx, which he purchased of Mr. Tennant in the Strand. Its outward coat of red is carved into a kind of shrine, in the centre of which, in white, appears a seated figure of the Chinese Venus. The workmanship is excellent, and, from the hard quality of the stone, it is calculated that it must have occupied the artist for seven or eight years.

C. Wykeham Martin, esq. read a further statement relative to the discovery of the nails in the skeletons attributed to crucified criminals. Its object was principally to support the veracity and credibility of the finders of the nails.

A letter was then read from Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. expressing his doubts upon the hypothesis advanced by Mr. Wykeham Martin. He stated that it was a usual circumstance to discover large nails in Roman cemeteries:—that they had been generally attributed to the coffins which were used, sepulture being practised simultaneously with cremation. Sometimes it had been supposed that they had fastened the logs which formed the funereal pyre. In the years 1838-9, in the cemetery at Strood near Rochester many such nails were discovered, as described in the xxixth volume of the Archæologia; in Mr. Roach Smith's Collectanea are figured several iron nails and wooden rings which belonged to wooden frames that had been made to protect glass urns. Mr. Wire in the iiird volume of the Journal of the Archæological Association, has described some nails found at Colchester, which were 12 inches in length, and accompanied with black earth, apparently formed of decomposed wood. The further discussion of this interesting subject was postponed to a future occasion.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. exhibited an impression of a seal of the poet Chaucer. It is inscribed S. Gaufridi Chaucier, and bears his shield of, party per pale, with a bend, the latter *not* marked with a line to shew counterchanging. This seal was found among the records of Her Majesty's Exchequer, attached to a deed of Thomas Chaucer, esquire, of Ewelme, who is generally supposed to have been the poet's son, dated the 20th May, 10 Hen. IV. *i. e.* nine years after the poet's death. Mr. Hunter also mentioned that the name of Geoffrey Chaucer occurred in a writ of the 14th Ric. II. as clerk of the king's works employed at the Tower, Wallingford, and other Royal castles.

Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. made

a communication with respect to some twisted rings and celts found in Woolmer Forest, Hampshire.

Octavius Morgan, esq. F.S.A. exhibited three carved boxes of wood of the 17th century, a rest for a knitting pin, and a tobacco case.

A gold fibula was exhibited, found a few months since in Scotland, but in what locality, or by whom, was not stated, lest it should be claimed as treasure trove by the officers of her Majesty's Exchequer. Mr. Akerman observed that it is similar in form to a bronze fibula found at Odiham. One limb is made to unscrew, the screw turning in the Eastern manner, towards the left hand. This exhibition led to a discussion upon the subject of treasure trove. It was stated that a gold chain found in Perthshire, no less than five-and-twenty years ago, on being recently exhibited at the Archæological Institute, was claimed by the officers of the Exchequer. The Rev. Joseph Hunter proposed that the Society should memorialise Government on this subject, and it was recommended to the Council to consider of the propriety of such a memorial.

June 6. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

James Crowdy, esq. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Patrick Chalmers, esq. F.S.A. exhibited two Burmese bows, a horoscope, and other articles brought from Ava.

Benjamin Nightingale, esq. exhibited a coloured drawing representing various ancient beads, thirty-five in number, now in his possession. Mr. Akerman communicated some remarks on this curious collection, which comprised specimens of Roman, British, Saxon, Russian, and Egyptian manufacture.

J. R. Walbran, esq. communicated a memoir on the oath of the Parliament of Scotland, taken in 1641, which was supposed to have been lost, but was found in the charter-chest of K. L. Dundas, esq. of Blair castle.

A portion was then read of a memoir by William Watkiss Lloyd, esq. on the François Vase, (so named after Alexandre François, its discoverer,) which was found in Etruria, about a mile from the ancient Clusium, now Chiusi. It is of large dimensions, and covered with an unusual number of figures, in several rows, of the principal deities and heroes of the Greek mythology. The dissertation was illustrated by the exhibition of some large French lithographs, which have been published by the Archæological Society of Rouen.

It was announced that the second part of the XXXIIIrd volume of Archæologia was ready for delivery to the Society.

June 13. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

T. G. Fonnereau, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a heavy instrument of iron, elaborately chased, but apparently having no other purpose but to exhibit the maker's skill in forming a universal joint.

C. Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society a cast of a Roman antefix tile, found at Chester, and transmitted to him by James Harrison, esq. of that city. It is ornamented in front with a masque of Jupiter Ammon.

B. L. Vulliamy, esq. presented to the Society a large globular or ball clock, of German manufacture. It is about a foot in diameter, and the outer case of white metal: it is wound up by merely raising it from the table, and struck the quarters correctly during the meeting. A paper respecting it will be read hereafter.

T. W. Fairholt, esq. F.S.A. communicated drawings showing the very interesting remains of the Roman *castrum* recently excavated at Lymne (*Portus Lemanis*), on the margin of Romney Marsh, by James Elliott, esq. of Dymchurch, and Charles Roach Smith, esq. These researches have ascertained that the castrum was multangular, and not square; and that the destroyed walls fell from a natural cause—the slipping of the earth in consequence of a land-spring. Some round towers have been disclosed, and a large mass of wall thrown flat, so as to have the appearance of a pavement.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe exhibited drawings of two sepulchral effigies in the church of Bitton, co. Somerset. They were originally in a chantry chapel, and it is conjectured represent prebendaries of the church, which formed a prebend in the cathedral church of Salisbury. It is remarkable that they are little more than three feet in length. They represent priests not in the more usual costume used for the mass, but in the choral habit, the most striking feature of which is the aumasse or fur tippet. Other examples have been observed at Wells, Hereford, Warwick, and Towcester.

W. D. Saull, esq. F.S.A. exhibited models of three of the most remarkable primæval antiquities of Cornwall, viz. the circular hill-fort of Castle Chun in Morvan: 2. the circle of Boscawen un, which somewhat resembles Stonehenge; and 3. the Min an tol, or holed stone. The three stones which (with a fourth recumbent one) form the latter monument stand nearly in a straight line, and not in a triangle, as asserted by Dr. Borlase. Mr. Saull considers these two last structures were formed for the exercise of public games, and that Castle Chun was occupied as a dwelling-place of a tribe. He entered at some length into the subject of

the ancient trade in tin, and the supposed commerce of the Phœnicians with this island.

The reading of Mr. Lloyd's paper on the François Vase was then continued, but not concluded.

June 20. Sir R. H. Inglis, V.P.

C. Roach Smith, esq. exhibited the following ancient and medieval relics:—1. An elegant and perfect Roman bowl of ribbed glass, discovered in a grave with coins of Vespasian at Tokely, in Essex. It is in the possession of Mr. Joseph Clarke.—2. Two gold circular Anglo-Saxon or Frankish fibulæ, brought from France by Mr. George Isaacs. They are set with coloured glass and stones interspersed with filigree-work.—3. Bronze cruciform Saxon fibula found in Suffolk, and a drawing of one of the small class of large size, and elaborately decorated, found near Leicester.—4. Fibulæ, armillæ, and other personal ornaments of the Roman period found at Colchester. Forwarded by Mr. E. Acton.—5. Weapons in iron of the Roman and Saxon periods from Colchester. Mr. E. Acton.—6. Roman *gladius* in iron, found with other Roman remains at Bury St. Edmund's.—7. Roman fibulæ, beads, &c. with a denarius of Augustus; reverse, the moon and stars; mounted in gold as an amulet; from various parts of France.—8. Sword-sheaths of the fifteenth and sixteenth century in *cuir bouilli*, from the Thames.—9. Roman sandals, and shoes of the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, from the Thames.—10. A beautiful jet bulla, carved with a representation of two winged Cupids filling a sack; found at Colchester.—11. A statue of Paris in oolitic stone, dug up in the city. It is of good execution, the drapery being particularly well cut. The height is about 2 feet.

W. Chaffers, esq. exhibited, 1. A piece of Roman tesselated pavement discovered in Queen-street, Cheapside, in June, 1850; 2. A Roman amphora found in a wooden cist on Dowgate Hill, in June, 1850; 3. and twenty articles of earthenware also recently found, which were thought to have been used in curling the perukes in fashion in the reign of Charles II.

Dr. Hemingway exhibited by the hands of Sir H. Ellis an ancient fragment of stone, bearing an inscription in Saxon characters, commemorative of a donation to an ecclesiastical house. It was found at Dewsbury.

Robert Mylne, esq. exhibited several spears and swords, a celt, and a hair-pin, all of bronze.

C. Wykeham Martin, esq. communicated some observations on the presumed crucifixion nails, in reply to Mr. Roach Smith's letter read on May 30. Mr. Martin combated the notion of the nails being used in the construction of coffins, the number of four or six found with each skeleton being insufficient for that purpose. In reply to the argument that there was no evidence of the practice of crucifixion in England, Mr. Martin evidenced the use of that punishment in several other Roman provinces, from which it might be safely presumed to have been practised in Britain. He also showed its use in reference to a great variety of offences; indeed amongst slaves it was not uncommon for several generations of one family successively to pass out of life in that manner. In a postscript to his communication, Mr. Martin stated that it had been suggested to him that the bodies near which these nails were found might have been those of crucified Christian martyrs who suffered in some general persecution.

Patrick Chalmers, esq. communicated a paper on the masons' marks found on buildings in the north of Scotland.

The reading of Mr. Lloyd's observations on the François vase was concluded.

The Society adjourned to the 21st Nov.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 8. Mr. Pettigrew in the chair. Communications were read from Messrs. Barton and Bergne, relating to coins found in the Isle of Wight, very closely resembling those of our Henry III. and some other English and Scotch kings near the same period, but bearing the names of Flemish towns, and apparently coined by the princes of that nation. Mr. Barton affirms them to be good and true money; but Mr. Bergne considers they are imitations, either struck by the princes to obtain the profit of mintage, or, by them, or some private individuals, for the purpose of circulating light or base coins. Mr. Asphitel, and other members, remarked that complaints were constantly made in this country about the fraudulent practices of the Flemings, even as late as Henry VIII.

Mr. W. L. Brown communicated an account and drawings of Roman remains found at Alchester, Oxfordshire; consisting of a great variety of pottery, and also a stone implement which he considers to have been used to bruise boiled grain.

Papers followed, from Mr. Lott, on some Roman coins found during an excavation for a drain in the upper part of Cheapside; from Mr. C. Baily, on an ampulla of lead now in the museum at York, and which he supposes was used to contain the oil used in the Romish sacrament of extreme unction, this appear-

ing to be the subject represented on one side of the vessel; it is of about the 13th century; from Mr. Purland, on a representation of one of four candelabra in the cathedral of Ghent, said to have belonged to Charles I.; from Mr. Harrison and Rev. Mr. Massie, some further remarks on the pavements, &c. at Chester; and from Mr. C. R. Smith, on the excavations at Lymne Castle, Kent; exhibitions of antiquities from different parts of Norfolk, of a book cover with ivory carving of the Ascension, temp. 11th century; and a very large stone celt from Malta.

A letter was also read from Mr. Pretty of Northampton, contradicting an erroneous report [see May, p. 520] that a coin of the emperor Carus had been found at Northampton.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

May 29. The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Fellow of Magdalen college, in the chair.

The Rev. John Baron, M.A. of Queen's college, read a learned and able paper on "the Bishopricks of the Anglo-Saxon Church, in illustration of their architectural remains."—Mr. Freeman remarked that the ancient civil divisions of England might be traced from the ecclesiastical; and that at Norwich some Anglo-Saxon churches were built since the Conquest; and at the very time the Norman Cathedral was in course of erection.—Professor Hussey observed that the wooden churches mentioned in Bede were the exception, and not the rule; most Anglo-Saxon churches were built of stone, and instanced St. Alban's and the church in Dover Castle; and he drew attention to the fact that the peculiar character of many churches in any given district may be traced to a common centre.—Mr. Freeman remarked that in South Wales localisms were still more marked, especially in the military church towers, and the stone vaulting.

June 11. The annual meeting of this Society was held this day. The Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A. Warden of Sackville college, East Grinstead, read an exceedingly learned paper, being "A Catena of Writers on the Symbolism of Architecture from St. Gregory of Tours down to Bishop Lancelot Andrewes."

THE ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 16. The eleventh annual general meeting of this (the late Cambridge Camden) Society was held at the National Schools, Albany-street, Regent's-park. The Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, President, presided. There were also present Lord Campden, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., Sir S. Glynne, Bart. &c. The Rev. B. Webb, secretary, read the report. A paper on Anthems was read by Mr. F. R. Wegg-Prosser. The Rev. T. Helmore read a paper on the Cantus Collectarum, and on the decline of true Ecclesiastical Music in Cathedral and Collegiate Choirs. A paper was next read by Mr. G. E. Street, architect, endeavouring to prove that certain churches in Kent and Surrey were the work of the same architect, and concluding with the recommendation of a church-guild among professional architects. Mr. G. G. Place, architect, explained a model by which he illustrated a method, devised by himself, for shoring up central lantern-towers, where it might be necessary to rebuild their bearing arches and piers. The meeting then examined some specimens of church plate and enamelling, exhibited by Mr. Keith, the manufacturer to the society; also some iron-work, cheaply wrought by Mr. J. Leaver, and some wood-carving by Philip and Co.

YORKSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN CLUB.

May 1st. At a meeting of this club an interesting collection was exhibited of ancient remains, from tumuli in the neighbourhood of Pickering, recently opened by Mr. Ruddock, of that place. They consist of several cinerary urns and other vases of early British pottery, of various shape and ornament; of weapons, including spear and arrow heads of flint, some of them of peculiar beauty of form; of beads and other ornaments of jet, &c. Some of the tumuli from which these objects were taken were remarkable for the situation of the sepulchral deposit at a very unusual depth. In one there was a cisterna at the depth of eleven feet below the surface of the natural soil, and eighteen feet from the summit of the tumulus. Some of the objects exhibited were of considerable interest and rarity; one vase in particular, capable of holding about a pint, elaborately ornamented, and, what was considered very remarkable, furnished with a handle, excited much attention as a beautiful, and perhaps unique, specimen of early Celtic pottery. In one case only was any object of metal found, and this consisted of a spear-head of bronze, which was taken from a cisterna containing two skeletons, and a second spear-head of flint. It was understood that a detailed account of these tumuli would be prepared by Mr. Copperthwaite of Malton.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

June 3. The Bishop of *London* moved the second reading of the Appeals to the Privy Council from the Ecclesiastical Courts (Matters of Doctrine) Bill.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* objected to any legislation at all upon the subject at the present moment, as it could not fail to be attributed to dissatisfaction at the recent decision of the Privy Council. The Bill was not a modification, but a total reconstruction of the court of appeal. It would be a serious blow to the royal prerogative, for it would raise up a tribunal whose decision, in the words of the Bill, would be final and conclusive. This would in effect be to shackle her Majesty and her advisers in the government of the Church and render null and void the advice of the Privy Council. He concluded by moving that the Bill should be read a second time that day six months.—Lord *Brougham*, Lord *Campbell*, and the Bishop of *St. David's*, also opposed the Bill; after which it was rejected by 84 to 51.

May 31. Earl *Grey* moved the second reading of the Australian Colonies Bill. After briefly stating the enormous growth of these colonies in population and wealth, he explained that the measure before them was designed to provide a free and constitutional government for the other Australian colonies, modelled upon that which had worked well in New South Wales. The existing colonial councils, he added, were, after the passing of the Bill, to trace out the electoral districts, and make all preliminary arrangements. The legislative councils were then to be convened, to consist each of thirty-six members, twenty-four being elected by the constituencies, and twelve nominated by the Crown. These councils were to assist or to control the colonial governors in the duties of administration.—Read 2ª.

June 11. In committee on the Australian Colonies Bill Lord *Monteagle* moved an amendment, the object of which was the adoption of double chambers in each of the Colonial Legislatures; which was negatived by a majority of 22 to 20.

House of Commons.

May 24. On the motion for Committee of Supply, Mr. *Blackstone* moved as an amendment for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 47, as imposes an additional duty of 10 per cent. on Assessed and Window Taxes. The tax was laid on expressly to make up a deficiency in the revenue, and now that they had so ample a margin they ought to reduce a tax so laid on.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* resisted the motion, and said that if he were even disposed to reduce taxes to the extent of two or three hundred thousand pounds, he should not certainly apply that sum to the reduction of the assessed taxes, but rather to those articles which affected the comforts of the great mass of the people.—The House divided—For the amendment, 65; against it, 130.

In the Miscellaneous Estimates the removal of the Marble Arch from the front of Buckingham Palace, and its re-erection in the Mall near Stafford House, surrounded with a garden, at the cost of 14,672*l.* was proposed by Government, but withdrawn.—The consideration of the estimates for the completion of the new Palace of Westminster occupied the principal part of the night, different Members objecting, in turn, to the style, size, accommodation, decoration, and expense of the new Houses.—Sir *De Lacy Evans* moved as an amendment to the vote for the decoration of the Houses, that the estimate should be reduced by the sum of 1,050*l.* proposed to be expended in the decoration of the Peers' private refreshment-rooms with pictures of the chase by Mr. Landseer. This amendment was carried by a majority of 94 to 75.—The vote for the repairs of Maynooth College also led to some discussion, Colonel *Sibthorp* having moved its rejection. On a division, however, the vote was carried by a majority of 121 to 47. Ordered to be received on Monday.

May 30. Lord *Ashley* moved an address to the Crown, praying for the total cessation of Sunday Labour in the Post-offices of the United Kingdom.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* conceded the religious importance of the question, but did not believe that the saving of Sabbath occupation would justify the prohibition of epistolary intercourse

throughout the entire country.—The House divided—For the motion, 93; against it, 68. [On the 10th June Her Majesty's answer was reported, acceding to the prayer of this address, and it was brought into operation on Sunday the 23rd of June.]

Sir *F. Buxton* moved a resolution enjoining the duty of maintaining the differential duties on slave-grown SUGAR, and declaring the injustice of exposing the British West Indian colonist, who relied upon free labour, to an unrestricted competition with the unscrupulous slave-traders of Cuba and Brazil.—Mr. *Evans* seconded the motion.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* remarked on the inconsistency of advocating a principle as regarded sugar, but saying nothing about the importation of coffee, tobacco, and other articles which were equally the produce of slave labour. He thought that free labour would ultimately supersede slave labour, and that the spirit of enterprise now apparent among the colonists promised them a surer result of prosperity than they could derive from protection.—The House divided—For the motion, 234; against it, 275.

June 3. On the order of the day that the House resolve itself into a committee upon the METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS Bill, Mr. *Lacy*, referring to the numerous amendments of the Bill, of which notice had been given, moved that it be referred to a select committee.—Lord *D. Stuart* seconded this amendment.—Lord *J. Russell* said if this Bill were to be referred to a select committee, it was probable that no report would be made before July, and the measure would be deferred until next session.—Mr. *Alderman Sidney* said the Corporation of London had unanimously condemned the centralization clauses of the Bill, and would prefer the evils of the existing system to a Bill like this.—Mr. *Hume* intended to vote for the amendment, and, if he had read the clauses of the Bill, he should not have consented to the second reading of the Bill, which gave to an incorporated Board power over the burials of 52,000 bodies annually, the appointment of all the clergymen of all the cemeteries, and authority to levy fees without controul.—On a division the amendment was negatived by 159 against 57, and the House went into committee upon the Bill.

June 4. Mr. *French* moved a series of resolutions relative to the POOR LAW IN IRELAND, recommending a return to the system of in-door relief as practised in 1838, declaring that the taxing powers now vested in the vice-guardians were objectionable, and their administration extravagant; and that it was unjust to throw upon the land alone the maintenance of the Irish poor.—The present system was defended by Sir *W. Somerville*.—The House divided—For the resolutions, 65; against, 90.

June 5. The debate on the EDUCATION Bill, adjourned from the 17th April, [see May, p. 523,] was resumed by Mr. *Ansley*, who examined at much length the objections urged against the Bill, the rejection of which would indirectly sanction the existing insufficient system.—Mr. *Wood* defended the educational foundations and institutions connected with the church, which treated man as a spiritual being, and, whilst improving his intellectual and moral qualities, deemed it of paramount importance to educate his spiritual faculties.—The House divided, when the second reading was negatived by 287 against 58, so that the Bill is lost.

June 6. In committee on the FACTORIES Bill, Mr. *Elliot* moved a proviso, to the effect that it should not be lawful for young persons and females to be employed or to work in factories for more than ten hours daily, between half-past five o'clock in the morning and half-past eight in the evening; and that it should be lawful for such young persons and females to work by sets or relays.—Sir *George Grey* opposed the amendment, which he considered was contrary to the spirit of the Bill.—Lord *Ashley* also opposed it.—The committee divided—For the amendment, 45; against it, 246.—Lord *Ashley* moved an amendment, the object of which was to prevent children between the ages of eight and thirteen years from being worked in factories, except between the hours of six in morning and six in the evening.—The committee divided—For the amendment, 72; against it, 102.

Mr. *C. Lewis* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for taking an account of the POPULATION of Great Britain. The hon. member said that the cost of the last census was 100,000*l*., a part of which had been paid by the parishes, and the rest out of the Exchequer. By this Bill he proposed that the whole expense of the census of 1851 should be paid out of the national funds.

A Bill was read a second time, without a division, "to enable Queen's Counsel and others, not being of the degree of the Coif, to act as JUDGES of ASSIZE."

June 10. A postponed Resolution of Supply was read, that a sum not exceeding 103,610*l*. be granted for the works of the NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, to the 31st March 1851; whereupon Mr. *Hume* moved to reduce the grant to 100,610*l*. The former sum was carried; Ayes 144, Noes 62.—Mr. *Hume* then

moved for a select committee on the same subject, which was negatived by 85 to 55.

Lord *J. Russell* then moved the second reading of the LORD LIEUTENANT ABOLITION (IRELAND) Bill.—Mr. *H. Grattan* moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. *G. A. Hamilton* seconded the amendment, and Mr. *M. O'Connell* supported it.—The debate was adjourned to the 17th instant, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 295 to 70.

June 11. Mr. *Mackinnon* moved for a select committee to investigate the revenue, condition, and expenditure of RAMSGATE and MARGATE HARBOURS.—Sir *G. Pechell* moved that Dover be included in the inquiry. The House divided upon the amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 71 to 60. The original motion was carried by a majority of 78 to 47.

Lord *Naas* then moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the present mode of levying the duty on HOME-MADE SPIRITS in bond.—Lord *J. Stuart* seconded the motion.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said if this motion should be carried the House should be prepared to take 4*d.* per gallon from colonial spirits, or to add 4*d.* per gallon to home-made spirits, which he believed would be no advantage to the British distiller.—The House then divided, and the motion of Lord *Naas* was carried by a majority of 85 to 53, being a majority against the government of 32.—The House then went into committee, and Mr. *Forbes Mackenzie* moved resolutions the object of which was that the charge of duty should be made only upon the quantity of spirits taken out of bond.—Agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The electoral law having been carried by the large majority of 433 against 241, it was promulgated on Monday the 3rd of June, bearing the signature of the President of the Republic. As a *loi d'urgence* it was requisite that its promulgation should take place within three days. As it was not promulgated on Sunday a report was put in circulation that the President hesitated to affix to it his signature. Nothing, however, could be more unfounded than the supposition that Louis Napoleon was opposed to the law. He expressed to several persons his satisfaction at the result of the discussion, and to one person said, "Ils ont passé *mon* projet de loi."

SPAIN.

On Sunday the 7th of April, the cathedral of Saragossa was struck by lightning, and took fire. This accident happened at the moment when the procession of the Holy Sacrament was coming out of the church with the viaticum for the sick. The crowd was great; for the people thronged to see the procession, which was headed by a band of music, and a picket of grenadiers. Presently a thick cloud overcast the sky, and darkened the city like sudden nightfall; the heavy rain which fell obliged the procession to face about and take shelter in the church. No sooner had the priests and choristers effected this movement than a long roll of thunder, which shook the ancient cathedral to its foundations, was preceded by a violent crack, as if the building had been rent. The tower had been struck by lightning. The son of the bell-toller escaped with a smart shock; but his father was suffocated, and precipitated lifeless from the belfry to the pavement of the church. The roof caught fire, and a violent wind fanned the flames, so that all efforts to extinguish them were vain, and by three in the afternoon the dome was burned.

AMERICA.

The Nicaragua treaty has been confirmed in the Senate by a vote of 42 to 10. Clay, Webster, and Cass, with others of distinction, took occasion to express approbation in most decided terms, and vindicated its various provisions.

A buccaneering expedition, proposing to revolutionise Cuba, started from New Orleans on the 7th of May. It was headed by General Lopez, who landed at Cardenas, a small town of 3000 or 4000 inhabitants, about 90 miles from Havannah, on the 17th. His forces consisted of some 500 men, who took possession of the town after a slight and ineffectual resistance. The garrison, composed of about 60 soldiers, was driven into a church, and after the loss of three men surrendered. The greatest excitement was produced at Havannah by the movements of Lopez. The city was placed under martial law, the resident foreigners were ordered to enrol, several thousand militia were organised, and every preparation was made for a vigorous resistance. The troops at Matanzas amounted to 1500, and 800 were immediately despatched from Havannah to reinforce them and march against Lopez.

After landing and burning the government house, the invading troops remained in peaceable possession of Cardenas, but soon proceeded to collect their wounded, and prepare for a safe retreat. General Lopez, with one of his aides, Major Sanchez Esnaga, arrived at Savannah. They were promptly arrested by the United States marshal, under orders from the President, and carried before the judge of the District Court. No one appearing to accuse the parties, and no evidence being presented to authorise their commitment, they were discharged from custody, and left Savannah for Mobile.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 11. A new church at *Shepherd's Bush* in the parish of Hammersmith, was consecrated under the designation of St. Stephen's. It has been erected at the sole expense of the Lord Bishop of London, who has also endowed it with 150*l.* a-year from the revenues of his see, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners contributing 40*l.* per ann. The architect is Mr. A. Salvin. It has an elegant tower and spire 150 feet high; and consists of a nave and side ailes, a chancel, and two porches. The interior is fitted with English oak; the aisles laid with red and buff tiles, and the chancel with Minton's encaustic tiles. The stained glass is unusually abundant. The east window, of stained glass, has been presented by the Bishop's family; the west window by subscription; the two north windows of the chancel by Mr. William Scott; the south window by the architect and the builder Mr. Bird; the two windows at the east end of the aisles by the clergy of Essex, in respect to their former diocesan; a small window near the roof of the chancel by the Bishop's chaplain; and two quatrefoils in the nave by Mr. Willement, the artist. The organ, communion-plate, and alms-dish have been presented by other donors; and the font by the churchwardens of Finchley. For the site of the church, parsonage, and schools, half an acre of freehold land was given by the Messrs. Gomme, builders, of Hammersmith. To allow more space for the parsonage and schools, the church was built, partly on the waste belonging to the Bishop, as lord of the manor, and partly on the land given. His lordship has also purchased a piece of the freehold land adjoining for a garden to the parsonage, which building is in a forward state, and it is expected the schools will be erected by the parishioners.

A new Park is proposed for the borough of *Finsbury*, to have its entrance at Highbury, passing along the right side of the Holloway and Hornsey road to the Seven Sisters' House, from thence taking an easterly direction to the Green-lanes, and then proceeding south to the New River, completing the inclosure—a space of 300 acres. In addition, it is proposed to form an esplanade on the banks of the New River, which runs through the park, 15 feet in width, commencing at the New North-road, and extending to the reservoirs at Lordship-lane; the total cost of of the undertaking being estimated at 150,000*l.*

The statue of Mr. Huskisson, presented to the members of Lloyd's by his widow, has been placed in the vestibule of that establishment. It is from the chisel of Mr. Gibson, and is a fine work of art, standing upwards of nine feet high. The drapery is arranged in chaste classic Roman style. The head and features are beautifully executed.

May 25. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship Ripon, arrived at Southampton, with 166 passengers, and among them Jung Bahadoor Koonour Ranage, Ambassador Extraordinary from Nepaul to her Majesty. In his own country, his Highness occupies the important posts of Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He is the first Hindoo of so high a caste who has ever been in England. In the suite of his Highness are his two brothers, Colonels Juggat and Dheer Shumshere Jung, and twenty-four attendants; also Mr. Macleod, his secretary and interpreter, and Captain Cavanagh, in political charge of the mission. The Prince is most richly equipped in the Oriental fashion, his head-dress and costume being profusely embellished with gold, and glittering with precious stones, pearls, and diamonds, said to be worth 150,000*l.* sterling. He is very handsome, and so are most of his suite, though small in stature. He has taken up his residence in Richmond Terrace, Whitehall. The whole party was at Epsom on the Derby day, where they seemed highly delighted. They have also been entertained by the East India Company, and were present at some other public dinners, but without partaking of our provisions.

The Building for the Exhibition of Industry.—This building, which is to be erected in Hyde Park between the south bank of the Serpentine and the Kensington-road, will be 2,300 feet long, rather more than 400 feet across, and the roofed area will probably extend to about 900,000 square feet, or upwards of 20 acres. In the centre of the south front, opposite Prince's Gate, will be placed the principal entrance and offices. There will be three other great entrances in the centre of the other side of the building. Gangways, 48 feet wide, clear and uninterrupted excepting by seats, will connect the entrances, and at the intersection of these main lines it is proposed to form a grand circular hall for sculpture, 200 feet in diameter. Considerable spaces surrounding the old trees (which must be carefully preserved) will be fitted up with refreshment rooms surrounding ornamental gardens, with fountains, &c. The vast area destined to be filled with the products of all climes will be covered with remarkably simple iron roofing, of 48 feet span, running from end to end of the building, supported by hollow iron columns resting on brick piers, and covered very probably with boarding and slate. The extent of the roof covering the main avenue will be 96 feet. The lowest line of the main roofing will be 24 feet high, and the clear height of the central gangway will be about 50 feet. The floor will, for by far the greater portion of the area, be formed of boarding laid on joists and sleeper walls. The external inclosures will in all cases be constructed of brick. The light will be principally derived from skylights. The central hall will be a polygon of 16 sides, four of which will open into gardens reserved around it. Its main walls will be in brick, and about 60 feet high. The covering of this splendid apartment will be in iron, and probably domical. The whole building is to be finished by January next.

The Commissioners for *the Subdivision of Populous Parishes* have published a report, recommending the sale of livings in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, the proceeds of which are to form a fund for the erection of 600 new Churches, and for augmenting the income of small livings. As many as 774 benefices are in the gift of the Chancellor, with an aggregate annual value of nearly 200,000*l.*; and these advowsons, they calculate, would realise a sum more than sufficient for the objects they have in view. The sales, they suggest, should extend over a series of years, and be effected, if possible, with persons locally interested in the respective parishes, as residents or proprietors. They are of opinion that no other course has yet been pointed out which would so effectually supply the present deficiency of Church accommodation.

St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico, to which is attached a College, with a house for several Clergy, and ample school-rooms, was consecrated on the 11th of June (St. Barnabas-day), by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a large number of clergy and laity. A procession of chorister boys and men, and about seventy clergy, all in surplices, having issued from the door of the College, proceeded along the street a few yards, and entered the church by the western door, chanting the 68th Psalm from Helmore's Psalter. The usual ceremonies and services then took place, the Bishop of London preaching the sermon, and the Holy Communion being administered to a large number of persons. A dinner "for rich and poor" followed, the Bishop of London being in the chair. Several toasts were proposed, and were duly responded to. The site for the whole buildings was given by the Marquess of Westminster. The organ, a very fine instrument, was presented by the Rev. Sir G. F. Ouseley. The buildings externally are strikingly ecclesiastical, though plain; but the church is exceedingly beautiful internally, the chancel, especially, being richly coloured. Every window in the church is of stained glass. All the seats are free and open, and furnished with kneeling boards.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The parish church of St. Mary, Cheltenham, has recently undergone repairs. The woodwork of the roof of the south ailes, almost throughout its entire length, was found much decayed, but has now been effectually repaired. The organ, which has stood for many years at the west end of the nave, in a loft above the general tier of galleries, has been taken down, which has had the effect of throwing open a very beautiful Decorated window, the upper part of which has hitherto been entirely concealed. The organ will probably be placed in the south transept. The chancel has been improved by removing the upper part of the altarpiece, which almost concealed the tracery of the fine east window. The altarpiece, Corinthian in design, was removed from Gloucester cathedral about forty years ago, and it seems not improbable that ere long it will be again removed, and reveal the more simple design which it now conceals; the window having an embattled moulding at the springing of the arch; the part below being filled in with stonework between the mullions, and having been decorated with wall paintings, portions of which still re-

main. The windows of the church are very good, particularly a circular window in the north transept; and the general proportions and details of the building are good, but the effect much injured by the high pews and unsightly galleries which have from time to time been erected in order to obtain increased accommodation.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

May 20. The spire of the church of *King's Norton* was struck by lightning, during a sudden and very short storm, and shivered into a thousand fragments. The lightning touched slightly several other parts of the building; and dislodged several large stones from the east end gable, some of which passed through the drawing-room window of Mr. T. Tibbits, Norton manor-house, but none of the family were there at the time. Many of the fragments broke through the roof and floor of the gallery at the west end, crushing a very handsome font. The parish which has suffered this great misfortune is a very small one, containing less than 10,000 acres of land. It is, moreover, the second calamity of the kind which has befallen it within the last seven years; this spire was struck in Feb. 1843, when damage was caused to the amount of 200*l.* and the debt occasioned by the first, was paid off only a few weeks before the second fell.

WARWICKSHIRE.

March 14. The new church at *Atherstone* was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. The church which formerly occupied a portion of the site was capable of containing about 800 persons, who were accommodated in square pews of the worst description, and in galleries, of which there were three—one at the east, one at the west end, and one on the south side of the church. In the new building, sittings are provided for 1,250 persons, and the expense has been defrayed by public subscriptions, aided by grants of 500*l.* from the Lichfield Diocesan Society, and 300*l.* from the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels. The tower of the old building and a fine chancel to the east of it have not been removed: it is proposed to restore them, and to increase the height of the tower, as soon as sufficient funds can be raised for the purpose. Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon are the architects.

May 6. *Charlecote-hall*, the ancient seat of the Lucys, near Stratford-upon-Avon, was burglariously entered, and property of considerable value stolen, including three gold watches, one with a portrait of Charles II. set round with diamonds; a small miniature of Sir Thomas Lucy, the original "Justice Shallow," before whom Shakspere was taken for deer-stealing; a gold medal of Shakspere; a magnificent ring, enamelled, with the inscription, "The gift of Henry VIII. to his treasurer," "Ward" engraved inside, &c. Two suspicious characters having been seen in the neighbouring village of Barford, descriptions of their dress were forwarded to the police, and a man was apprehended at Birmingham, with a small portion of the spoils in his possession. He is named Walters; and, some months ago, after having first robbed the house of the governor, escaped out of Worcester gaol.

YORKSHIRE.

The west window of *Bridlington Church* has been restored from its unsightly mass of rude masonry, and filled with stained glass, on a design supplied and executed by Mr. Wailes. The entire height of this magnificent perpendicular window is 55 feet, and the width 29 feet below the transome, and 31 feet above. The nine large openings under the tracery and above the transome are each 15 feet high, and of proportionate width, and are filled in with full-length figures as large as life, in niches, surmounted by crocketed canopies. The centre figure is that of the Saviour, holding a globe and cross. The others are the four evangelists, St. Paul and St. Peter, the Virgin Mary, with lilies, and the Lamb. The openings below the transome are each 12 feet high, and 2 feet wide. The centre contains the figure of St. Thomas with a spear. The others are decorated with angels, alternating with flowered quarries, each with a separate lily, in allusion to the dedication of the church to the Virgin Mary. The chief openings in the tracery are filled in with such symbols as the crown of thorns, spear, nails, and sponge, and the secondary and subordinate openings with angel-figures, pelican, IHS, &c.

SCOTLAND.

The estate of Bartonholm, in Irvine parish, which belonged to the late Colonel S. M. Fullarton, has been sold by public roup at Irvine, and knocked down at 10,500*l.* to C. D. Gairdner, esq. as commissioner of the Earl of Eglinton.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

May 1. Edward Hayward, esq. to be one of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

May 31. The Hon. William Stafford Jerningham, (paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at the Hague,) to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

June 1. Charles Christopher Baron Cottenham, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, created Viscount Crowhurst, of Crowhurst, in Surrey, and Earl of Cottenham, of Cottenham, co. Cambridge.

June 3. Royal Artillery, brevet Major T. A. Lethbridge to be Lieut.-Colonel.

June 5. Royal Artillery, brevet Major D. Thorndike to be Lieut.-Colonel.

June 7. 17th Foot, Major J. O'Grady to be Major.—97th Foot, Major G. Hutchinson to be Lieut.-Colonel.

June 14. 69th Foot, Capt. A. Cole to be Major.—Royal East Middlesex Militia, W. Reed, esq. to be Major.

June 18. Royal Artillery, brevet Major W. Fraser to be Lieut.-Colonel.

June 19. Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, the Right Hon. Sir L. Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, and Sir R. M. Rolfe, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, to be Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal.—James Scotland, esq. to be Chief Justice for the island of St. Christopher; Sir Robert Bowcher Clarke, Knt. C.B. (Chief Justice of Barbados), to be also Chief Justice of St. Lucia; John George Porter Atthill, esq. to be Puisne Judge; Louis La Caze, esq. to be Attorney-Gen.; and Cyprien Mallet Paret, esq. to be Solicitor-General for that island.—William Whalley Billyard, esq. to be Crown Solicitor for Civil Business in the colony of New South Wales.

June 21. Unattached, Capt. the Hon. J. Colborne, from the 16th Foot, to be Major.

Naval Promotions.

May 2. Captain Michael Quin (1837), to command the Ajax, 56, flag-ship of Rear-Adm. M. H. Dixon, at Cork.

May 29. Capt. W. J. H. Johnstone to the Albion.

June 1. Commanders, W. Howat to the Albion, and H. Temple to the Dolphin.

June 24. Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Poulett to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. J. E. Wemyss to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Captains, Edward Saurin, John Hardy Godby, and Christopher Strachey, to be Retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846.

Ecclesiastical Preferments and Appointments.

Rev. W. M. Allen, Shouldham P.C. w. Shouldham-Thorpe P.C. Norfolk.
Rev. H. F. Atherley, Staverton V. Devon.
Rev. G. C. Bailey, Shipdham R. Norfolk.
Rev. H. M. Barlow, Bergh R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. J. Beresford, Precentorship Peterborough Cathedral.
Rev. H. Bisse, Winford R. Somerset.
Rev. E. C. L. Blenkinsopp, Scarth-hill P.C. Lancashire.
Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, Willey R. w. Barrow P.C. Salop.
Rev. T. Burne, Moreton P.C. Gnosall, Salop.
Rev. W. Carpenter, D.D. Heathfield P.C. Moss-side, Manchester.
Rev. E. M. Chapman, Swinstead V. Lincolnsh.
Rev. J. Chapman, Newport V. Essex.
Rev. O. Crewe, Astbury R. Cheshire.
Rev. L. Deedes, Welwyn Deanery-Rural, Herts.
Rev. J. Downall, Okehampton V. and Deanery-Rural, Devon.
Rev. G. S. Drew, St. John-the-Evangelist P.C. St. Pancras, Middlesex.
Rev. E. Duncombe, Barthomley R. Cheshire.
Rev. J. R. Errington, Ashbourne V. w. Mapleton R. Derbyshire.
Rev. S. P. Field, Boulge R. w. Debach R. Suff.
Rev. A. H. Frost, St. James P.C. Meltham Mills, Yorkshire.
Rev. T. Garnier, Trinity R. St. Marylebone.
Rev. J. Garvey, Ashby R. w. Fenby C. Linc.
Rev. F. O. Giffard, Hartley-Wintney V. Hants.
Rev. C. Grant, St. Luke P.C. Barton Hill, Bristol.
Rev. R. H. Gray, Kirkby P.C. Walton-on-the Hill, Lancashire.
Rev. W. Griffiths, Resolven P.C. Vale of Neath, Glamorganshire.
Rev. T. N. Harper, St. Peter P.C. Charlotte Street, Pimlico.
Rev. C. Hart, St. Pancras (Old Church) P.C. Middlesex.
Rev. J. B. Hayley, Brightling R. Sussex.
Rev. C. Hebert, Bursiem R. Staffordshire.
Rev. S. R. Hole, Caunton V. Notts.
Rev. H. P. Hope, Hilfield P.C. Dorset.
Rev. G. Hustler, Appleton-le-Street V. Yorksh.
Rev. B. Hutchinson, St. Michael V. St. Alban's, Herts.
Rev. J. Hutchinson, Canonry Residentiary and Precentorship, Lichfield Cathedral.
Rev. W. Hutchinson, Hanford P.C. Trentham, Staffordshire.
Rev. T. Ilderton, Felton V. Herefordshire.
Rev. E. K. James, Penmaen R. Glamorganshi.
Rev. J. Jones, Christ Church P.C. Waterloo, Sefton, Lancashire.
Rev. W. P. Jones, Clee V. Lincolnshire.
Rev. W. M. Kerr, Nevendon R. Essex.
Rev. W. Layng, Creeton R. Lincolnshire.
Rev. H. C. Leaver, Shepton Montague P.C. Somerset.
Rev. J. B. Lowe, St. Jude P.C. West-Derby, Lancashire.
Rev. A. J. Lowth, Aldershott P.C. Dorset.
Rev. F. A. S. Marshall, Minor Canonry, Peterborough Cathedral.
Rev. J. Mee, St. James P.C. Riddings w. Ironville, Alfreton, Salop.
Rev. S. W. Merry, Yeaveley P.C. Derbyshire.
Rev. E. G. Monk, Great Cowarne V. Hereford.
Rev. D. L. Morgan, Rhymney P.C. Monmouth.
Rev. C. F. Newell, Broadstairs P.C. Kent.
Rev. H. Palk (R. of Bridford), Kenn Deanery-Rural, dio. Exeter.
Rev. J. Penny, Steepleton-Iwerne R. Dorset.
Rev. A. F. Pettigrew, Brompton Chapel, Middx.
Rev. S. Phillips, Pickwell R. Leicestershire.
Rev. J. P. Pitcairn, Longsight P.C. Lancash.
Rev. G. B. F. Potticary, Girton R. Camb.
Rev. R. Sadleir, D.D. Sub-Deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin.
Rev. R. Scott, South-Luffenham R. Rutland.
Rev. R. J. Shields, Hornby P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. J. R. Shurlock, Hethe R. Oxfordshire.
Rev. J. L. Sisson, Edingthorpe R. Norfolk.
Rev. G. E. Tate, New District Church, St. George-in-the-Fields P.C. Southwark.
Rev. E. W. Tuffnell (R. of Beechingstoke), Canonry of *Major Pars Altaris* in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. W. S. Wade, Redbourn V. Herts.
Rev. — Walton, Silkstone V. Yorkshire.
Rev. J. Ward, Wath R. Yorkshire.
Rev. C. S. Willet, Monkleigh V. Devon.
Rev. W. Williamson, St. Mary's Chapel, Maryport, Cumberland.
Rev. G. Yalden, Twywell R. Northamptonsh.

To Chaplaincies &c.

Rev. A. G. Edouart, Charing Cross Hospital, London.
Rev. Horatio Nelson Goldney, High Sheriff of Warwickshire.
Rev. E. Harrison, Duchess of St. Alban's.
Rev. J. F. Lingham, (V. of Northbourne, Kent,) Lord Londesborough.
Rev. G. Sandford, Cemetery, Sheffield.
Rev. W. St. George Sargent, Lord Elibank.
Rev. F. Temple, Training Institution, Kneller Hall.
Rev. A. K. Thompson, St. Edmund's Lectureship, Dudley, Worcester.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

W. H. Curtler, Fellowship Trinity college, Oxf.
Rev. J. Fenwick, Tutorship of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge.
Rev. F. Shaw, Second Mastership Grammar School, Grantham, Linc.
Rev. H. Thomas, Second Master of Chelmsford Grammar School.

Erratum.

P. 655, *for* Rev. J. *Haynes, read Haymes*, Galby R. Leicestershire.

BIRTHS.

April 21. In Devonshire street, Hyde park, Mrs. James Arthur Morgan, a dau.——24. At Teheran, the wife of Col. Sheil, a dau.

May 18. At Edinburgh, the wife of J. Wilson Rimington Wilson, esq. of Broomhead hall, Yorksh. a dau.——At Yotes court, Kent, the wife of Hughes F. Ingram, esq. a son and heir.——22. At Twyford abbey, the wife of Edmund Burke Roche, esq. M.P. a son and heir.——26. In St. James's place, Lady Lyttelton, a dau.——At Settrington house, Yorksh. Mrs. Willoughby, a son.——27. At Springfield house, Warw. the wife of Edmund Vernon Mackinnon, esq. 5th Dragoon Guards, a dau. ——At Gloucester terr. Hyde park, the wife of Charles W. Morice, esq. a son.——29. At Sussex gardens, the wife of N. B. Edmonstone, esq. a son.——30. The wife of the Rev. George Adams, B.D. Rector of Farndon, co. Northampton, a dau.——At Upper Tooting, Mrs. Charles Rivington, a dau.

June 1. In Gloucester sq. Hyde park, Mrs. James MacGregor, a son.——At the Vine, Hampshire, Mrs. Wiggett Chute, a dau.——2. At Hastings, the wife of George Courthope, esq. of Whiligh, Sussex, a son.——At Maisemore, near Gloucester, the wife of Francis Edward Guise, esq. a son.——At Broughton rectory, Northamptonshire, the Lady Georgina Forbes, a son.——At Cranley rectory, the Hon. Mrs. J. H. Sapte, a son.——3. The wife of Francis Hart Dyke, esq. of Tilney st. Park lane, a dau.——4. At Southsea, the wife of Captain Erasmus Ommanney, R.N. of Her Majesty's ship Assistance, forming one of Capt. Austin's Arctic expedition, a son.——5. At Hyde park gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, a dau.——At Tusmore, Oxon, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Barrington, a dau.——At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hope Gibsone, a dau.——At Wilton crescent, Mrs. Eric Carrington Smith, a dau.——At Kiddington, the wife of Mortimer Ricardo, esq. a son.——6. At Calbourne rectory, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Robert Sumner, a dau.——7. At Tickhill castle, the wife of R. G. Lumley, esq. a son and heir.——In Grosvenor square, the Countess of Galloway, a dau.——8. At Tortworth, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Moreton, a son.——At Chettle lodge, Cranborne, Dorset, the wife of Captain Douglas Curry, R.N. a son.——10. In Hyde park sq. the wife of William Longman, esq. a dau.——At Haterville, near Esher, the Hon. Mrs. Oliver William Lambart, a son.——20. At Earlham lodge, near Norwich, Mrs. Henry Morgan, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 6. At Greenwich, George-Godolphin, second son of Thomas *Osborne*, esq. Deputy Commissary Gen. to the Forces, to Judith-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late William Bartlett, esq. H.E.I.C.S.

8. At Dublin, Christopher Bagot *Lane*, esq. Professor of Civil Engineering, Queen's coll. Cork, to Emily-Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Joshua Story, of Bingfield, Cavan.

9. At Drumbanagher, Arthur *Borton*, esq. Major in the 9th Regt. to Caroline-Mary-Georgina, only child of the Rev. J. F. Close, of Morne rectory, co. of Down.——At All Souls', Langham place, the Rev. William *Williamson*, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Clare hall, Camb. to Jane-Hutchinson, second dau. of the late Wm. Ferguson, M.D. Inspector-Gen. of Military Hospitals.——At Langton-upon-Swale, Yorkshire, the Rev. Robert Morgan *Price*, Chaplain Bengal Est. to Frances-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Hew Steuart, R.N.——At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Edward Richard *Meade*, esq. only surviving son of the late Hon. and Rev. Pierce Meade, to Eleanor-Eliza, eldest dau. of Wm. Bosanquet, esq.——At St. Andrew's Marylebone, the Rev. Nevill *Gream*, of Rotherfield, Sussex, to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Chandless, esq. of Gloucester place. ——At Chiswick, Robert *Laurie*, esq. of the College of Arms, Norroy King of Arms, to Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Robert Handy, of Fareham, Hants.——At Welton, Northamptonshire, Robert *Affleck*, esq. second son of the Rev. Sir R. Affleck, Bart. to Maria-Emily, eldest dau. of E. S. Burton, esq. of Churchill. ——At Whitby, Chas. Alexander Robt. *Crigan*, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. Crigan, of Riccall, to Jane, fourth dau. of W. S. Chapman, esq. of High Stakesby, Whitby.——At Anton's hill, Berwickshire, Chas. Samuel *Grey*, esq. second son of the late Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. to Margaret-Dysart, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.M.G. G.C.H.

10. At Tonbridge Wells, the Rev. George *Goldney*, M.A. of Southfield, Fellow of King's college, Camb. to Annie, only surviving child of the late John Hone, esq. of Great Marlow. ——At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Rev. W. R. Tilson *Marsh*, M.A. Incumbent of St. James's, Ryde, to Selina-Rose-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late G. G. Morgan, esq. M.P. for Brecon, and niece of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. of Tredegar.——At Stinsford, co. Dorset, Capt. Frederick *English* (35th Regt.), eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. English, R.E. to Ellen, third dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Francis Collier.——At Northampton, G. *Worley*, jun. esq. of Sywell, to Georgiana-Sophia, second dau. of James Pell, esq. of Sywell lodge.—— At Knightsbridge, the Rev. William Spranger *White*, of the Brae, Roxburghshire, and Incumbent of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jedburgh, to the Hon. Louise Madeline Campbell, eldest dau. of the Lord Chief Justice.——At Cheltenham, Benjamin *Huntsman*, esq. of West Retford hall, Notts, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Fitzmaurice, R.N. Adjutant of the Royal Body Guard.——At Merthyr Tydvil, Glam. Henry T. J. *Macna-*

mara, esq. barrister-at-law, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Walter Morgan, esq. of George town.

11. At Rugby, the Rev. Edward Henry *Price*, Curate of Lutterworth, to Anne, fourth dau. of the late Frederick Price, esq. of Guernsey.——At Birdsall, Yorksh. the Rev. Richard Beverley *Machell*, Vicar of Barrow-upon-Humber, to Emma, eldest surviving dau. of the late Henry Willoughby, esq. of Birdsall house.——At Quarndon, near Derby, Edward-Levett, second son of Sir Francis Sacheverel *Darwin*, of the Priory, Breadsall, to Harriet, youngest dau. of Francis Jessopp, esq. of Quarndon.——At Brighton, the Rev. Alfred *Sandilands*, B.D. Incumbent of South Darley, near Matlock, to Anna-Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rector of Worthard, Balcombe, Sussex, and widow of H. Leggatt, esq. of Oakfield hall.——At Chilton Cantelo, Somerset, John Matthew *Quantock*, esq. of Norton-sub-Hamden, Somerset, to Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Goodford, esq. of Chilton Cantelo.——At St. Mary Magdalen, James-Broomfield, second son of W. *Northcott*, esq. of Peckham, to Adelaide E. M. younger dau. of Lieut.-Col. Kingsley, of Peckham.——At Buckingham, Samuel *Newman*, esq. solicitor, of Newport-Pagnell, Bucks, son of John Newman, esq. of Brand's house, to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of Thomas Hearn, esq. solicitor, Buckingham.——At Barnes, Richard Blaney *Wade*, esq. to Adelaide, third dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice Chancellor of England.——At Hambledon, Hants, Charles James *Gunner*, solicitor, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Edward Hale, esq. of Hambledon, and granddau. of Hugh Downman, Adm. of the White.——At Gosport, Comm. J. Elliot *Bingham*, R.N. to Ellen, second dau. of C. F. Sorensen, esq. of Woodland pl. Bath, and relict of Capt. C. Rowlandson, of the Madras Army.——At Upper Chelsea, Capt. Pennant Athelwold *Iremonger*, (late 36th Regt.), son of Col. Iremonger, of Wherwell priory, Hants, to Mary-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Pryce Jones, esq. of Coffronnydd, Montgomeryshire.——At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, the Rev. Ralph Raisbeck *Tatham*, M.A. Vicar of Dallington, Sussex, sixth son of T. T. Tatham, esq. of Highgate, to Caroline, younger dau. of Henry Wilmer, esq. of Baker st. and Down pl. Harting, Sussex.——At Newtown Limavady, Ireland, Thomas-Tertius, eldest son of Thomas *Paget*, esq. of Humberstone, co. Leic. to Katherine-Geraldine, fourth dau. of Marcus M'Cautland, esq. of Fruithill, co. Derry.——At Tenby, W. R. B. *M'Gwire*, esq. 14th Regt. of Foot, eldest son of the late W. J. M'Gwire, esq. of Rosstrevor, Down, to Caroline-Sophia-Newall, second dau. of the late Major J. G. Rorison, E.I.Co's. Serv.——At Cheddon Fitzpaine, the Rev. John P. *Sill*, Curate of Westhorpe, Suffolk, to Letitia-Josona, youngest dau. of the Rev. F. Warre, D.C.L. Preb. of Wells.——At Sandwich, the Rev. Charles Pitman *Longland*, M.A. of Mayfield, Sussex, to Catherine, youngest dau. of Mr. Wm. Neales, of Sandwich.——At Folkestone, John *Hammond*, esq. of Ashley hall, Camb. to Emily, fifth dau. of the late R. J. Peck, esq. of Newmarket.——At Paddington, William *Rogers*, esq. (96th Regt.) to Bertha-Eliza, relict of Thomas Hayley, esq. H.E.I.C.S. and youngest dau. of the late Robert Kirby, esq. of Cambridge terrace, Hyde park.——At Brompton, Richard James *Shepard*, esq. of Tavistock square, to Cleopatra, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Warren, of Thurloe square.

13. At Folkestone, Ralph Thos. *Brockman*, esq. of Sandgate, to Rachel-Althea-Harden, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Paris Bradshawe, of the H.E.I.C.S. Resident at Lucklow.——At Faversham, Wm. Westwood *Chafy*, esq. only son of the late Rev. Dr. Chafy, Master of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, to Eleanor-Constance, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Collins, Vicar of Faversham, and granddau. of the late Richard Creaghe, esq. Castle park, Tipperary.——At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. St. Vincent *Saumarez*, to Margaret-Antoinette, 4th dau. of Wm. Hopkins Northey, esq.——At Manerdivy, James John *Lloyd*, esq. late Royal Fusiliers, second son of the late Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Bronwydd and Cilrhue, to Susanna-Maria-Anne, only dau. of Saunders Davies, esq. M.P. for Carmarthenshire.

15. At Dover, John *Purcell*, Lieut. 50th Regt. to Charlotte-Augusta, youngest dau. of Charles Ironside, esq.——At Clungunford, Salop, Frederick *Wollaston*, esq. of Shenton hall, Leic. to Josette, only child of Captain Arbuthnott.

16. At Alverstoke, near Gosport, Benjamin *Browning*, esq. M.D. Newport, I.W. to Emma, eldest dau. of David Compigné, esq. solicitor, Gosport, Hampshire.——At Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, the Rev. W. Whitton *Allen*, son of the Rev. Edward Allen, Rector of Hartley, Kent, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Trimmer; also, at the same time, the Rev. Claude R. *Rowlatt*, son of the Rev. W. H. Rowlatt, Reader of the Temple, to Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Edward Allen.——At Rogate, near Midhurst, the Rev. William Stewart *Richards*, M.A. Rector of Terwick, to Louisa, second dau. of S. Bendixen, esq. of London.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles *Hutton*, esq. of Lowndes st. son of Wm. Hutton, esq. of Beetham house, Westmerland, to Henrietta, second dau. of Edwd. J. Seymour, esq. M.D. F.R.S.——At Carbery tower, Musselburgh, James *Hope*, esq. W.S. Wardle lodge, to Gertrude, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Buller Elphinstone.

17. At Hull, Henry Fleetwood *Nash*, esq. of Upton Lea, Bucks, to Maria, second dau. of Charles Wilkinson, esq.——At Cheltenham, George *Vitner*, esq. to Anna, only dau. of Rear-Adm. Lowe, of Pitville parade.——At Stagsden, near Bedford, the Rev. J. Wriothesley Russell *Roy*, of All Souls' college, Oxford, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Charles Brown, St. Peter's green, Bedford.

18. At Salcombe, Devonshire, the Rev. Francis *Goddard*, M.A. Vicar of Alderton, Wilts, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Wolcott, esq. of Knowle, Salcombe.——At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Robert B. *Boyd*, esq. 1st Royal Dragoons, to Anne-Hatley, widow of Capt. George Losack, 69th Regt.——At Ahinagh, co. of Cork, Nathaniel George *Philips*, esq. of the 47th Regt. to Caroline, youngest dau. of the Rev. S. W. Fairtlough, Rector of Ahinagh.——At Bolton, Frederic *Clowes*, esq. of Windermere, to Penelope-Esther-Matthews, granddau. of the late William Carlisle, esq. of Bolton.——At Byfleet, Surrey, the Rev. Wm. *Calder*, Incumbent of the church of the Holy Trinity, Portsea, son of the late James Calder, esq. of Liverpool, to Kate-Bennett, youngest dau. of the late Henry Francis, esq. of Maize hill, Greenwich.——At Prestbury, Glouc. Edw. youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. *Richards*, Rector of Little Cheverell, Wilts, and Corhampton, Hants, to Henrietta, only dau. of the late Evan Humphreys, esq. of Garth hall, Glam.——At Leamington, Richd. Hugh Smith *Barry*, Capt. 12th Royal Lancers, son of the late John Smith Barry, esq. of Marbury hall, Cheshire, and of Footy Island, Cork, to Georgina-Charlotte, dau. of the late Col. John Grey, of the Royal Scots Grays.——At Brighton, George Augustus *Morgan*, esq. 9th Regt. eldest son of Capt. Morgan, formerly 7th Fusiliers, of Golden grove, Flintshire, to Emily-

Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. T. Maine, of Bighton wood, Hampshire.——At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. George *Bosanquet*, of Guilliards Oak, Sussex, to Louisa, second dau. of Capt. W. B. Dashwood, R.N. of Lyndhurst, Hants.

20. At Minsterworth, Glouc. John Henry *Mackenzie*, esq. of Teignmouth, to Georgiana, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hawkins, of Minsterworth.

22. At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, Francis R. Wegg-*Prosser*, esq. M.P. to Lady Harriet C. Somers Cocks, second dau. of Earl Somers.

23. At St. Peter's Pimlico, Charles Wilton *Goad*, esq. 5th Dragoon Guards, to Esther-Sophia, third surviving dau. of the late Col. Hildyard, of Flinham hall, Notts, and Winestead hall, Yorksh.——At Paddington, Lieut.-Col. *St. Quintin*, 17th Lancers, second son of the late William Thomas St. Quintin, esq. of Scampston hall, to Amy-Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late George Henry Cherry, esq. of Denford park, Berks.——At St. James's, James *Whatman*, esq. of Vinters, Kent, to Louisa-Isabella, eldest dau. of Mr. and Lady Mary Ross.——At Florence, the Rev. Henry *Greene*, son of the late Sir Jonas Greene, of Dublin, to Isabella-Ellen, third dau. of William Reynolds, esq.——At St. George's Hanover-sq. Charles Frederick *Moore*, esq. of Cadeleigh court, near Tiverton, to Caroline-Matilda, only child of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. George Murray.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Hon. Philip *Sidney*, only son of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, to Mary, only child of the late Sir Wm. Foulis, Bart. of Ingoldsby Manor, in the co. of York.——At Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man, Henry *Swansborough*, esq. to Sarah-Helen, second dau. of the Rev. J. W. Jones, Vicar of Church Broughton, and Incumbent of Scropton, Derbyshire.——At Bassaleg, the Rev. Thomas *Davies*, B.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and Curate of Bedwelty, Monmouthshire, to Caroline, third dau. of Wm. Morgan, esq. of Stow hill, Newport.——At North Runcton, Norfolk, Herbert W. *Jones*, esq. youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir John Thomas Jones, Bart. K.C.B. to Catherine-Rachel, dau. of Daniel Gurney, esq.——At Gillingham, Kent, Adolphus Charles *Troughton*, esq. second son of Richard Zouch Troughton, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs, to Augusta-Caroline da Costa, eldest dau. of the late Commandeur Hippolyte Joseph da Costa, Brazilian Minister at the Court of London (both of them grandchildren of the late Richard Troughton, esq. of Lady place, Hurley, Berks).——At Maidstone, John *Milton*, esq. eldest son of the late Henry Milton, esq. of Heckfield lodge, West Brompton, to Blanche-Beaufoy, eldest dau. of Meyrick Feild, esq. of Maidstone.——At West Cowes, Archibald Hamilton *Tattnall*, esq. Capt. 92d Highlanders, son of the late Capt. Tatnall, R.N. to Diana, youngest dau. of Thomas Williams, esq. of Ivy house, West Cowes, late of Burwood house, Surrey.

24. At Claines, the Rev. T. W. *Richards*, M.A. Curate of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, to Emma, second dau. of W. Stallard, esq. of Blanquettes near Worcester.——At Ostend, John *Harwood*, esq. of The Rookery, St. Mary's Cray, Kent, only child of the late Capt. John Harwood, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Harwood of Lichfield, to Emily-Mary-Worsop, only child of Bernard Trollope, esq. of Bruges, and lately of Landford, Wilts.

25. At Exeter, Benjamin Terry *Hodge*, esq. of Sidmouth, to Catherine, relict of the Rev. Henry Walter Phillips, of Chacewater, Cornwall, and dau. of the late William Clark, esq. of Hackney.——At Exeter, the Rev. J. E. *Hill*, eldest son of the late Col. J. H. E. Hill, C.B. to Maria, second dau. of Major J. R. Godfrey.——At St. James's Notting hill, Henry Parker *Laurence*, esq. of the Bombay Army, to Margaret, youngest dau. of Capt. Black, late of the 6th Dragoons.——At Uttoxeter, the Rev. William *Fraser*, B.C.L. eldest son of W. Fraser, esq. formerly of Heavitree, to Mary-Jane, dau. of the late C. J. Sneyd Kynnersley, esq. of Highfields.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Frederick *Drummond*, esq. to Agnes-Caroline, second dau. of the late W. P. Brigstocke, esq. of Birdcombe court, Somersetshire, and M.P. for the Eastern Division of that county.——At St. George's Hanover sq. and at the chapel of the Sardinian Embassy, Capt. Ottavio *Giuseppe*, son of Signor Ottavio Baratti, of Piverone (Ivrea), to Mary-Susan, youngest dau. of the late Richard Clarke, esq. of Welton pl. co. of Northampton.——At Paddington, Geo. *Vanderzee*, esq. of Shoebury, Essex, to Eliza-Ann-Wood, second dau. of H. W. Marriott, esq. of Bayswater.——At Sutton, near Hull, the Rev. Charles *Whittle*, Curate of Church Knowle, in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset, and eldest son of the late John Whittle, esq. of Toller Fratrum, to Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Spence, esq. of Tilworth.——At Stoke, Charles Joseph *Harford*, esq. Lieut. H.M.'s 15th Hussars, eldest son of H. C. Harford, esq. of Frenchay lodge, Gloucestersh. to Rosa-Matilda, youngest dau. of R. Scott, esq. of Oatlands, Devon.——At Esher, the Rev. Newton J. *Spicer*, youngest son of John Spicer, esq. of Esher pl. to Matilda-Mary, second dau. of J. N. Daniell, esq. of Esher.——At Penrith, Alex. *Murray*, esq. Capt. R.N. to Isabella Hay, youngest dau. of the late Major Brougham, of Penrith.——At Grantchester, Wm. *Medland*, esq. of Dunstable, youngest son of William Medland, esq. of Hertford, to Mary-Bridgett, dau. of the late Alexander Scott Abbott, esq. of Camb.——At Milford, Hants, the Rev. Thos. *Williams*, M.A. Incumbent of Flint, to Mary-Louisa, only child of the late Rev. Henry Jones, Vicar of Northop, Flintshire.——At St. Pancras, David-Shaw, second son of the late James *Barbour*, esq. of Dunmuir house, Castle Douglas, N.B. to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Robert Jackson, esq. of Ulverstone.

27. At Chelsea, the Rev. James Drummond *Money*, of Sternfield Rectory, Suffolk, to Clara-Maria, fourth dau. of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.——At Manchester, W. J. *Lambert*, esq. M.D. only son of W. Lambert, esq. of Sowerby, near Thirsk, to Sarah Pollard, niece of J. Whitehead, esq.——At Alnwick, the Rev. Roger *Buston*, B.A. Vicar of Twyford, Hants, late Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, to Anne-Mary, second dau. of Philip Dennis, esq. of Alnwick.——At Marylebone, Charles Turner, only son of the late Rev. Henry *White*, A.M. Rector of Claughton, Lanc. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of W. A. Arnold, esq.

28. At St. Mary's Bryanstone sq. Robert, youngest son of the late Rev. G. D. *Kent*, Prebendary of Lincoln, to Emma-Rebecca, second dau. of Nicholas Barnable, esq. of Regent st.——At Lower Brixham, Devon, Richard *Mudge*, esq. to Sarah, second dau. of Henry Jefferies Dugdale, esq.

29. At Leamington, the Cavaliere Luigi del *Frescobaldi*, of the Tuscan Legation in Paris, to Frances-Amelia, eldest dau. of William Hay, esq. of Hopes, N.B.

30. At Knighton, near Leicester, Colin Campbell *Macaulay*, esq. of Leicester, to Mary-Kendall, eldest dau. of Richard Warner Wood, esq. of Stoney gate, Knighton.——At Coxwold, William *Marratt*, esq. of Doncaster, to Jane-Arthur, youngest dau. of the late R. A. Worsop, esq. of Howden hall, and of Garthorpe, Linc.——At Clifton, John *Hogg*, esq. M.A., F.R.S. late Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cam-

bridge, barrister-at-law, and of Norton house, Stockton-on-Tees, to Anne-Louisa-Sarah, second dau. of the late Major Goldfinch, of the Priory, Chewton Mendip, and Belmont, Bath.——At Lawford, the Rev. J. M. *Chapman*, Rector of Tendring, Essex, and late Fellow of Balliol college, to Mary-Emma, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. L. Kirby, Vicar of Little Clacton, Essex.——At Edinburgh, the Rev. A. C. *Fraser*, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, New college, Edinburgh, to Jemima-Gordon, dau. of the late William Dyce, esq. M.D. of Aberdeen.——At Dartford, Frederick James *Smith*, esq. of Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Susan-Jane, eldest dau. of William Hayward, esq. of the Downs, Darenth.——At Shrivenham, the Earl of *Strathmore*, to the Hon. Charlotte-Maria Barrington, eldest dau. of Lord Barrington.——At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, William *Cother*, esq. of Lincoln's inn and Gloucester, barrister-at-law, to Marion, youngest dau. of the late John Warburton, esq. M.D. and granddau. of the late John Abernethy, esq.——At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Frederick *Watt*, son of Richard Watt, esq. of Bishop Burton, Beverley, Yorksh. and Speke Hall, Lanc. to Eleanor, eldest dau. of Thomas Fenwick, esq. of South hill, Chester-le-Street, Durham.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Edward Harris *Donnithorne*, esq. of Colne lodge, Twickenham, late of the 16th Lancers, to Georgiana, second dau. of the Rev. T. L. Strong, Rector of Sedgefield, Durham.——At St. George's Hanover-sq. John Todd *Naylor*, esq. son of the late J. Todd Naylor, esq. to Caroline-Anne, only dau. of Edward Amphlett, esq. Lansdowne pl. Cheltenham.

May 1. At Cheltenham, the Rev. James *Sumner*, Incumbent of Shrigley, to Ellen-Louisa, second dau. of the late Harry Thomas King, esq.——At Kensington, C. G. *Homer*, second son of J. E. Homer, esq. of Wraxall house, Somerset, to Frances-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late C. L. Gee, esq.——At Risca, John Selwyn *Payne*, esq. 14th Regt. to Ellen-Harriet, youngest dau. of John Russell, esq. of Risca house, and the Wyelands, near Chepstow, Monmouthshire.——At Lincoln, David Babington *King*, barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, London, to Harriet-Annabella, only dau. of the late W. P. Kime, esq. of Louth.

2. At Llanvrechva, Monmouthshire, Lieut. and Adj. R. *Macdonald*, 14th Regt. (late of Newport) to Clara, youngest dau. of Thomas Protheroe, esq. of Malpas court, near Newport.——At Marseilles, Cyril Augustus *White*, esq. B.A. formerly of St. Peter's coll. Cambridge, second son of the late Rev. T. P. White, of Winchester, to Mary-Jane-Josephine, eldest dau. of Joseph Coneys, esq. of Galway.——At Copenhagen, Edward *Dodd*, esq. to Melior, sixth surviving dau. of the late Charles Fenwick, esq. Her Majesty's Consul in Denmark.——At Sunbury, Middlesex, Walter, son of William *Cobbett*, esq. to Clara-Eliza, dau. of Thomas W. Marriott, esq.——At St. Mark's, Kennington, the Rev. Augustus William *Cole*, M.A. to Sarah, dau. of the late W. Camber, esq.——At Fontmell Magna, Dorset, the Rev. C. R. *Drury*, eldest son of G. D. Drury, esq. Civil Service, Madras, to Martha-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Salkeld.——At Petersham, Surrey, Francis T. *Le Touzel*, esq. of Jersey, to Emily-Georgina, second dau. of Col. J. E. Jones, Assistant Adj.-Gen. Royal Art. Woolwich.

3. At Etherley, the Rev. J. P. *Eden*, Rector of Bishopwearmouth, to Catharine-Frances, dau. of Henry Stobart, esq. of Etherley house, co. Durham.

4. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Stephen *Binnington*, esq. of the Haymarket, to Elizabeth Etty, niece of the late Wm. Etty, esq. R.A.

7. Nathaniel *Montefiore*, esq. second son of the late Abraham Montefiore, esq. to Emma, fourth dau. of Baron de Goldsmid.——At Kingston, Surrey, Charles Blake *Norman*, third son of the late John Norman, esq. of Iwood house, and of Yatton, Somerset, to Frances, dau. of the late Thomas Ross, esq. of Topsham, Devon.——At Kingston, H. *Cradock*, esq. Dockyard, Portsmouth, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Major Joliffe, R.M. Southsea.——At Marylebone, Richard *Ashton*, esq. of Gorstage hall, Cheshire, to Louisa, dau. of the late Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. of Denby grange.——At Plymouth, Joseph M. *Lyne*, esq. to Isabella, eldest surviving dau. of the late Charles Shadbolt, esq. of Tottenham.——At Ardwick, the Rev. James Pelham *Pitcairn*, B.A. youngest son of Sir James Pitcairn, Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, Dublin, to Emily, only child of Henry Turner, esq. of Manchester.——At Plymouth, Comm. John Henn *Gennys*, esq. R.N. second son of the late Edmund Henn Gennys, esq. of Whitleigh, to Catherine-Elizabeth-Caroline, only dau. of Rear-Admiral Arthur, C.B.——At Kinblethmont, Alexander C. *Lindsay*, esq. late Capt. 8th Hussars, to Jane, dau. of W. F. Lindsay Carnegie, esq.——At Durham, the Rev. George Edward *Green*, M.A. Incumbent of St. Andrew Auckland, and late Fellow of University college, Durham, to Catherine-Talbot, dau. of Thomas Peacock, esq. of Bishop Auckland.——At Winchester, Henry Adolphus *Simonds*, esq. to Emma, relict of George Mellish Simonds, esq. of Reading, and dau. of the late William Bouiger, esq. of Bradfield house, Berks.——At Brompton, George *Haldane*, of Lincoln's inn, esq. barrister-at-law, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late William Spike, esq.

8. At Ewell, Edward Priestly *Cooper*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary, second dau. of James Gadesden, esq. of Ewell castle, Surrey.——At Upper Chelsea, Edward *Charsley*, esq. of Amersham, third son of John Charsley, esq. of Beaconsfield, to Emily-Harford, youngest dau. of the late William Charsley, esq. of Wyndham pl.——At Stonehouse, Edward Brounker *Thring*, esq. H.E.I.C.S. to Emma-Edwina, third dau. of the late Capt. F. Wolrege, R.N.——At Baldock, Herts, Josiah W. *Smith*, esq. B.C.L. barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's inn, only child of the Rev. John Smith, A.M. Rector of Baldock, to Mary, second dau. of the late George Henry Hicks, esq. M.D.

9. At Cadoxton, George *Leeds*, esq. second son of Sir George William Leeds, Bart. of Croxton park, Cambridgesh. to Anne, second dau. of the late Thomas Dumayne Place, esq. of Ffrwd Vale, co. Glamorgan.——At Peel, Francis-Dermott, eldest son of Francis *Holland*, of Cropthorne court, Worcestersh. esq. to Ann, youngest dau. of the late Ellis Fletcher, esq. of Clifton, Lancash.——At Llansaunan, Denbighshire, A. W. F. H. Alexander, (soi-disant) Viscount *Canada*, to Diana Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Peirce Wynne Yorke, esq. of Dyffryn Aled.——At Llangarren, Daniel Burton, second son of the late D. B. *Scott*, of Ingham, Norfolk, esq. to Edith, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Dowll, esq. of Bernithan court, near Ross, Herefordshire.

10. At Christ church, Marylebone, Archibald *Hamilton*, esq. to Henrietta-Newton, dau. of the late Alexander Duncan, esq. Glendevon, Linlithgowshire.

11. At St. Peter's, Eaton sq. Robert, only son of Robert *Leman*, esq. F.S.A. &c. to Marianne, only dau. of John Sainsbury, esq.

18. The Hereditary Prince of *Leiningen*, (nephew to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide,) to the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, niece to the King of Prussia.

OBITUARY.

Earl of Roscommon.

May 15. At his residence, Fitzwilliam Lodge, Blackrock, near Dublin, in his 52nd year, the Right Hon. Michael James Robert Dillon, Earl of Roscommon (1822), and Lord Dillon, Baron of Kilkenny West (1619).

His lordship was born on the 2nd Oct. 1798, the posthumous son of Michael Dillon, esq., Captain in the County of Dublin Militia, who was killed by the rebels in the battle of Ross, June 5, 1798, having married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Richard Griffith, Chaplain of the 17th Light Dragoons. Capt. Dillon was fourth in lineal descent from Patrick Dillon, of Rath, in the Queen's county, seventh son of the first Earl.

On the death of Patrick the eleventh Earl, in 1816, he claimed the peerage; but the House of Lords did not confirm his title to the dignity until the year 1828.

He married, Aug. 19, 1830, Lady Charlotte Talbot, daughter of John Joseph Talbot, esq. and half-sister to the present Earl of Shrewsbury. She was raised to the precedency of an Earl's daughter in 1835, and died Nov. 4, 1843, having had issue an only child, James, who died on the day of his birth in 1831.

The next heir male of the family, Peter Dillon, esq. uncle to the deceased, died near Malaga, in Spain, in the year 1847; and we are not aware whether there is any other surviving person in remainder to the peerage.

It is stated in the *Dublin Evening Mail* that the rightful claimant to this barren title—for there is no property attached to it—enlisted as a private soldier, and went with his regiment to America, where he is now residing. He is the son of the late Mr. F. Stephen Dillon, who opposed the claim of the late Earl before the House of Lords in 1828, and who died some time afterwards in very embarrassed circumstances. The peerage is now indeed a barren honour, without a single acre attached to it; although in former times the family possessed an immense territory, known as Dillon's Country, which included the whole counties of Westmeath and Longford.

Hon. John Simpson.

June 5. At Babworth near East Retford, in his 88th year, the Hon. John Simpson, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Nottinghamshire: uncle to the Earl of Bradford and grandfather of the Earl of Yarborough.

This gentleman was the third son of the Right Hon. Henry Bridgeman, first Lord Bradford, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the Rev. John Simpson, M.A. of Stoke hall, co. Derby. He was born on the 13th May, 1763; and shortly after coming of age succeeded to the estates of his uncle Lindley Simpson, esq. of Babworth, who died Feb. 8, 1785; whereupon, in the same year, he took the name and arms of Simpson by Act of Parliament. A few years after, in 1797, on the death of Miss Addison of Bilton, the only dau. and heiress of the illustrious Addison by Charlotte Countess of Warwick and Holland, he was also made her heir: her mother the Countess having been the only dau. of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirk castle, co. Denbigh, Bart. by Charlotte daughter of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Keeper of the Great Seal.

The estate of Bilton is near Rugby. It was purchased by Addison in 1711 for 10,000*l*. It now produces an annual revenue of 2,200*l*. and it is understood that Mr. Simpson has bequeathed it to his daughters.

In 1794 Mr. Simpson served as High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, and in the same year, on the elevation of his father to the peerage, he succeeded to his seat in the House of Commons, as member for Much Wenlock, which borough he continued to represent during six parliaments, until the dissolution in 1818. In politics Mr. Simpson was of the old Whig school, or, more properly speaking, belonged to the party represented by such men as the late Sir George Saville and the late Earl Fitz-William. He was for several years Lieut.-Colonel in the Derbyshire militia, under the command of Lord George Cavendish.

Mr. Simpson was distinguished by his practical attention to agriculture. In consequence of the sandy soil of his estate at Babworth he resorted to bone tillage, and after some perseverance he transformed a dead and almost barren waste into one of the best cultivated and most productive estates in the county of Nottingham. His drainage of low lands was attended with equally beneficial results, and he was also very successful in the breeding of cattle and sheep. He encouraged improvements in his farms with the greatest liberality; was a stedfast friend to his tenants, and ever accessible to the calls of public business. In all the relations of private life he fulfilled the character of the good old English gentleman.

Mr. Simpson was twice married: first, in 1784, to Henrietta-Frances, only daugh-

ter of Sir Thomas Worsley, Bart. of Appuldercombe park in the Isle of Wight, by Lady Elizabeth Boyle, daughter of John Earl of Cork and Orrery. By that lady, who died in 1791, he had issue an only child, Henrietta-Anna-Maria-Charlotte, who was married in 1806 to the Hon. Charles Pelham, afterwards Earl of Yarborough, and died in 1813, having had issue the present Earl, the Hon. Dudley Worsley Pelham, Capt. R.N. and Lady Charlotte (a Bedchamber Woman to the Queen), married in 1810 to Sir Joseph W. Copley, Bart.

Mr. Simpson married secondly, in 1793, Grace, daughter of Samuel Estwicke, esq. formerly of Barbados, and M.P. for Westbury. That lady died in 1839, having had issue seven sons and six daughters: 1. Henry Bridgeman Simpson, esq. who married in 1830 Frances-Emily, youngest daughter of Henry Baring, esq. but has no issue; 2. Charlotte; 3. Orlando, who died an infant; 4. John; 5. Louisa-Elizabeth, married in 1840 to her cousin the Hon. and Rev. Henry-Edmund Bridgeman, and has a very numerous family; 6. and 7. George and Charles, who died in infancy; 8. Caroline, who died in 1839; 9. Isabella; 10. Georgiana, married in 1841 to Lieut.-Col. William Eyre, 73d Regt. second son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir George Eyre, K.C.B.; 11. Emily; 12. Arthur, who died in 1812 a midshipman in H.M. ship Tweed; 13. Emily; and 14. the Rev. William Bridgeman, Rector of Babworth, who married in 1837 Lady Frances Laura FitzWilliam, fourth daughter of Earl FitzWilliam, and has issue three sons.

His body was deposited in the family vault at Babworth on the 13th of June, attended by the greater part of his family of both sexes.

Sir Thomas Cartwright, G.C.H.

April 17. At Stockholm, in his 56th year, Sir Thomas Cartwright, G.C.H. of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sweden.

Sir Thomas Cartwright was born on the 18th Jan. 1795, and was the son and heir of the late William Ralph Cartwright, esq. M.P. for Northamptonshire, by the Hon. Emma Maude, daughter of Cornwallis, first Viscount Hawarden.

Sir Thomas Cartwright entered upon public life immediately after leaving Christ Church college, Oxford, and, with occasional absences on leave, spent upwards of thirty-five years on the continent at Brussels, Frankfort, and Stockholm, much esteemed everywhere by the diplomatic body to which he belonged, and the courts to which he was accredited. During his experience abroad he gradually became a great admirer of the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, to whom, also, as his patron and friend, he was personally much attached.

He was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1834.

He succeeded his father in his large landed property on the 4th Jan. 1850 (see a memoir of Mr. Cartwright in our vol. XXVII. p. 428).

Sir Thomas had latterly devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and the improved breed of cattle, on a farm of no less than eight hundred acres. So great was the interest taken by him in that farm that, by means of weekly reports transmitted by his bailiff, from Aynhoe to Stockholm, he made himself regularly acquainted with every process, even to the work done day by day, and by whom, on every field of the farm. Had his life been prolonged, the neighbourhood and county would soon have seen the head of the Cartwright family again the resident country gentleman, again respected and beloved, like his father, and, like his father, regarded as the friend of everything British, benevolent, and good.

Sir Thomas Cartwright was married at Munich, Nov. 4, 1824, to Mary-Elizabeth-Augusta, daughter of the Count of Sandizell, in Bavaria. That estimable lady lives to lament his loss, together with two sons, the eldest, now travelling in Italy, William-Cornwallis, born abroad, and baptised in England, Jan. 12, 1828, and Thomas-Robert-Brooke, at this time an undergraduate of Merton college, Oxford.

Sir G. W. Prescott, Bart.

April 27. At Caen, in Normandy, aged 49, Sir George William Prescott, the third Bart. (1794), late of Theobalds Park, Hertfordshire.

He was the eldest son of Sir George Beeston Prescott, the second Baronet, by his first wife, Catharine-Creighton, second daughter of Sir Thomas Mills, Knt. Governor of Quebec. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise of his father, who died at Paris on the 25th October, 1840, having previously sold Theobalds Park to the late Sir Henry Meux, Bart.

Sir George William Prescott married, first, July 10, 1827, Emily, daughter of Colonel Symes, of Bally Arthur, co. Wicklow; and that lady died without issue Jan. 3, 1829.

He married secondly, July 26, 1845, Eliza, youngest daughter of Henry Hilliar, esq. by whom he has left issue an infant heir, now Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, born in 1846.

SIR WILLIAM KAY, BART.

May 16. At his residence in Pall Mall, aged 73, Sir William Kay, the second Bart. (1803).

He was the son of William Kay, esq. of Montreal, by Anne, daughter of Richard Webber, esq. of Plymouth. He succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet, Oct. 2, 1807, on the death of his great-uncle Sir Brook Watson, alderman and some time M.P. for the city of London, and commissary-general of England, who was created a Baronet, with special remainders to his grand-nephews successively, who were the sons of his sister's daughter.

Sir William was some time a deputy commissary-general.

Having died unmarried, he is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother Brook, who has been an officer in the maritime service of the Hon. East India Company.

SIR JAMES FLOWER, BART.

May 17. At Mill Hill, Hendon, Middlesex, aged 55, Sir James Flower, the second Bart. (1809) a Deputy Lieutenant of Herefordshire.

He was the only son and heir of Sir Charles Flower, of Lobb, co. Oxford, and Woodford, Essex, the first Baronet, and an Alderman of London, by the eldest daughter and coheir of Mr. Joseph Squire of Portsmouth.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Sept. 15, 1834. He served the office of High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1838; and was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Herefordshire in 1843. In 1841 he was returned to Parliament for Thetford, by a double return, together with the Earl of Euston, and was declared on petition in 1842 to have been duly elected. He retired at the dissolution in 1847.

He married Jan. 2, 1816, Mary-Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart. of Faskine, but had no issue.

The Baronetcy has become extinct; but Sir James had six sisters, five of whom were married.

SIR WILLIAM FIELDEN, BART.

May 17. At Feniscowles, Lancashire, in his 79th year, Sir William Fielden, Bart.

He was descended from a respectable family, which has been settled for three centuries in the county of Lancaster, and was uncle to the present Joseph Fielden, esq. of Witton. He was born March 13, 1772, the third son of Joseph Fielden, esq. of Witton, and brother to John Fielden, esq. of Mollington hall, who served the office of High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1803.

He was a manufacturer and merchant at Blackburn, and in 1832 he was returned to Parliament as one of the first members for that borough,—professing moderate Whig principles, but maintaining the church of England. His competitors were Mr. Turner and Dr. Bowring, and the result of the poll was—

William Fielden, esq.	377
William Turner, esq.	347
Dr. J. Bowring	334

This close contest naturally provoked a second trial on the next occasion, in 1835, when the numbers were

William Turner, esq.	432
William Fielden, esq.	316
Dr. J. Bowring	303

In 1837 the former members were opposed by Mr. J. B. Smith, who obtained only nine votes. In 1841 Mr. Turner was defeated by Mr. Hornby, Mr. Fielden being again at the head of the poll, with 441 votes, John Horuby, esq. 427, William Turner, esq. 426.

Sir William Fielden was raised to the dignity of a Baronet on the 26th July, 1846; and he retired from Parliament at the dissolution in 1847.

He married, March 30, 1797, Mary-Haughton, daughter of the late Edmund Jackson, esq. member of the House of Assembly in Jamaica; by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters. His eldest son is now Sir William Henry Fielden.

SIR C. E. CARRINGTON.

Nov. 28, 1849. At Exmouth, aged 80, Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, Knt. a Bencher of the Middle Temple, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

This gentleman was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, Feb. 10, 1792, and soon afterwards repaired to Calcutta, where he was admitted an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of the great oriental scholar, Sir William Jones.

Ill health obliged him to return to England in 1799, and he was then called upon to prepare a charter of justice for Ceylon. On the 19th March, 1801, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of that island; and he was knighted on the 24th June following. While he held the office of Chief Justice he compiled from the Hindoo, Mussulman, and Dutch codes, the system of laws for Ceylon, by which the island is still governed.

In 1805, ill health having compelled him to resign his appointment, he returned to England, purchased an estate in Buckinghamshire, and became a magistrate and

deputy lieutenant of that county, where he acted for many years as chairman of the quarter sessions.

He published various occasional pamphlets, the most important of which, entitled "An Inquiry into the Laws relative to Public Associations of the People," had great influence in prompting the energetic measures adopted by Government in repressing the riots in 1819.

In 1826 he was elected M.P. for St. Mawes, and sat until 1831. He soon afterwards quitted Buckinghamshire, and, during the latter years of his life, he resided principally at St. Heliers in Jersey.

He married, first, Paulina, daughter of John Belli, Esq. of Southampton; and secondly, Mary-Ann, daughter of John Capel, esq. His eldest son is Edmund F. J. Carrington, esq. of Park Hill, Paignton, in Devonshire, and his second son, the Very Rev. H. Carrington, is now Dean and Rector of Bocking in Essex.

General James Orde.

May 21. At Bushy Park Cottage, Teddington, General James Orde.

He was the third son of John Orde, esq. by his first wife, Rosamond, only child and heir of James Daglish, esq. of Weetwood in Northumberland. His eldest brother was Lieut.-Gen. Leonard Shafto Orde, who died in 1820; and his second brother, the Rev. John Orde, Rector of Wensley in Yorkshire, died in January of the present year (see our March magazine, p. 332, where we were in error in stating that he was the son of his father's second marriage).

He was made a Captain in the army, Feb. 6, 1795; appointed to the 91st Foot on the 29th April following; Lieut.-Colonel in the 4th Foot, Aug. 13, 1802, and in the 99th Oct. 17, 1805. He attained the rank of Colonel in the army Jan. 4, 1811.

In 1812, whilst serving with the 99th regiment at Halifax in Nova Scotia, he was subjected to a Court Martial, on charges of flogging without trial and other acts of tyranny and oppression, (the particulars of which will be found in the Royal Military Calendar, 1820,) and being pronounced guilty was sentenced to be cashiered; but in consideration of the disorderly state of the 99th regiment, and of the high and irreproachable character which the prisoner had invariably borne in public and private life, H.R.H. the Prince Regent was pleased to award him his gracious pardon, and command that he should be restored to the functions of his commission.

He was subsequently a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1814, to that of Lieut.-General in 1830, and to the full rank of General in 1846.

He married first, in 1811, Margaret-Maria-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Beckford, esq. of Fonthill, Wiltshire, by the Lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of Charles Earl of Aboyne; she died Sept. 17, 1818; and secondly, Nov. 11, 1829, Lady Elizabeth Susan, widow of Lord Edward O'Brien, Capt. R.N. (brother to the present Marquess of Thomond,) and sister to the present Duke of Beaufort. Her ladyship survives him. We believe he had no issue by either marriage.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Buchan, K.C.B.

June 2. In Upper Harley-street, after a lengthened and painful illness, Lieut.-General Sir John Buchan, K.C.B. Colonel of the 32d Foot.

Sir John was a native of Kelloe, in Berwickshire. He entered the army as an Ensign in 1795, and the same year obtained his Lieutenancy in the Scotch brigade. He was actively employed in the Mysore war against Tippoo Saib, and was present at the battle of Mallvalley and the assault upon Seringapatam in 1798 and 1799. In the two next years Lieut. Buchan served in the operations against the southern Poligars, on which occasions he relinquished a staff appointment to join his regiment in the field. He subsequently held detached commands in the island of Ceylon during the Kandian war. Afterwards he proceeded to the West Indies, and held a command at the assault and capture of Guadaloupe in 1810. The following year he served with the Portuguese army, and from 1811 until 1814 was employed in Spain and Portugal; during this period he was present in the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He had received a gold cross and one clasp for his services as Commander of the 7th Portuguese Regiment at Guadaloupe, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive; and the silver medal for Orthes and Toulouse. He had also the medal for Seringapatam. For his services he was in 1831 nominated a K.C.B.; in 1838 appointed Colonel of the 95th Regiment; and in 1843 he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 32d.

Lieut.-Col. Patrick Campbell, C.B.

May 31. At his residence at Oriental-place, Brighton, Lieut.-Col. Patrick Campbell, C.B. formerly of the 52d Light Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel Campbell was an officer of very distinguished service. He accompanied the 52d in the expeditions to Ferrol and Cadiz in 1800; he was employed in

Sicily in 1806, and was with the expedition to Gottenburg in 1808. Subsequently to this he proceeded to the Peninsula, and was engaged during the whole of the war, including the retreat to Corunna, the action of the Coa, the battle of Busaco, the retreat to the Lines of Torres Vedras, and all the actions in the advance to Sabugal. He afterwards rejoined the army in the advance to Madrid, and served in the subsequent retreat to Portugal, the battle of Vittoria, and the attack on the heights of Vera. Lieut.-Col. Campbell commanded his regiment at the battles of the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, and a wing at Orthes. He was present at the battle of Toulouse, and subsequently at the battle of Waterloo. Lieut.-Col. Campbell was four times wounded—once in the advance to Sabugal, twice in the attack on the heights of Vera, and again at Orthes. He received the gold medal and one clasp for the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive, and the silver war medal with five clasps for Busaco, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also entitled to a clasp for Corunna; but, having omitted to send in his claim, on that account he did not receive one.

COMMANDER G. E. DAVIS, R.N.

May 3. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 54, George Evan Davis, esq. Commander R.N.

This officer entered the navy 19th Oct. 1806, as midshipman on board the Eliza cutter, Lieut.-Commander Nicholas Kortwright, employed in the impress service at Swansea; and from August 1807 until February 1810 was borne on the books of the Royal George 100, and San Josef 110, the flag-ships in the Channel of Sir J. T. Duckworth. During that period he served in a gun-boat throughout the whole of the operation connected with the expedition to the Walcheren, and received the particular thanks of Sir Home Popham for his conduct in the four hours' action which preceded the capture of Campvere. After a re-attachment of a few months to the Eliza and San Josef, the latter bearing the flag in the Mediterranean of Sir C. Cotton, Mr. Davis, in February, 1811, joined the Alacrity, of 18 guns, Capt. Nesbit Palmer. On 26th May following that vessel, being on a cruize off Cape St. Andre, island of Corsica, with an effective crew on board of not more than 94, of whom 14 were boys, came to close action, which lasted forty-five minutes, with the French corvette l'Abeille, of 20 guns and 165 men. At the end of that time, having sustained a loss of all her officers, and in the whole of thirty-two killed and wounded, and being otherwise greatly disabled, the Alacrity hauled down her colours, and was taken possession of by l'Abeille, whose own loss on the occasion amounted, as acknowledged, to seven men killed, and twelve wounded. In company with l'Abeille were also a schooner and three zebecs, all heavily armed. On his recovery, Mr. Davis, who had himself been badly wounded, was marched through Italy to France, whence he ultimately effected his escape in Dec. 1813.

Previously to his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, which took place 10 March, 1815, he further served in the Espoir 18, Capt. Robert Russell, and Seahorse 38, Capt. Sir J. A. Gordon; and in the latter ship he took an active part in the hostilities against New Orleans, where he also served on shore. From the commencement of the Peace until 1825, Mr. Davis was chiefly employed either in command of a merchant vessel or steam packet, or in the capacity of agent or managing director of a Steam Navigation Company established at Liverpool. He was subsequently for nearly twelve years in the service of the Post-office; and in July, 1827, on the transference of that establishment to the Admiralty, he was re-appointed by the Board to the command, on the Holyhead station, of the Gleaner steam-vessel, in which he remained until 31st March, 1839. He was confirmed in the rank of Commander 20th January, 1842, shortly after his assumption of the acting command of the Comus 18, in the West Indies. He brought that vessel home, and paid her off in May following; and on the 25th June, 1846, was appointed to the command of the Bulldog steam-sloop at the Cape of Good Hope.

He married, 17th February, 1823, Isabella, youngest daughter of John Sperling, esq. of Dynes Hall, co. Essex; and had issue, with one daughter, a son, St. George Clarence Sperling, a clerk in H.M. Dockyard at Portsmouth.—*Byrne's Royal Naval Biography.*

WILLIAM ROCHE, Esq.

April 27. At Limerick, in his 75th year, William Roche, esq. late M.P. for that city.

He was the eighth and youngest son of Stephen Roche, esq. of Limerick, and Granagh Castle, co. Kilkenny, and the fifth by his second wife Sarah, daughter and coheir of John O'Bryen, esq. of Moryvanine and Clounties, both co. Limerick, chief of the O'Bryens of Arran, for whose descent see O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, article Tomra; Vallancey's Collectanea, vol. i. 569; and Hardiman's History of Galway, p. 52.

Mr. Roche was formerly a banker in Limerick. He was the first Roman Ca-

tholic gentleman in Ireland appointed to the commission of the peace for a corporate town. In 1832 he came forward as a candidate for the representation of that city in the first reformed Parliament; when Mr. O'Connell was pleased to recommend him to the electors as "the only man he knew after thirty years' acquaintance of whom no pledge need be demanded." He was returned at the head of the poll, together with Mr. David Roche, who was not a near relation, but one of the Protestant family of Carass House, in the same county.

Mr. Roche was rechosen in 1835 and 1837, and retired, from advanced years, in 1841, having represented his native city with undeviating integrity, and without a compromise of honour or principle. He voted in favour of Mr. O'Connell's proposition for taking into consideration a Repeal of the Union, which he thought could not be reasonably refused; but he never declared himself for the measure, which alone prevented his immediate election to the mayoralty of Limerick, on the opening of the office to Catholics. He has been succeeded in the representation of the city by his nephew Mr. John O'Brien.

He was at once an accomplished scholar, and an active and truly useful citizen; and his intellectual endowments were accompanied by earnest patriotism, refined courtesy, and genuine benevolence of heart.

Mr. William Roche was unmarried. His body was interred in the Stacpoole vault of his family in the cathedral church of Limerick.

M. GAY-LUSSAC.

May 9. At his residence in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, in his 62d year, M. Gay-Lussac, Peer of France.

Nicolas-François Gay-Lussac was born at St. Leonard (Haut-Vienne), on the 6th of December, 1788. In 1816 he was chosen Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic School. He had previously distinguished himself by his aerial voyages, for the observation of atmospheric phenomena at great heights. Accompanied by M. Biot, he proposed these researches to the French Government; the offer was seconded by Berthollet and Laplace; and Chaptal, then Minister of the Interior, gave the proposition his warm support. The war-balloon which had been employed by the French army in Egypt was given to the custody of MM. Biot and Gay-Lussac, and refitted, at the public expense, under their direction.

Besides the usual provision of barometers, thermometers, hygrometers, and electrometers, they had two compasses and a dipping-needle, with another fine needle, carefully magnetized, and suspended by a very delicate silk thread, for ascertaining by its vibrations the force of magnetic attraction. To examine the electricity of the different strata of the atmosphere, they carried several metallic wires, from sixty to three hundred feet in length, and a small electrophorus feebly charged. For galvanic experiments they had produced a few discs of zinc and copper, with some frogs, to which they added some insects and birds. It was also intended to bring down a portion of air from the higher regions, to be subjected to a chemical analysis; and for this purpose a flask, carefully exhausted and fitted with a stopcock, had been prepared for them.

They ascended from Paris, August 23, 1804, and made a number of very interesting experiments at various heights, ranging from 6,500 to 13,000 feet. On September 15, in the same year, M. Gay-Lussac made a second ascent, and reached the great height of four miles and a quarter; he brought down with him from this elevation a flask of air, which, on analysis, was found to be exactly the same as the air collected near the surface of the earth. These ascents are memorable, as being the first undertaken solely for objects of science. It is impossible not to admire the intrepid coolness with which they were conducted. The observations of the aeronauts on the force of terrestrial magnetism show, most conclusively, its deep source and wide extension.

Few men have led such a life of scientific industry as M. Gay-Lussac. There is scarcely a branch of physical or chemical science to which he has not contributed some important discovery. Sometimes he was engaged alone in these researches; at others he chose eminent philosophers for his *collaborateurs*, among the most distinguished of whom were M. Thénard and M. Alexandre de Humboldt; and he was especially noticed by M. Berthollet. M. Gay-Lussac was an able and ingenious manipulator, and has made a vast number of analyses and experiments. His discovery of the general laws in the composition of bodies, particularly in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, was a very important labour. By his experiments on mercury and elastic fluids, he ascertained that, whatever may be the nature of the fluid, it dilates equally from the temperature of ice to that of boiling water, and that it acquires an increase in volume of one-third. In conjunction with M. Humboldt, he likewise made observations on the theory of M. Biot, who, from data supplyed by M. de la Perouse, endeavoured to determine the position of the mag-

netical equator, and its intersection with the terrestrial equator. The result of their inquiry is, that the great chains of mountains, and even volcanoes, have no perceptible influence on the magnetic power, and that that power diminishes in proportion to the distance from the terrestrial equator.

It is impossible to recapitulate in this brief memoir a tithe of M. Gay-Lussac's philosophical labours. When comparatively young, he became a Member of the Academy of Sciences; and there are few learned societies in France or elsewhere of which he was not an Associate.

Besides many memoirs in the "Annals of Chemistry" (of which he was editor) and other periodicals, he published, conjointly with M. Thénard, "Physico-Chemical Researches made on the Galvanic Pile, and on the Preparation of Potassium."

M. Gay-Lussac's health was usually robust, but about six months before his death it became much changed. His funeral took place on the 11th of June, and was attended by a great concourse of savans and private friends. M. Pouillet delivered a funeral eloge in the name of the Faculty of Science, and was followed by several other orators.

HENRY CASLON, ESQ.

May 28. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 64, Henry Caslon, esq. type-founder, of Chiswell-street, and of Higham Hill, Walthamstow.

His great-grandfather, the first William Caslon, was mainly instrumental in perfecting the art of type-founding in England; as before his time types were chiefly imported from Holland. He was originally a chaser on silver plate and on gun-barrels, and also a cutter of tools for book-binders. The elder William Bowyer the printer (father of the learned Typographer) had the merit of discovering his talent, became his patron, and set him up in business; in which he acquired an ample fortune, and a good reputation. He died in 1766. Full accounts of him and his family may be found in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," Dibdin's "Bibliographical Decameron," and Hansard's "History of Printing;" in the two latter works are copies of his portrait after a mezzotinto by Faber.

His first foundry was in Helmet-row, Old-street; afterwards it was removed to Ironmonger-row; and finally to Chiswell-street; where it has been continued by his family to the present time.

The first William Caslon was succeeded by his eldest son William, who was also eminent in his trade. In 1751 he married Elizabeth only daughter of Dr. Cartledge, of Basinghall-street, with a fortune of 10,000*l*. He died in 1778. His widow, who was a woman of superior acquirements, continued the business with success until her death in 1795: first with her son William *; and, on his withdrawal from the concern, with her second son Henry, who died in 1787, and afterwards with the widow of Henry,—who was Miss Elizabeth Rowe, and married to her second husband Mr. Strong, apothecary in Chiswell-street, who died in 1802. Mrs. H. Caslon formed a partnership with Mr. Nathaniel Catherwood, under the firm of Caslon and Catherwood, and died in March 1809; and Mr. Catherwood died also in June the same year. They were succeeded by the late Mr. Henry Caslon; who was in partnership with Mr. John James Catherwood, brother of Nathaniel, until 1821. Mr. Caslon was in business alone until 1822, when he was joined by Mr. Martin William Livermore. On the latter's retiring, Mr. Caslon was again alone in business, till he was lately joined by his son, who is his successor in the old-established foundry in Chiswell-street.

Mr. Henry Caslon had the misfortune to lose his wife March 8th, 1816.

MR. JOHN GLOVER.

Dec. 9, 1849. At Launceston, Tasmania, aged 82, Mr. John Glover, landscape painter.

He was the youngest of three children, and born at Houghton on the Hill, in Leicestershire, on the 18th Feb. 1767. His parents were engaged in agricultural pursuits, humble but industrious, and he received a good plain education. But as an artist he was self-taught; before he was three years old he produced a rude sketch of a cage and bird: in childhood he copied all the drawings and prints he could procure, and covered "the paper

---

* Of this William Caslon (the third of that name) a character and portrait will be found in Hansard's History of Printing. After leaving his mother in Chiswell-street he established a foundry, in a large building in Finsbury-square, afterwards well known as "The Temple of the Muses" of Lackington, Allen, and Co. the eminent booksellers. On the death of Mr. Joseph Jackson, type-founder, in 1792, Mr. Caslon bought the concern, and moved his establishment to Dorset-street, Salisbury-square. In 1807, he relinquished his business to his only son; and died at an advanced age in September, 1833. His son (the fourth William Caslon), disposed of his foundry to Messrs. Blake and Co. of Sheffield in 1819; and is still living.

hanging of a spacious cupboard" with representations of the wood choristers in bright and glowing colours, and in all their diversified attitudes on stem, and branch, and spray. His success as a painter entirely depended on his own acute observation and keen enjoyment of those rural beauties which surrounded his birth-place.

In 1786, he was the successful candidate for the office of writing-master in the Free School of Appleby;* and, besides his assiduous cultivation of the pencil, began the study of music, in which he became a distinguished performer. In 1794 he removed to Lichfield, and gave himself up entirely to painting (hitherto in water colours) and teaching pupils both public and private. He now began to practise in oil, and with such success that he was considered the rival of Turner; and he also etched a good deal, having left many plates to bear witness to his skill. When the Society of British Artists in Water Colours was formed Mr. Glover, whose talents were now widely known and appreciated, contributed to the first exhibition at Spring Gardens. A pleasing accordance of sentiment distinguished the members of this association, and to further their personal improvement they met by rotation at each others' houses, and on such occasions all produced sketches or studies, which were left with the host. They thus communicated principles and ideas calculated to inform and direct. Finding that London was the grand centre of patronage, in 1805 Glover removed from the country to Montagu-square, and became a member and liberal contributor to the society. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he visited Paris, and afterwards Switzerland and Italy, of which tours he has left a sketch-book filled with numerous drawings. He painted a large picture for the king, and was honoured with a gold medal in proof of the royal approbation of his work. Besides this landscape executed at the Louvre, he finished and sold several oil paintings of large dimensions. His view of Durham Cathedral, eight feet by five, realised five hundred guineas, and is now at Lambton Hall. His view of Loch Katrine and many others were disposed of at liberal prices. The permanency of oil over water-colours induced a preference for the former, but he sought to impart the softness of the latter to all his preformances on canvass,—a difficult task, but one in which he achieved triumphs. His style of drawing was peculiar to himself: delicacy of effect was its chief characteristic. This is seen in the extreme misty haze of the morning sun, or in the overpowering blaze of the sinking luminary, with which he invested his subjects: it is distinctly obvious, too, in the bold but feathery lightness of towering foliage, by which lofty trees in his pictures relieve themselves from more distant objects. To attain freedom and facility of handling with exquisite expression was his constant aim.

In 1820, in a gallery in Old Bond-street, he displayed the fruits of his labours in oil and water-colours. They were arranged in distinct rooms. In the same exhibition were two Claudes he had purchased for his own contemplation. Here he prosecuted his labours for several years. He now thought of retiring to the neighbourhood of Ullswater, in Cumberland, a favourite locality for his pencil, and where he had often sat and studied under his tent for days together. He purchased a house and some land, but the vision was never realised.

From Ullswater Mr. Glover turned his regard to the remote and newly-formed colony of Swan River, but his steps were directed to Tasmania. He arrived there in March, 1831. Every object was new to his eye, and the aspect of the landscape was different from what he had ever before beheld. He prosecuted his beloved art with fresh animation and renewed vigour; his pencil was never idle. Some of his best works in local scenery were executed for liberal colonists, who sent them to England; others he transmitted for sale on his own account, but at a season when general embarrassment retarded their disposal. Yet he industriously pursued his course, and increased his gallery at home. In one of his excursions he ascended the summit of Ben Lomond (5000 feet above the level of the sea), the first who had travelled there on horseback. He has left behind him memorials of genius which challenge a high place among works of art; the exquisite sensibilities of his pencil have never been surpassed in delineating nature's sunny features, and his pictures will long charm the eye of thousands, and perpetuate the remembrance of a gifted man. Another trait of his character was, that whenever in the course of his reading he met with a poetic passage descriptive of the effect of the subject delineated, he inserted it opposite the sketch. The sister arts were thus entwined together, and the pleasures of the imagination augmented.

In 1847 the Launceston Mechanics' Institute opened a miscellaneous exhibi-

* Sixty years ago Mr. Glover contributed two drawings to the history of Appleby, in Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire.—EDIT.

tion of natural curiosities and works of art, and Mr. Glover contributed a number of his own productions, which were viewed with delight by thousands. For some years past he had all but ceased from original painting, and spent the most of his time in reading, principally books of a religious kind. Mr. Glover was tall, and of robust frame, with a healthy glow on his cheek, and a forehead which closely resembled that of the late Sir Walter Scott. His character was amiable, and his society extremely pleasing. He was assiduous in his own pursuits, high-principled himself, and an admirer of correct deportment in others. He was frugal in his habits, and an example of temperance: patient under affliction, and during his last illness restrained every appearance of suffering, lest it should pain those by whom he was surrounded. His venerable partner in life, six years his senior, still survives, and children and grand-children were within his view to the last.—*Launceston (Tasmania) Examiner.*

JAMES THOM.

April 17. At his lodgings in New York, of consumption, aged 51, James Thom, the self-taught Ayrshire sculptor.

The celebrated group of Tam O'Shanter first raised Thom into notice; and, from the condition of an obscure stone-cutter, without antecedents, education, or the slightest knowledge of the "schools," conciliated the admiration of his own countrymen, and secured for him fame and employment in London. He received numerous orders for busts, which were creditably executed in the favourite Scotch grey stone, with which he had been familiar.

Mr. Thom went to America some 12 or 14 years ago, in pursuit of a person who had been previously sent over by the proprietors to exhibit his Tam O'Shanter and Old Mortality, but who, we believe, made no returns or report of his proceedings. Arriving in New York, he traced him, the delinquent—a fellow Scotchman, of some shrewdness and address—to Newark, where he recovered a portion of the money for which it appeared these admirable works had been sold, and transmitted it to the proprietors, who had been his benefactors, determining to remain in Newark himself to pursue his profession. In exploring the country in that vicinity for stone adapted to his purposes, he brought into notice a fine freestone quarry at Little Falls, which has since become famous, having furnished the stone for the Court House in Newark, Trinity Church in New York, and many other public buildings in various parts of the country. With this stone he reproduced the two groups already named, executed a statue of Burns, and fulfilled various orders for ornamental pieces for pleasure grounds. The copy of the Old Mortality group—including the pious old Presbyterian and his Pony, was sold to the proprietors of Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia, and is now the frontispiece of that spacious city of the dead. Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny keep "watch and ward" at the entrance of the hospitable mansion of Roswell L. Colt, esq. at Paterson.

Thom had a strong predilection for architecture, and, fancying that he could excel in that department of art, gave considerable attention to it; but we are not aware that he produced anything remarkable, beyond a few designs that were never executed. When it was concluded to build Trinity Church in New York with the Little Falls stone, Thom made an advantageous contract to do the stone-cutting, and executed much of the fine carving for that costly Gothic edifice. Owing to some misunderstanding with the architect or the committee, he left the work, however, before it was completed, and, having realised considerable profits, purchased a farm near Ramapo, in Rockland county, on the line of the Erie railroad, where he gratified his fancy by putting up a house after one of his own conceptions. Since that time we have had no knowledge of his pursuits, but believe that he abandoned a profession in which, with greater cultivation, he might have attained a higher rank. Mr. Thom has left a widow and two children at New York.

MADAME TUSSAUD.

April 16. At her residence in Baker-street, at the advanced age of 90 years, Madame Tussaud, well known as the proprietress of the popular collection of wax-work there exhibited.

Madame Tussaud published her Memoirs a few years ago, from which we gather the following particulars. She was a native of Berne, and went early in life to her uncle, M. Curtius, an artist, then residing in Paris, by whom she was adopted, and afterwards initiated in the fine arts; and such proficiency did she attain, that for thirteen years she held the appointment of instructress to Madame Elizabeth and the children of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. She beheld three brothers and two uncles slaughtered in defence of the king, when nearly the whole of the Swiss guards fell a sacrifice to their loyalty at the Tuilleries; whilst the house of her uncle, M. Curtius, was the resort of all the principal actors of the Reign of Terror, and she was employed alike to

cast or model the guillotined heads of those she had known and loved, or those whom she detested—Charlotte Corday or Marat, the Princess de Lamballe or Robespierre. Herself suspected of loyalty, she relates that she was taken from her bed at night by gensd'armes, and cast into prison, where she had for her companions Madame Beauharnais and her child, the one afterwards Napoleon's Empress, Josephine; the other, the Queen of Holland. From all this she escaped, and in 1802 came to England with her children. Here she commenced her exhibition, travelling from town to town, and after twelve years of struggle and anxiety, she had so far succeeded as to have a goodly collection, and a small sum of money. She then resolved to visit Ireland; but, in the transit, the vessel in which she had embarked her all was wrecked, and with great difficulty the lives of the passengers were saved, so that when she landed at Cork with her boys she landed penniless. She then began the world anew, and it was with still greater success. Thus was she, as it were, twice the architect of her own fortune, and she has left a large family of children and grandchildren to reap the fruits of her exertions.

MR. RICHARD J. WYATT.

May 27. At Rome, of apoplexy, in his 57th year, Mr. Richard J. Wyatt, sculptor.

Mr. Wyatt went first to Rome in 1822, and worked for Mr. Gibson. After a few years he commenced on his own account, and was very successful.

An Englishman, writing from "the Eternal City," pays the following earnest and deserved tribute to his memory: "I have to-day the painful duty of recording the death of Mr. Richard Wyatt, the eminent British sculptor, whose works are so well known at home, and whose fame is spread in every part of the world where the fine arts are valued. It was only a few days since I visited his studio, and admired the last touches which his graceful chisel had given to the finished statue of Flora, on which he had been for some time engaged. Judging from the health he then enjoyed, and the elasticity of his mind, I could not anticipate that ere the week was out I should have to attend his funeral; but he was taken off after a brief interval, and he lives now only in his works and in a fame that will, no doubt, be everlasting. I am more than partial to his style, as, in my opinion, he surpassed all living artists in representing the pure and delicate beauty of the female form. His 'Nymphs' are the perfection of ideal and physical grace, and I believe in that department of sculpture he was unrivalled. I understand that 'the Penelope' in possession of her Majesty, which I have not seen, is a work of higher merit, but I only know him from those statues now in his studio—'A Nymph coming out of the Bath,' 'A Shepherd-boy protecting his Sister in a Storm,' and, above all, from 'the Flora,' on the perfection of which his whole mind was engaged."

"His marble group of a Huntress, with a leveret and greyhound, in the present exhibition of the Royal Academy, is as perfect a specimen of his genius as could be quoted. Nearly all his invented productions partook of the same character of simplicity and nature, and his subjects were generally suited to that taste. With the grand or heroic he did not employ his fine talent; but, in his own way, was one of the most successful and highly considered of our countrymen artists resident in Italy."—*Literary Gazette.*

Mr. Wyatt was as much respected in private as he was eminent in public life. His funeral (at the English burial-ground) was attended by artists of all countries. The hearse was followed by Mr. Freeborn the British Consul, the American Chargé d' Affaires (Mr. Cass), and about fifty friends and artists of all nations. It is said that he has executed commissions to the extent of 20,000*l.* sterling. No will had been found; but his property was secured by the British Consul, assisted by the Chancellor of the Consulate, and Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Spence, English sculptors.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 8. At Falmouth, Jamaica, the Rev. *James Alfred Jones.*

March 19. At Ceylon, the Rev. *John Fearby Haslam*, for nearly twelve years a missionary in that island in connection with the Church Missionary Society, and principal of the Native Theological Institution at Cotta. He went to Ceylon in 1838, having been previously curate at Chesterfield.

May 5. At Southampton, aged 36, the Rev. *Charles Henry White*, jun. M.A. of Oriel college, Oxford, son of the Rev. C. H. White, Rector of Shalden, near Alton.

May 6. Aged 80, the Rev. *Henry Wintle*, Rector of Matson, Gloucestershire. He was formerly of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1791; and was presented to his living in 1831 by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.

May 11. At Largs, Ayrshire, aged 43, the Rev. *William Mackey*, late incumbent of Scremerston, Northumberland.

Aged 41, the Rev. *Thomas Pugh*, Rec-

tor of Hirnant, Montgomeryshire. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1834, and was collated to his living by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

May 17. At Wingrave, Bucks, aged 64, the Rev. *Isaac Fenton*, Vicar of that place, and Perp. Curate of Wytheburn, Cumberland. He was presented to the latter church in 1812 by the Vicar of Crosthwaite, and to the former in 1816 by the Earl of Bridgewater.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, aged 85, the Rev. *Ignatius Traneker*.

May 19. At Whitby, Yorkshire, aged 69, the Rev. *Robert Taylor*, M.A. Rector of Clifton Campville, and Harlaston, Staffordshire (1824), and a magistrate for that county.

May 20. At Whitby, aged 71, the Rev. *Myles Jackson*, late Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, and formerly Curate of St. Paul's church, Leeds.

May 22. Aged 38, the Rev. *Henry James*, Vicar of Willingdon, Sussex. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839, and was presented to his living in 1843 by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. He was walking with his daughter and a reverend friend near Beachy Head, when he attempted to descend the cliff, and, missing his footing, fell and was killed on the spot.

May 22. At Elmsett, Suffolk, aged 76, the Rev. *James Speare*, Rector of that place. He was some time senior Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge; where he graduated B.A. 1797, as 12th Senior Optime, M.A. 1800. In 1808 he became curate of Sawston near Cambridge, which curacy he held until presented by his college in 1816 to the rectory of Rotherhithe, Surrey. The latter he exchanged for Elmsett, which is in the same patronage, in 1817. He became a widower in 1841.

May 24. At Sywell rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Ayer*, Curate of that parish. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1799.

May 25. Aged 31, the Rev. *Charles John Graham Jones*, M.A. Incumbent of Waterloo, Crosby, co. Lanc. He was the second son of the Rev. J. Jones, M.A. rural dean, incumbent of St. Andrew's, Liverpool. He was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1842, M.A. 1843.

May 30. At Wretham, Norfolk, aged 37, the Rev. *Frederick Lane Birch*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1836 by W. Birch, esq. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1840.

At Brighton, aged 28, the Rev. *Richard Walker Nourse*, M.A.; youngest son of the Rev. William Nourse, Rector of Clapham, near Worthing, Sussex. He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1846, M.A. 1849.

May 31. At Doddington, Kent, aged 85, the Rev. *John Radcliffe*, M.A. Rector of St. Anne's, Limehouse, Middlesex, and Vicar of Doddington and Teynham. This gentleman (we presume) was son of the Rev. Houstonne Radcliffe, D.D. Chaplain to Archbishop Moore, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Subdean of Wells, Prebendary of Ely, Rector of Ickham and Vicar of Gillingham in Kent, of whom further notices will be found in Nichols' Literary Illustrations, vol. vi. p. 650, by Mary, daughter and coheiress of John Gooch, D.D. younger son of the Right Rev. Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. Bishop of Ely. Archdeacon Radcliffe died in 1822, aged 83. His son was of Brasenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1787; was presented to Doddington in 1807 by his father, Archdeacon of Canterbury, to Limehouse in the same year by his college, and to Teynham in 1811 also by the Archdeacon of Canterbury. He had given 100*l.* towards the repairs of Limehouse church (recently destroyed by fire) only a few hours before his death.

Lately. At Llandinabo, Herefordshire, aged 40, the Rev. *John Davies*, M.A. Rector of that place.

At Holyhead, aged 24, the Rev. *George Lewis*, B.A. of Jesus college, Oxford, only son of Henry Lewis, esq. of Hendre.

At Dingestow, Monmouthshire, aged 86, the Rev. *Isaac Morgan*, Vicar of that parish (1839), in the gift of the Chancellor of Llandaff.

From fever caught in visiting his afflicted flock, the Rev. *R. B. Townsend* of Skibbereen, co. Cork, whose activity in allaying the sufferings caused by the late famine had been very conspicuous.

June 3. At Malden, aged 47, the Rev. *George Trevelyan*, Vicar of Malden with Chessington, Surrey. He was the eldest son of the Rev. George Trevelyan, Archdeacon of Bath, and Canon Residentiary of Wells (third son of Sir John the fourth Baronet, of Nettlecombe, co. Somerset), by Harriet, third daughter of Sir Richard Neave, Bart. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1820, and was presented to his living by Merton college in 1834. He married first, April 2, 1833, Frances-Anne, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Lumsden, and secondly, May 14, 1835, Anne, only daughter of Henry Gosse, esq. of Epsom.

June 4. At Salisbury, aged 61, the Rev. *Francis Rivers*, for many years alternate morning preacher and lecturer of the chapel in Berwick street, Piccadilly, and of Belgrave chapel.

June 6. At Louvaine, in Belgium, the Rev. *George Ingram*, Rector of Chedburgh, Suffolk. He was a ten years' man of Queen's college, Cambridge, and received the degree of S.T.B. in 1839. He was for some time curate of Chedburgh, and was instituted to the rectory of that parish in 1839, on the presentation of the Marquess of Bristol. He was the author of—1. The True Character of the Church of England, as exhibited in her Antiquity, Orders, and Liturgy. London, 1838, 8vo. 2. Three Letters on the Sacrifice of the Mass. 3. An Answer to M. de la Militiere's impertinent dedication of his imaginary triumph, entitled "The Victory of Truth; or, an Epistle to the King of Great Britain (Charles II.)"; wherein he invited his Majesty to forsake the Church of England, and embrace the Roman Catholic Religion. By the late Rev. Father in God, John Bramhall, D.D. Bishop of Derry, and afterwards Archbishop of Armagh. Reprinted from the Dublin edition of 1677, with notes, and a memoir of the Archbishop, 1841.

At Halesworth, Suffolk, aged 48, the Rev. *Joseph Charles Badeley*, Rector of Halesworth with Chediston, and of Shipmeadow, in the same county. He was only son of the Rev. Joseph Badeley, Rector of Halesworth and Chediston, who died 12th Sept. 1837, aged 65. He was of Caius college, Camb. LL.B. 1829. In 1833 he was instituted to the rectory of Shipmeadow, Suffolk, on the presentation of his father, and in 1839 to the rectory of Halesworth, with the vicarage of Chediston, on the presentation of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Badeley. He married, 28th Sept. 1831, Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Boycatt, Rector of Ormsby, in Norfolk, and leaves a family.

June 8. Aged 73, the Rev. *Philip Neville Jodrell*, Rector of Yelling, Huntingdonshire. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1800, and was presented to his living in 1805 by the Lord Chancellor.

At Ilfracombe, aged 67, the Rev. *William Palmer Stawell*, Rector of High Bickington, Devonshire, to which he was presented in 1808 by the Rev. William Moggridge Stawell, of South Molton; who was formerly Rector of High Bickington, and died in 1833 (see our Magazine for March, 1833, p. 282).

June 11. At his father's residence, aged 24, the Rev. *Thomas Bullock*, B.A. of Brasenose college, Oxford, Assistant Curate of the parish church, Bradford, Yorkshire; only son of Thomas Bullock, esq. of Macclesfield.

At Baldock, Herts, aged 36, the Rev. *David Henry Morice*, for nearly six years Curate of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1842.

June 12. At Ormside, Westmerland, the Rev. *William Abbott*, M.A. Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford.

June 16. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. *John Hodgson*, Vicar of Bumpstead Helion, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1818, M.A. 1823, and was presented to his living by that society in 1833. Having lost his first wife in 1836, he married secondly, Jan. 2, 1838, Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of James Law, esq. of Cambridge.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 1. Aged 38, Capt. William St. Leger Angelo, of the 3d West India Regt.

May 8. At Clapham, aged 57, John Absalom Edwards, esq. formerly of Oxford.

May 13. In Hyde Park-sq. Ellen-Mary, only child of the Rev. Joseph Thackeray, Rector of Horstead and Coltishall, Norfolk.

May 14. In Bedford-sq. aged 83, Divie Robinson, esq.

Aged 40, Mr. Charles A. Brookfield, of Gray's Inn-sq. solicitor, son of Mr. Brookfield of Sheffield.

May 15. In London, aged 70, Major James Palmer, late Inspector General of Prisons in Ireland.

In Edwardes-sq. Kensington, aged 86, Thomas Warington, esq.

In Euston-place, New-road, aged 65, Joseph Lazarus, esq.

At Brompton, aged 75, Mrs. M'Gowan, formerly of Gerrard-st. Soho.

In Melcombe-pl. Anne-Maria, relict of Capt. John Goad, Bengal Est.

May 16. In Weymouth-st. Louisa, wife of Lieut.-Col. Garrett, K.H. 46th Regt.

Aged 28, Robert, youngest son of the late Richard Thompson, esq. of the Clapham-road.

In the Wandsworth-road, aged 87, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Davy, Vicar of Pytchley, Northamptonshire.

Aged 30, James Kinneer Hancock, esq. Lieut. R.N. youngest son of the late Rear-Adm. R. T. Hancock.

Richard Hewitt, esq. of the Lawn, Tulse-hill, and Calvert's-buildings, Borough.

May 17. At Clapton, aged 85, Ann, widow of Francis William Leigh, Capt. E. I. Co's. service.

At Clapham Rise, aged 63, William Turner, esq. of St. Katharine's Docks.

May 18. Francis Ellerker Lewin, esq. of Duke-st. Portland-pl. second son of the late Rev. S. J. Lewin, of Ifield, Sussex.

In Oxford-terr. aged 19, Adelaide, wife of Henry Hamilton Cafe, esq.

In Southwick-pl. Ann Lyon, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Thomas Lyon, of Hetton house, Durham.

May 19. At Chelsea, aged 93, John Strutt, esq.

Mary, wife of John D. Lannoy, esq. of Peckham.

Caroline, eldest dau. of Thomas Richard Downes, esq. of Upper Belgrave-place.

At her son's, in Doughty-st. aged 74, Mrs. Ancell.

Of apoplexy, aged 56, John Bigg, esq. of Adelaide-pl. London Bridge.

May 20. At Bermondsey, by accidently falling under the wheels of a waggon, aged 66, Capt. Henry Whittingham, of the merchant service, for upwards of a quarter of a century in the service of the General Steam Navigation Company. He has left a widow, and eight children, the youngest only 12 months old. Baron Rothschild has headed a subscription for the benefit of the widow and family.

In Gray's-inn-sq. Richard Holland Ash, esq.

In South Molton-st. aged 58, Louis J. P. Fauquier, esq. fifth son of the late Thos. Fauquier, esq. of Hampton-court Palace.

In Half-moon-st. aged 63, Allen Blizard, esq.

May 21. Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Norton, surgeon, Gloucester-place, New-road.

May 23. Aged 51, Benjamin Tucker, esq. late of John-st. Bedford-row, and of Ramsgate.

May 25. At Hammersmith, aged 65, Joseph Jones, esq. a Capt. on the retired list of the Bombay Army.

In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 29, Margaret, wife of Edward Borton, esq. barrister-at-law.

May 26. At Mile End, aged 73, Henry Whytehead, esq. late of the Customs.

In Albany-terr. Regent's Park, aged 82, Martha, relict of the late Peter Alley, esq. barrister-at-law.

Ann, wife of Treyer Evans, esq. of the Haymarket, and late of Kensington Gore.

May 27. In Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq. aged 37, John Poyer Poyer, esq. of Barbados.

May 28. In Sloane-st. aged 95, Mrs. Helen Hargrave.

May 29. Aged 70, William Birley, esq. of Ribby Hall, Lanc. Justice of the Peace for that county.

May 30. In Elizabeth-st. Eaton-sq. aged 62, Joseph Grieves, esq.

Aged 56, Philip Harden, esq. of Earl's-court, Old Brompton, and of Pancras-lane.

At Barnsbury Park, aged 62, Charlotte, relict of Randle Edward Bruen, esq.

May 31. At Upper Clapton, aged 29, Peter, sixth son of the late Thomas Edwards, esq. of Hoddesdon.

In Westbourne-terrace, aged 77, Anne, relict of N. Salisbury, esq. of Liverpool.

Lately. At Fulham, aged 61, John Goodered, esq.

In Sloane-st. Miss Parry, for many years Governess to the Countess of Clarendon.

June 2. Aged 45, Thomas Madgshon Parker, esq. solicitor, of High-st. Deptford, and New-inn, London.

June 3. Jemima, relict of John Philip Burnaby, esq. of the College, Doctors' Commons.

June 4. In Fenchurch-st. aged 86, James Kitson, esq. Senior Member of the Saddlers' Company.

At Islington, aged 56, Thomas Jones, esq. of the firm of Thomas and Francis Reeve Jones, Brunswick-sq. solicitors.

The wife of Charles Bowyer, esq. of Eaton-pl. and Farleigh House, Hants.

Elizabeth-Ann, wife of Samuel Hale Bibby, esq. surgeon, North Audley-st.

In Great Tower-st. aged 61, Mr. John Hurcomb, 32 years principal clerk to the Board of Corn Meters.

June 5. At Queen-st. May Fair, Frances, wife of William Ley, esq. of Woodlands, Devon.

Aged 50, William Charlton Wright, esq. of Charlton, Kent, and Paternoster-row.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 62, Frederick Finch, esq. M.R.C.S.

June 6. In Westbourne-st. the Hon. Amelia Louisa Noel Hill, youngest sister of the late Rev. Lord Berwick, and of the late Marchioness of Ailesbury.

June 7. In Fitzroy-square, aged 78, William Ross, esq. father of Sir William C. Ross, R.A.

June 8. In Harley-street, Anna-Maria, fourth dau. of the late Michael Duffield, esq. of Sunning-hill, Berks.

June 9. In Montague-sq. Harriet, widow of Lewis William Brouncker, esq. late of Pelhams, Dorset, who died in 1812, and father of the present Richard Brouncker, esq. of Boveridge, in that county.

Aged 20, William-Hill, only son of William Sandys, esq. Devonshire-st.

In Charterhouse-sq. of lockjaw, arising from an accidental pistol-shot through the hand, aged 25, Charles James Webber, Lieut. in the 4th Austrian Lancers, youngest son of the late Rev. J. Webber, D.D. Dean of Ripon.

June 10. At his house in Grosvenor-sq. Sir George Talbot, Bart. He was second son of Sir Charles Henry Talbot, the second Baronet, and succeeded his brother in 1812. The first baronet's grandfather was successively Bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham; his father was a Major-Gen. in the British army, and his uncle was Charles first Lord Talbot, Lord High Chancellor of England. The deceased

married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Preston, of Swainton, and had issue two daughters; but, from the failure of male heirs, the baronetcy becomes extinct.

BEDS.—*May* 29. At Biggleswade, aged 66, James Weston, esq.

BERKS.—*June* 4. At Wallingford, aged 83, Charles Atherton Allnatt, esq. senior magistrate and father of the corporation.

June 5. In Chauntry House, Bray, aged 57, Charles Williams, esq.

BUCKS.—*May* 17. At Newport Pagnell, aged 90, Mary, widow of Charles Marius Hardy, esq.

May 30. At the vicarage, Chesham, Henry Aylward, esq. surgeon, of Chiselhurst.

CAMBRIDGE.—*May* 31. At Cambridge, aged 78, Margaret, wife of W. Wallis, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*May* 14. At Chester, aged 64, Elizabeth-Jane-Winter, wife of John Williams, esq. of the Old Bank in that city, and of Treffos, Anglesey.

May 16. At Barrow rectory, Fanny, wife of William Hugh Clark, esq. of Cuddington Lodge, Cheshire, and dau. of late Peter Wettenhall, esq. of Winnington Lodge.

May 20. At Frodsham, aged 76, Miss Beckett.

May 24. Edward Watson Lloyd, esq. clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary of the Chester and North Wales Circuit, in which office he succeeded his late father eight years ago. He has left a widow and twelve children.

May 28. At Chester, aged 82, Anne, widow of Roger Barnston, esq. She was dau. of the Rev. John Parker, of Astle, and was left a widow in 1837, having had issue one surviving son the present Roger Harry Barnston, esq. and two daughters, of whom the younger was the wife of the Hon. Charles Napier, and died in 1834.

May 30. At Malpas, aged 77, Katherine, relict of William Harwood Folliott, esq. of Chester, and only surviving dau. of the late John Burscoe, esq. of Stapeley House, near Nantwich.

June 1. At Runcorn, aged 75, Thomas Keeling, esq.

June 13. Aged 57, Mary, wife of Joseph Henry Kent, esq. surgeon, Nantwich.

CORNWALL.—*June* 8. At Truro, aged 72, Juliana, relict of William Penrose, esq. of Tregie.

June 9. At Camelford, John Clode Braddon, esq. of Camelford and Skisdon Lodge, second surviving son of the late Henry Braddon, esq. of Skisdon Lodge.

CUMBERLAND.—*June* 2. Mary-Eleanor, only dau. of Dr. Ferguson, Heskett, near Carlisle.

DERBY.—*May* 19. At Highfield, Derby, aged 69, J. Wright, esq. surgeon.

At Matlock, Bath, aged 40, Mrs. Catherine Wasse, third dau. of the late Josh. Wasse, esq. of Lea.

May 20. At Wirksworth, aged 61, Francis Shaw, esq. surgeon.

DEVON.—*May* 12. At Barnstaple, aged 76, William Brabazon, esq.

May 17. At Plymouth, aged 40, Ellen, dau. of the late S. Wharton, esq. clerk comptroller in the household of King George IV.

May 19. At Dartmouth, aged 90, Elizabeth, widow of Arthur Holdsworth, esq. of Widdicombe and Mount Galpine, Devon.

May 21. At Seaton, aged 78, Joseph Horsford, esq. of Weymouth.

May 22. At Ottery St. Mary, Margaret, wife of W. S. Tinney, esq. surgeon.

May 23. At Brislington, aged 42, John Burge Plummer, esq.

At the residence of his son, aged 68, John Tunstall, esq. formerly of Hutton House, Essex, and late of Plymouth.

May 28. Selina-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Richard Gardner, Minister of St. Michael's Church, Stoke Damerel, and dau. of the Rev. J. H. C. Moor, Rural Dean of Rugby.

At Combe Royal, aged 73, Sarah, relict of John Luscombe Luscombe, esq. of Combe Royal, and fourth dau. of the late James Hawker, esq. Capt. R.N.

May 29. At Exmouth, aged 72, William Charles Lamplow, esq. formerly of Wokingham.

May 30. At Budleigh Salterton, aged 28, Ellen-Frances, dau. of J. L. Martin, esq. of Croft's Lodge, Cambridge, and sister of the Rev. George Martin, Principal of the Diocesan Training College, Exeter.

May 31. Elizabeth, wife of John Blatch, esq. Dix's Field, Exeter.

June 1. At Tiverton, aged 80, William Talley, esq. late of Prescott.

June 6. At Exeter, aged 74, Mrs. Divett, mother of E. Divett, esq. M.P. for Exeter.

At Dawlish, Capt. Benjamin Chapman, formerly of the Ninth or Queen's Royal Lancers.

June 10. At Plymouth, aged 73, Mrs. Bartlett, sister of the late Mr. N. T. Carrington, author of "Dartmoor," "The Tamar," and other poems.

DORSET.—*May* 20. At Longfleet, aged 53, Thomas Howel, esq. only son of the late Rev. James Howel, Rector of Clutton, Somerset.

May 29. At Fleet-house, near Weymouth, Theresa, youngest dau. of Samuel Pretor, esq.

May 30. At Blandford, aged 73, Sarah Conyers, dau. of the late Richard Conyers, esq. of Lombard-st. London.

DURHAM.—*May* 6. At Polham Hall, Darlington, Hannah-Chapman, widow of Jonathan Backhouse, esq. banker.

May 18. At Darlington, at an advanced age, Susannah, relict of William Harle Nichols, M.D. formerly of Whitby.

ESSEX—*May* 15. Aged 61, Letitia, wife of the Rev. Wm. Bond, M.A. Rector of Beauchamp Roding, Essex.

May 26. At Stratford Green, aged 66, William Leach, esq. R.N. formerly of Colet House, Stepney.

May 30. At Brentwood, aged 71, Mary, relict of William Costeker, esq. of Cornhill.

June 1. At Little Chesterford Park, Joseph Brown Wilks, esq.

June 3. At Hockley, aged 76, Sarah, relict of Thomas Newton Penny, esq. formerly of Cheapside, London.

GLOUCESTER.—*May* 17. At Clifton, aged 6, John Coleridge, son of the Bishop of Guiana.

At Clifton, aged 24, John George Swindell, esq. of Kilburn Priory.

May 20. At Sainthridge, near Gloucester, aged 77, Anne, wife of Benj. Williams, esq. late of Bowden Lodge, near Altrincham, Cheshire.

May 21. At Henbury, aged 38, Giles Cowley, esq.

At Pucklechurch, aged 81, Miss Chambers.

Aged 86, at the residence of her son-in-law, Lieut. Kemball, R.N. Bristol, Mrs. Maria Elcock.

May 22. At Bristol, Margaret, relict of Col. Clement, of the Royal Art.

May 24. At Clifton, Sarah, wife of Henry Granger, esq. of Canford, Westbury-on-Trym.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 38, Eliza-Mary-Ann, widow of Major Bernard Mc Mahon, of the Bombay Army, and dau. of the late Rev. John Morgan, Vicar of Burton Dassett, Warwickshire.

June 1. At the house of her nephew, Joseph Fry, of Charlotte-st. aged 77, Sarah Allen, a member of the Society of Friends, formerly of Bristol.

June 4. At Clifton, Mary, wife of Adolphus Dodd, esq.

HANTS.—*May* 12. At Andover, the wife of Joseph Wakeford, esq.

May 13. At South Testwood, near Southampton, four days after having given birth to a dau., the wife of Captain Cator, R.A. and niece of Mrs. Sturges Bourne, of Great Testwood.

May 14. At Southsea, aged 29, Lieut. William Hallet Connolly, son of Major-Gen. Connolly, R.M. He served as midshipman in the Formidable 84, in the Mediterranean, Comet steam-vessel, and President 50; and was made Lieutenant in 1846, after which he served in the Brilliant 22, at the Cape.

May 15. At Venners, I. W. aged 60, Miss Worsley Holmes, sister of the late Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes.

May 16. Aged 44, T. Harris, esq. of Cliff House, Sandown, and of Coventry.

May 18. At Twyford, near Winchester, aged 76, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late James Serle, esq. of Bishopstoke.

May 21. At Yarmouth, aged 34, Capt. Francis Richard Pyner, h.p., late of the 5th Fusiliers.

May 28. At Purbrook, near Portsmouth, aged 21, James Edmund Gregory, eldest surviving son of the late John Jervis Gregory, Lieut. R.N., and stepson of Francis Liardet, esq. Capt. R.N.

June 2. At Grately, aged 53, Mary-Comer, wife of W. H. Gale, esq.

At Southampton, aged 36, Henry Welch, esq.

June 5. At Testwood, aged 75, Anne, widow of the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne. She was the daughter of Oldfield Bowles, esq. of North Aston, Oxfordshire; was married in 1808, and left a widow in 1845, having had issue an only daughter. (See the memoir of Mr. Sturges Bourne in our vol. XXIII. pp. 433, 661.)

HEREFORD.—*May* 27. At the Palace, Hereford, Laura, eldest surviving dau. of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford.

Lately. Aged 101, Mrs. Burford, of Eastnor, near Ledbury.

HERTS.—*May* 17. At her son-in-law's, East Barnet, Hannah, wife of the late H. Wilding, esq. of Greenwich.

May 18. At the East India College, Haileybury (the residence of her son-in-law Mr. Empson,) Mrs. Jeffrey, widow of Lord Jeffrey. Though naturally cheerful, her spirits never recovered the shock she sustained by the death of her distinguished partner, whom she has not survived four months. Mrs. Jeffrey was born in America, and was the grandniece of the celebrated John Wilkes, and second wife of the late Lord Jeffrey, to whom she was married in 1813.

May 22. At Bushey-heath, aged 84, Raphael Lamar West, esq. eldest son of the late Benj. West, esq. Pres. R.A.

June 6. At Watford-field, Watford, aged 67, Bailey Smith, esq.

HUNTINGDON.—*May* 23. At Huntingdon, aged 68, the Rev. William Wright, 21 years Pastor of the United Dissenting Church in that town, which he resigned in 1846. He was a native of Yoxford, in Suffolk.

KENT.—*May* 10. At Star-hill, Rochester, aged 66, Mrs. Elizabeth Drummond.

May 15. At Maidstone, aged 63, J. H. Mardon, esq. late of the Navy Pay Office.

May 18. At Maidstone, aged 71, Sarah, relict of James Anthony Gardner, esq. Comm. R. N.

At Woolwich, aged 15, Frances-Caroline, dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Hew De Ross.

May 19. At Milton-on-Thames, aged 86, Jane, widow of Abraham King, esq.

May 25. At Chislehurst, after giving birth to a still-born child, Frances, wife of the Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade. She was the youngest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. and sister of the first Lord of the Admiralty.

May 26. At Broadstairs, aged 22, Harriet-Mary-Lewis, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Oliver Frederick Sturt, of the Madras Army.

May 27. At Margate, aged 67, Harriet, third dau. of the late Rev. John Prat, Vicar of Monkton and Birchington.

May 31. At Rochester, aged 60, Anne, wife of W. C. Hillier, esq.

June 8. At Yotes Court, Maidstone, Grace-Ruth, wife of Hughes Ingram, esq.

LANCASTER.—*May* 23. At Bootle, aged 106, Mrs. Margaret Holland. For the last fifty years she occupied a cottage on the canal bank, granted to her by the Earl of Derby.

June 7. Aged 52, Robert Andrews Hibbert, of West Breightmet Hill and Bolton-le-Moors, esq. third and last surviving son of the late Rev. Nathaniel Hibbert of Rivington.

LEICESTERSH.—*April* 2. At Market Harborough, aged 83, P. O. Adams, esq. attorney, formerly clerk to the Harborough bench of magistrates.

April 28. At Frisby-on-the-Wreak, aged 43, Joel Harby, gentleman.

May 6. Aged 41, Mr. Thomas Windley, late librarian of the Mechanics' Institute, Leicester.

June 5. At Loddington Hall, aged 50, Charles Campbell Morris, esq. son of the late Campbell Morris, esq. Major in the Inniskillen regiment of Dragoons. This worthy family have been owners of Loddington since 1670. See Nichols's Leicestershire, iii. 330.

LINCOLN.—*May* 24. At Welbourn, aged 73, Francis Brown, esq.

May 27. Aged 35, Charles Wellington Kent, esq. second surviving son of the late Rev. George D. Kent, of Lincoln, formerly surgeon to the Surrey Dispensary.

Lately. At Lincoln, of glanders, Mr. Garfit, landlord of the Sack tavern. He had taken the disease from a horse which was lodged in his stables by some boatmen.

MIDDLESEX.—*May* 14. At Kilburn, aged 82, Samuel Hancock, esq.

May 15. At her son-in-law's, Miles H. France, esq. Hampstead, Mrs. Mary B. Rooke, relict of Benj. Rooke, of Appledore, Devonshire, esq.

May 19. At Hampton, aged 77, James Reid, esq.

May 20. At Tottenham, aged 80, Andrew Timbrell, esq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

May 22. At Hayes, aged 67, Ann, widow of George Thompson, esq. and second dau. and last surviving child of the late T. E. Ransley, esq. of Croom Hall, Yorkshire.

NORFOLK.—*May* 24. At Norwich, aged 55, Mary-Cooke, wife of Joseph Geldart, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*May* 22. At Pitsford Rectory, aged 27, Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. C. D. Kebbell.

NOTTS.—*Lately.* Aged 51, Wm. Noble Clay, esq. Lieut. R.N. eldest son of the late Rear-Adm. Clay, of Southwell. He entered the service in 1813 on board the Raisonnable 64, then commanded by his father; served afterwards in the Princess Caroline 74, Glasgow 50, and Orlando 36, in which he was for three years in the East Indies. After visiting England in 1818, he returned to India the same year; and was wounded in the operations against Mocha in 1820. He was made Lieutenant 1822, and subsequently served in the Aurora 46 and Warspite 76 on the Lisbon and South American stations, and from 1832 to 1836 on the Coast Guard.

OXFORD.—*May* 22. At Oxford, aged 23, Berkeley Drummond Compton, B.A. Fellow, Tutor, and Mathematical Lecturer of Merton college, seventh son of H. C. Compton, esq. of Minesteed Manor-house. Mr. Compton took a first class "in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis," in Easter Term, 1847.

May 23. Martha, widow of John Bull, esq. of Oxford.

May 26. Aged 35, Mrs. Robert D'Oyly, of Calthorpe-lane, Banbury.

SOMERSET.—*May* 13. At Bath, aged 53, Lieut.-Col. George Gregory, formerly of Montreal, Lower Canada.

In Camden-pl. Bath, the Rev. Robert Wallace, F.G.S., Minister of Trim-street Chapel, Bath, and formerly Professor of Theology in the Manchester New College.

May 14. At Holcomb, aged 73, Frances, widow of Richard Fuller, esq. of the Rookery, near Dorking.

May 17. At Bath, Matilda-Mary-D'Arcy, youngest dau. of the late Arthur Atherley, esq. of Southampton.

May 26. At Taunton, aged 74, Ann, widow of William Oliver, esq.

May 29. At Bathwick, aged 75, James Mackenzie, esq. for nearly forty years a

partner in the firm of Messrs. Tugwell, Mackenzie, and Co. bankers, of Bath.

Lately. At Bath, aged 85, Dame Eliza Dorothea, widow of Sir Henry Tuite, Bart. of Sonna, co. Westmeath. She was the younger daughter of Thomas Cobbe, esq. M.P. for Swords, by Lady Elizabeth Beresford, dau. of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone, and sister to the first Marquess of Waterford; and was granddau. of the Rt. Rev. Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin. She was married to Sir Henry Tuite in 1784, and left his widow, without issue, in 1805.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. E. Whitby, of Cresswell Hall. She was the fourth daughter of Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham, Bucks, by Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. William Cooke, Provost of King's college, Cambridge, and Rector of Denham.

SUFFOLK.—*May* 12. At Stoke Hall, Ipswich, aged 79, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Burch Smyth, esq.

June 6. At Heveningham Rectory, aged 43, Louisa-Long, wife of the Rev. Henry Owen, Rector.

June 9. At Beccles, in his 88th year, Thomas Farr, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant for the county. He was the younger son of John Farr, esq. of Beccles, and afterwards of North Cove, near that town, and Louisa, his wife, daughter of Thomas Fuller, esq. He married, June 7th, 1792, Georgiana, dau. of Sir Thomas Gooch, of Benacre Hall, 3rd Bart. by Phœbe his 2nd wife; and by her, who died 29th Sept. 1828, he had issue—1. Rev. Thomas Farr, author of "A Traveller's Reminiscences of the War in Spain;" "A Remedy for the Distresses of the Nation," &c.; 2. Frederick Wm. Farr, wine merchant at Beccles, who married Anne-Charlotte, daughter of R. M. Payne, and was left a widower, 31st Dec. 1845, with one daughter.; 3. Georgiana, married, in 1823, Rev. Thomas Sheriffe, and died in 1824, leaving one son; and 4. Anna-Maria, who married, in 1830, the Rev. George Ayton Whitaker, now Rector of Knodishall, in Suffolk, and has issue.

SURREY.—*May* 10. Aged 67, Robert Bostock, esq. of Apsley Town, Longfield.

May 22. At Richmond, aged 66, Maximilian Richard Kymer, esq.

At Streatham-lodge, the residence of her nephew, W. M. Coulthurst, esq. aged 92, Margaret Coulthurst, spinster.

May 27. At Thorpe, Henry, only brother of the late Richard Cracroft, esq. formerly of Calcutta and Montague-sq.

At Streatham Common, aged 82, Mrs. Russ.

June 4. At East Moulsey, aged 55, James, eldest son of the Rev. James Worsley, late of Billingham.

SUSSEX.—*May* 8. At Brighton, aged 37, Sir Alexander Gibson Carmichael, of Skirling, Bart. He had succeeded to the title on the 13th Dec. last, on the death of his father, Sir Thomas, of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for April, p. 432.

May 20. At Worthing, aged 86, Mary, relict of John Willow, esq.

At Horsham, aged 64, William Rickwood, esq.

May 21. At Ditchling, Catharine, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Drake, of Pulham, Norfolk.

May 24. At Lewes, aged 71, Frances, relict of Charles Rudwick, Madehurst.

May 25. At Uckfield, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Jonas Davis, esq.

At Hastings, aged 23, William, son of William Hoof, esq. of Madeley House, Kensington.

May 28. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 79, Sarah-Ann, relict of Henry P. Sperling, esq. of Norbury Park.

May 29. At Fairlight, at the house of his friend, W. D. Lucas Shadwell, esq. aged 86, Dr. Bardsley, M.D. of Manchester.

At Goodwood, near Chichester, aged 61, John Rusbridger, esq.

May 30. At the Manor House, Iford, the residence of her son, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Allfree, esq. of Hurstmonceux.

June 5. Margaret, relict of Henry William Williamson, esq. of Brighton.

WARWICK.—*May* 2. At Arrow, aged 74, Wm. Chattaway, esq. formerly of the firm of Chattaway, Getley, Ashwin, and Co. drapers, of Stratford-upon-Avon; and banker, of the firm of Oldaker, Tomes, and Chattaway. He served the office of mayor three times.

May 9. Aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Greswolde, esq. of Malvern Hall.

May 14. Aged 56, Mr. Wm. Townsend, for eighteen years Governor of the Bridewell, Warwick.

May 16. At Leamington, aged 46, John Douglas Eshelby, esq. of Liverpool.

May 22. At Willenhall, Anna-Latty, wife of the Rev. John Jaques Wedge, and youngest dau. of F. Rogers, esq. of Yarlington-lodge, Somersetshire.

May 24. Aged 62, Mr. William Leatherland, of Emscote, a Trustee of several charities, and one of the Commissioners of the town of Leamington.

May 26. At Studley, aged 34, Hester, wife of Henry Morris, esq. surgeon.

May 30. At Leamington, aged 80, John Meredith, esq. The deceased was for several years Chairman of the Leamington Board of Commissioners. He was one of the executors of Sir Thomas Lawrence, his first wife being a daughter of that celc-

brated man. He was subsequently united to Miss Aston, of Rowington Hall, who survives him.

June 3. At Leamington, aged 84, Elizabeth-Lumley, relict of Sylvester Richmond, esq. of Liverpool, and dau. of the late Major Mundy Pole, 10th Regt.

WESTMERLAND.—*June* 5. Aged 52, Agnes, wife of George Forrest, of Kendal, and sister of W. Thompson, esq. M.P. for Westmerland.

WILTS.—*May* 19. At Salisbury, aged 82, Alexander Minty, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

May 23. At Box, R. A. Langworthy, esq. M.D.

May 28. At Tifield, aged 76, Charles Offer, esq. a descendant of the Saxon Kings of Mercia.

May 30. At Wishford, near Salisbury, aged 34, Mary, wife of Richard B. Hart, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Matthew Hirst, esq. of Islington.

WORCESTER.—*April* 19. At Great Malvern, aged 44, Mr. Anthony Ludlam, of Oxford-street.

May 12. At Droitwich, aged 75, Elizabeth, wife of Sam. Tombs, esq.

May 28. At Worcester, aged 87, Susanna, widow of the Rev. Henry Holyoake, Vicar of Bidford and Salford, Warw. and Rector of Preston Capes.

June 8. Aged 75, Harriet Wheeley, second dau. of the late John Wheeley, esq. of Worcester.

YORK.—*Jan.* 4. At Hackness, the infant dau. of Lord Neville.

April 16. Aged 61, Thomas Robinson Mandall, esq. one of her Majesty's coroners for this county, and also the borough of Doncaster.

April 17. At Ripon, aged 98, Mrs. Harriet Clough.

April 28. At Hessle, near Hull, aged 60, Francis Ullathorne, esq.

April 29. Aged 55, John Hopps, esq. late Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the York Medical School.

May 6. At Huntingdon, near York, aged 63, Frances, youngest dau. of the late John Hutchinson, esq. of Shipton, in the North Riding.

At Doncaster, Mary-Matilda, youngest and only surviving dau. of the late Alderman Rhodes of York.

At Sheffield, aged 88, George Eadon, esq.

May 8. At his father's residence, aged 26, John, eldest son of John Ireland, esq. of Reedness, near Goole.

May 15. At Leeds, George North Tatham, esq. merchant, of the firm of Tatham, Tetley, and Walker.

May 16. At East Witton, aged 55, Mary, only dau. of the late John Bulmer, esq.

May 17. Aged 60, Sybella, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Elliot, R.N., of Elliot House, Ripon.

May 23. At York, aged 78, Mr. Matthew Gawthorp, formerly one of the proprietors of the York Herald and York Courant newspapers.

May 28. At Rotherham, aged 50, Robert Bentley, esq.

May 30. At Asenby, aged 66, Thomas Wayne, esq. youngest son of the late John Rockliffe, of Asenby, esq.

June 10. Aged 72, John Dodgson Charlesworth, esq. of Chapelthorpe Hall, near Wakefield. He met with an accident while amongst his cattle, some of the beasts having knocked him down and trampled upon him, injuring him so severely as to cause his death the next day.

June 12. At Mount House, near York, aged 77, Ann, relict of Varley Bealby, esq. and dau. of Robt. Driffield, esq.

WALES.—*March* 24. At Conway, Henry Goodall, esq. late of Denton Hall, Bucks.

April 28. At Milford, aged 42, Catherine, wife of Thomas Propert Williams, esq. surgeon, eldest dau. of late David Bowen, esq.

Lately. Aged 58, Grismond Philipps, esq. of Cwmgwilly, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Carmarthen, and formerly Captain in the 23rd foot, in which he served with distinction throughout the Peninsular War and at Waterloo.

At St. Helen's, near Swansea, aged 41, Sarah-Catherine, wife of Capt. E. Morgan, late of the Royal Art. and only dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Chesshyre, R.N.

At Crickhowell, aged 64, Mary, relict of Wm. Parry, esq. of Tretower-court.

Anne, wife of W. Young, esq. of Nant, near Carmarthen.

At Gorslan, near the church, Llansamlet, aged 66, Mr. Owen Davies, nephew of the Cyclopædaist, Dr. Abraham Rees.

At Tenby, Mary, relict of Colonel Daniell, and sister of the late Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart.

SCOTLAND.—*March* 10. At Mickleyett, near Kirkcudbright, John Neilson, esq. formerly of Bury St. Edmund's.

March 18. Dr. Wilson, a medical practitioner, residing at Juniper-green. His body was discovered in the kitchen of his house, with the head dreadfully shattered, and in the passage was found his aged mother, also quite dead; the wounds had been inflicted on both by a poker and tongs. The murderer, Peter Pearson, was found in bed in the house quite naked, having burnt his clothes. He is a stout-built man, about 40 years of age, and of a morose and sullen aspect.

He was placed at the bar at Edinburgh in the High Court of Justiciary, and proved to be insane.

April 1. At Altnaskiah Cottage, near Inverness, aged 76, Miss Mary Inglis, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Inglis, esq. of Charlestown, South Carolina.

April 2. At Lanark, James Hall, Esq. of the Bengal Est. and of Killean, in Argyleshire.

April 10. At the house of Professor Pillans, Edinburgh, aged 17, Henry, son of James Morrison, esq. of Basildon-park, Berkshire.

April 23. At Labert House, Stirlingshire, Emily, wife of Major Chalmer.

April 27. At the residence of her uncle, Major Maxwell, Catherine-Methuen, third dau. of H. L. St. Clair, esq. of St. Clair Abbey, near Stirling, and granddau. of the late Mr. and Lady Edith Maxwell.

Lately. At Westpark, Elgin, Margaret relict of Alexander Grant, esq. of Tullochgieband.

May 5. At White House, Musselburgh, aged 75, Isabella, widow of David Murray, esq.

May 8. At Gibleston Lodge, Scalloway, Zetland, John Scott, of Scalloway, esq.

May 15. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Rayment, of Welwyn, Herts, second dau. of the late Thomas Oxenham, esq. of Guildford, Surrey.

May 22. At Edinburgh, Lady Jane Tayler, wife of Major Alex. Francis Tayler, Rothiemay-house, Banffshire, and sister of the Earl of Fife. She was married in 1802.

May 26. At Dundee, N.B. aged 85, Janet, widow of Capt. Charles Raitt, E. I. Co.'s Service.

May 28. At Ruchill House, near Glasgow, aged 78, James Davidson, esq.

Lately. At Edinburgh, of bronchitis, leaving a large family, Mrs. Edmonds, better known as Miss Mary Cawse, the vocalist.

June 6. At Edinburgh, Lady Eliott, relict of Sir William Eliott, of Stobs, Bart. She was Mary, daughter of John Russell, esq. of Roseburn; was married in 1790, and left a window in 1813; having had issue the present Baronet and several other children.

IRELAND.—*April* 11. At Greencastle, co. Cavan, aged 117, Mary Canning. She possessed all her faculties to the last, and left behind her 110 grandchildren.

April 15. At Tristenvagh, county Westmeath, aged 37, Sir Samuel Henry Piers, Bart. He had but a short time succeeded his uncle, Sir John Bennett Piers.

April 26. At Ballymena, Capt. Dyas, who served throughout the Peninsular campaigns and at Waterloo with the 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry. He was, during his military career, considered to be one of the coolest and bravest officers of any grade. He frequently volunteered his services for the most arduous and hazardous duty; and "Dyas and the stormers" was a standing toast with the most distinguished campaigners.

At Ashfield Lodge, co. Cavan, aged 71, Louisa, relict of Henry John Clements, Esq. M.P. and dau. of the late James Stewart, esq. of Killymoon, Tyrone.

May 4. Suddenly, at Cork, Stephen Lawson, esq. surgeon, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

May 23. At Crossmaglen, on the borders of the counties of Louth and Armagh, Robert Lindsay Mauleverer, esq. a magistrate of the county of Londonderry, and an agent over extensive estates in the north of Ireland. He was travelling on an outside-car, when he was shot through the head, and killed on the spot. Robbery was not the object of the assassin, as Mr. Mauleverer had on his person a gold watch and chain, as also a sum of money, all of which were left untouched. He had been engaged of late in serving ejectment notices on a very extensive scale.

ISLE OF MAN.—*May* 20. At Ramsey, aged 45, William Rowley Wynyard, Lieut. R.N. eldest surviving son of the Rev. M. J. Wynyard, rector of West Rownton, Yorkshire.

JERSEY.—*May* 3. At St. Helier's, aged 70, Wm. Augustin Burke, esq. Member of her Majesty's Council in that Island.

At St. Helier's, aged 52, Ann L. Hill, relict of William Cuming, esq. Paymaster and Purser R.N.

At St. Helier's, aged 75, John Wilson Carmichael, esq. late Capt. 53rd Regt. many years an inhabitant of Worcester.

GUERNSEY.—*May* 4. Aged 61, William Upton Eddis, esq. of Guernsey.

May 5. At Guernsey, aged 36, Marcus-Samuel, eldest son of the late Captain Hill, R.N. of Londonderry.

EAST INDIES.—*Nov.* 13. At Dinapore, J. N. D. Login, M.D. residency surgeon, Nepaul.

Nov. 29. At Devamunny, Capt. R. H. James, 35th Madras N. Inf.

Nov. 30. At Jellundhur, Surgeon A. C. Gordon, 1st. Bengal N. Inf.

Nov. —. Near Futtehpoor, Lieut.-Scott, 59th Bengal N. Inf.

Dec. 5. At Hosbungabad, Lieut. W. H. Crompton, 7th Madras N. Inf.

Feb. 2. At sea, on board the Bucephalus East Indiaman, Capt. Henry Beaty, of the 62d Bengal N. In.

Feb. 27. At Jullundar, Catherine-Laura, wife of Major James Roger Western, Bengal Eng.

March 22. At Cambay, Ens. George T. Hunt, of the 23rd Bombay N.L.I.

March 25. At Aurungabad, aged 26, Annie, wife of Lieut. G. A. Harrison, 33d Madras Native Inf. second dau. of William Miller, Esq. late of the Royal Art.

March 27. At Broach, India, the wife of Lieut. Frederic James Groube, 13th Native Inf.

At Wuzeerabad, Lieut.-Col. George Dobson Young, C. B. This officer, second in command of her Majesty's 10th Regt. of Infantry, entered the army as an Ensign in the 17th Regt. in 1819; as a Captain in the 31st he served under General Pollock, and was present in the actions at Mozeena, Iezeen, and Jugdulluck, as well as in the actions which led to the occupation of Cabul; afterwards in the campaign on the Sutlej, and was dangerously wounded in the battle of Moodkee. He was appointed Major in the 10th Foot, and in 1848 became a Lieut.-Col. The deceased officer had received medals for Affghanistan and the Sutlej, and in 1849 was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

March 30. At Calcutta, George Newman, esq. second son of the Rev. R. Newman, of Coryton, Devon.

April 1. At Tirhoot, aged 34, David John, second son of the late Alex. Brown, esq. Farnham, Surrey.

April 3. At Jaffa, Ceylon, aged 28, Jas. M. Bradley, esq. of the Civil Service.

April 5. At Aurungabad, Ann, widow of John Jeffcott Stokes, esq. Senior Staff Surgeon, Nizam's Army, and eldest dau. of the late Dr. Watson, Principal of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Old Kent-road.

April 9. At Umballah, on his march with his troops to Lahore, Wm. Veal, esq. assistant surgeon, E.I.C.S. son of James Veal, of Abingdon-st. Westminster, solicitor.

April 13. At Dharwar, Bombay, aged 22, Lieut. H. W. Urquhart, 6th Madras N.I., youngest son of W. A. Urquhart, esq. Leyton, Essex.

April 16. At Nakodah, Upper India, Lieut.-Col. Christopher Edward Thomas Oldfield, C.B. 5th Regt. Bengal Light Cavalry.

Lately.—Lieut. E. D. Elderton, of the 10th Bengal Native Inf. killed while heading his men at the storming of Fort Bettan. He was a son of Mrs. Colonel Elderton, of West Cowes.

At Palusnair, Clara Spencer, wife of C. Timins, esq. Madras Medical Service, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Price, esq. of Monmouth.

WEST INDIES.—*April* 24. At Demerara, aged 28, Capt. George Ramsay Perceval, 72d Highlanders.

ABROAD.—*Oct.* 3. On his voyage home for the recovery of his health, aged 29, George Lovell, esq. of Penang, East Indies.

Dec. 29. On the coast of Africa, of fever, Joshua Chase, esq. chief engineer of H.M. steam ship Rattler, brother of Mr. John William Chase, of Bristol.

Jan. 27. At Sydney, N.S.W. aged 71, Major John Serocold Jackson, formerly of the 72d Regt. He was appointed Ensign in Major-Gen. Keppel's regiment 1795, in 86th Foot 1797, Lieut. 56th Foot 1799, 11th batt. Hussars 1803, Captain 1804, 3rd Garrison batt. 1805, 72d Foot 1807, brevet Major 1814. He acted in 1809 as Brigade-Major to Major-Gen. Browne on the staff of the Western district.

Feb. 5. At Dinan, Britany, aged 76, Richard Rowed, sen. esq.

At Port-au-Prince, aged 28, Henry Maunder, esq. fourth son of the late Fred. Maunder, esq. of Port-au-Prince, and of Exeter.

Feb. 6. At Paris, aged 91, Elizabeth Marchioness de Lally Tolendal, widow of the Marquess de Lally Tolendal, and eldest dau. of the late Sir John Halkett, Bart. of Pitferrane.

In Canada West, Thos. Neill, youngest son of the late T. Neill, esq. of Turnham Green, Middlesex.

Feb. 7. At Lausanne, Col. Frederick Matthey, formerly of De Meuron's Regt. in her Majesty's service.

Feb. 9. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 45, Richard A. Woodward, esq. of Fenning, Essex.

Feb. 11. At Lisbon, John French, esq. late of the Royal Exchange, London.

Feb. 22. At Naples, John Donnelly, esq. late Capt. in 9th Regt.

Feb. 24. At London, Canada West, aged 47, Charles Poole, M.D.

Feb. 28. At Clermont Ferrand, France, Ayliffe-Julia, wife of M. Delépine, eldest dau. of the late Edward Tufton Phelp, esq. of Caston House, Leic.

Lately. At Salamis Bay, Lieut. Michael Breen (1849) and ten men of the "Ganges" 84. Lieut. Breen (who was promoted from mate of the "Dragon," steam frigate, on the Queen's visit to Ireland), with Mr. Chatfield, midshipman, and 16 men, were sent away from the "Ganges" in the pinnace for water. It came on to blow hard, the pinnace was swamped, and five men met a watery grave. The others got on one of the small uninhabited islands, and remained there, with the thermometer at 20, for two nights and a day, and ultimately, when they were picked up, Mr. Chatfield and six men only were found alive. Lieut.

Breen and the others were found frozen stiff and stark dead.

At Valparaiso, Captain Thomas Rodney Eden, R.N., Commander of the Amphitrite 24, nephew of Commodore Henry Eden, superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard. He was the son of Thomas Eden, esq. by Frances, dau. of Capt. Hon. John Rodney, R.N. He entered the navy 1824, was made Lieut. 1830, was flag-Lieut. to Sir T. Williams at Portsmouth, and Commander 1836.

March 1. At Pau, in the Pyrenees, aged 28, the Hon. Henry Alexander Savile, second son of the Earl of Mexborough. He married in 1840 Catharine, third daughter of the late Kingsmill Penefather, esq. of New Park, co. Tipperary, and by that lady, who died in 1843, has left issue an only son.

March 2. At Bordeaux, aged 23, Charles Witty Clubley, eldest son of Lieut. Clubley, R.N. of Cheltenham.

March 11. At Pau, Matilda, wife of Gen. de Gaja, and eldest dau. of the late Lord Robert Fitzgerald. She was married in 1817.

March 12. At Rio de Janeiro, aged 30, James Machin, esq. M.D. formerly of Scarbro', and late of Sheffield, Yorkshire.

March 17. On his passage home, two days' sail from San Francisco, aged 28, Edward Nicholson, esq. late mate R.N.; only son of Capt. Nicholson, late paymaster in 75th Regt. and nephew of the late Adm. Sir Thomas Williams, of Dunwood, Surrey.

March 19. At Malta, Philip Hudson, esq. Lieut. R.N. eldest son of the late Rev. Philip Hudson, of Melton, Norfolk. He served as mate in the Caledonia 120 and St. Vincent 120, the flag-ships of Sir G. Moore and Sir C. Ogle, on the Plymouth and Portsmouth stations, and also in the Champion 18 on the South American station, and in the Dolphin and Spy on the coast of Africa.

March 20. At Bayonne, aged 54, Alethea, the wife of Fergus James Graham, esq. H.B.M.'s Consul at that place.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 7, Jane-Barrington; on the 22nd, aged 5, Annie-Louisa; and on the 26th, aged 1, Edward-Cholmeley, the only children of Captain Cholmeley Dering, late of the 85th (King's) Light Infantry.

March 22. On board H.M. packet Penguin, in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, whilst on his way home, aged 42, Capt. John Luke, late senior Captain of the Gongo Soco and Bananal Gold Mines, and formerly of St. Agnes, Cornwall. An able and observant miner, he had superintended the discovery and extraction of more gold than any other person who has existed.

March 24. At Ingouville, near Havre, aged 79, James, second son of the late Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney.

March 26. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 86, Isaac Daniel Stiebel, esq.

March 30. At Quimper, aged 71, Lady Catharine Bisset, relict of the Rev. George Bisset, and only sister of the Earl of Suffolk. She was married in 1820, and left a widow in 1828. Her body was brought to England, and interred at Charlton, near Malmesbury.

Lately. At Gibraltar, from injuries received by a fall from his horse, in his 22d year, Capt. Thomas Phipps Onslow, 67th Foot, youngest son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Onslow.

April 3. At Avranches, Thomas Alexander Gerard, esq. late of the 29th Regt. and brother to Sir John Gerard, Bart.

April 4. At Brussels, Lieut.-Col. Robert Nixon, late of the 1st or Royal Regt.

At Madeira, David Muir, esq. son of Thomas Muir, esq. of Muir Park, near Glasgow.

April 7. At Paris, Maria, wife of Wm. Gregory Gardiner, esq. of Wellisford House, Somersetshire, and the eldest dau. of the late George Short, Esq.

April 10. At Savannah, aged 40, Newton Ward Wallop, esq. second son of the late Major Barton Powlett Wallop, cousin of the Earl of Portsmouth. He married in 1847 Elizabeth-Gilliard, second dau. of the late Dr. M'Bride, of South Carolina.

On board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Indus, at Malta, of apoplexy, Dr. Macdonald, an officer of the Madras service, who after 31 years' service was returning home. His wife and two sons were on board when the melancholy event occurred.

April 16. At Berlin, at an advanced age, the widow of Marshal Blucher.

April 17. At Verdun-sur-Meuse, Lewis Mordaunt, esq. late Capt. 61st Inf.

April 18. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 55, Major Malcolm Nicolson, late of the Bengal Army. He was an officer of the 30th N. Inf. and Superintendent of the Road at Jubbulpore, in the department of Public Works.

In Madeira, aged 24, Robert Leigh Pemberton, second son of Edward Leigh Pemberton, esq. of Russell-sq.

April 19. At Paris, aged 72, Baron de Menneval, formerly private secretary to the Emperor Napoleon.

April 28. At Vienna, the Hon Frances Gabriella Talbot, sister of Lord Talbot de Malahide, Countess of the Austrian Empire, and Chanoinesse of the Royal Order of St. Anne of Munich.

April 29. At Paris, Lady Scott Douglas, wife of William Scott Kerr, esq. of Chatto. She was Hannah-Charlotte, sole issue of Henry Scott, of Horsley hall, co. Roxburgh, esq.; and was married first, in 1822, to Sir John James Douglas, of Springwood Park, in that county, Bart. who on that occasion assumed the name of Scott before his own, by royal sign manual. He died in 1836, leaving issue the present Sir George Henry Scott-Douglas, and other issue. She was married to Mr. Kerr in 1837.

Lately. Pietro Bianchi, the friend of Canova and Piazza, and the architect who built the great church of St. Francisco di Paolo, Naples. He was a chevalier of the orders of Constantine and Merit, and of the Iron Crown. He belonged to the academy of fine arts at Florence, Bologna, Modena, and Venice; he was also member of those of Sweden, Norway, and Belgium, and of the Historical Institute of France.

Dr. and Professor Koch, of Erlangen, author of the "Synopsis Floræ Germanicæ et Helveticæ," and of many other botanical disquisitions.

May 2. Of rapid decline, at Cadiz, H. L. St. Clair, esq. of St. Clair Abbey, near Stirling, Scotland, of the Grange, Yorkshire, and formerly of the Royal York-crescent, Clifton, and grandson of the late Sir Roger Campbell.

May 3. At Rome, aged 21, Devereux Plantagenet Cockburn, esq. late of the Royal Scots Greys, eldest son of Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, Bart. of Downton, Radnorshire.

May 4. At Brussels, Frances, relict of John Richards, esq. of Wassell-grove, Worcestershire.

May 8. Aged 72, M. de Blainville, the successor of George Cuvier in the chair of Comparative Anatomy at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. He was found dead in one of the carriages of the night train on the Rouen Railway, when on his way to Caen, intending to proceed to England, and was entirely free from any apprehensions as to the state of his health.

At Naples, William Robertson, esq. W.S. of Great King-st. Edinburgh.

May 9. At Brussels, aged 64, P. H. Abbott, esq. late of Brunswick-sq.

May 10. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 82, the relict of Matthew Donelan, of Dublin, esq. barrister-at-law.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
May 25 .	359	308	189	13	869	460	409	1345
June 1 .	306	265	164	1	736	343	393	1374
,, 8 .	367	312	160	5	844	420	424	1358
,, 15 .	346	300	154	—	800	405	395	1260
,, 22 .	329	267	179	—	775	394	381	1430

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JUNE 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
39 11	21 9	16 11	22 8	26 10	27 3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 24.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 14*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 9*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JUNE 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*	Veal	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*
Mutton	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Pork	3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 24:—

Beasts	British, 3,832	Foreign,	903	Total,	4,735
Sheep	,, 36,900	,,	1,780	,,	38,680
Calves	,, 303	,,	154	,,	457
Pigs	,, 320	,,	20	,,	340

COAL MARKET, JUNE 21.

Walls Ends, &c. 13*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 11*s.* 0*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	64	52	29, 69	fair, cloudy	11	66	75	58	29, 88	fine
27	59	63	55	, 72	do. do.	12	60	70	58	, 89	do. cloudy
28	64	68	55	30, 14	do. do.	13	60	65	57	, 68	do. do. shwrs.
29	63	66	57	, 06	do. do.	14	55	58	54	, 47	const. hy. rn.
30	62	70	55	, 12	do.	15	52	50	48	, 63	do. do. do. fair
31	60	68	55	, 18	do.	16	55	61	52	30, 17	fair, cloudy
J. 1	65	69	55	, 36	do.	17	56	61	52	, 14	do. do.
2	65	71	57	, 36	fine	18	63	69	57	, 25	do.
3	66	77	57	, 37	do.	19	63	71	60	, 36	fine
4	66	72	44	, 21	do. cloudy	20	68	73	61	, 28	do.
5	63	74	60	29, 94	do. do.	21	70	76	59	, 18	do. do.
6	63	63	52	, 67	fair, do. rain	22	70	77	59	, 19	do.
7	62	65	52	, 64	do. do. do.	23	70	77	69	, 17	do.
8	62	64	56	, 94	do. do.	24	70	77	64	, 17	do.
9	63	74	56	30, 04	fine	25	66	76	61	, 15	do.
10	63	74	57	29, 96	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3¼ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	207½	95⅝	96⅝	97¼	8¼	——	——	——	90 87 pm.	68 71 pm.
30	207½	95⅝	96⅝	97⅛	8¼	——	——	268	90 87 pm.	71 68 pm.
31	——	95⅝	96⅝	97⅛	——	——	——	——	90 86 pm.	68 71 pm.
1	207½	95⅝	96⅝	97⅛	——	——	107¼	269½	86 pm.	68 71 pm.
3	——	95⅝	96⅝	97⅛	——	——	——	269	85 89 pm.	68 71 pm.
4	208½	95⅝	96⅝	97⅛	8¼	——	——	270	——	68 71 pm.
5	——	96	97	97⅛	8¼	——	——	——	——	71 68 pm.
6	208½	95⅝	96⅝	97⅛	——	——	——	——	80 85 pm.	71 pm.
7	209	95⅝	96⅝	97⅛	8¼	95¼	——	——	85 87 pm.	69 71 pm.
8	——	95⅝	96⅝	97⅛	8¼	——	——	——	87 88 pm.	68 71 pm.
10	——	95⅝	97	98	8¼	——	——	——	88 84 pm.	71 69 pm.
11	——	96⅛	97¼	98⅛	8¼	——	——	——	89 85 pm.	68 71 pm.
12	——	96⅜	97⅜	98⅜	8¼	95¼	——	——	88 pm.	68 71 pm.
13	209	96⅛	97⅛	98⅛	8¼	——	——	——	88 pm.	71 68 pm.
14	208	96⅜	——	98⅜	8¼	——	——	——	85 88 pm.	68 71 pm.
15	209	96⅛	——	98⅛	8¼	——	——	——	89 pm.	70 67 pm.
17	——	96⅛	——	98⅛	8¼	——	——	——	89 85 pm.	67 70 pm.
18	——	96⅛	——	98⅛	——	——	——	——	——	70 67 pm.
19	208	96⅜	——	98⅛	8¼	——	——	——	89 86 pm.	67 70 pm.
20	209	96⅜	——	98⅜	8¼	95⅝	——	——	85 88 pm.	67 pm.
21	209	96⅜	——	98⅛	8¼	——	——	——	85 pm.	70 67 pm.
22	209	96⅛	——	98⅛	——	——	——	——	85 pm.	67 69 pm.
24	209	96⅜	——	98⅛	8¼	——	——	——	85 88 pm.	67 69 pm.
25	209	96⅜	——	98⅛	8¼	——	——	——	85 89 pm.	66 69 pm.
26	209	96⅜	——	98	8¼	——	——	——	——	69 66 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1850.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Taking off the Hat to a Funeral—Various Queries—Vincent de Paul—Chaucer's Tomb—Roman Inscription found in London 114

Who wrote Shakspere's Henry VIII.? 115

Contemporary account of the Funeral of Amy Robsart 123

A Record of Rambouillet 125

Michael Drayton and Thomas Lodge: by J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A. 132

Memoir of Paul Louis Courier: by Francis Harwell, Esq. 134

Great Literary Piracy in the Prayer Book published by the Ecclesiastical History Society 140

The True Principles of Church Restoration 144

Memoirs of Mr. Plumer Ward 150

The Chronicle of Queen Jane 157

The Duke of Cambridge at Hanover: a Letter of Elizabeth dowager Landgravine of Hesse Homburg to her brother King George the Fourth 163

History of Pottery: by Joseph Marryat (*with three Plates*) 164

The College Plate at Oxford (*with two Plates*) 169

NOTES, CORRESPONDENCE, AND LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.—Literary Catalogue of the British Museum—Literature of the past Month—Relics excavated at Nineveh—New General Record Office—New Collar and Badge of the Mayor of Bath—The Koh-i-Noor diamond 172

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Hunter's Agincourt, 177; The Fawkes's of York in the Sixteenth Century, 178; Klapka's Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary—Washington Irving's Lives of Mahomet and his Successors—Arnot's Memoir of James Halley, 181; James's History of Charlemagne—Life of Anselm—Lee's Baths of Rhenish Germany 182

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Meeting of the Archæological Institute at Oxford, 182; St. Alban's Architectural Society 191

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Proceedings in Parliament, 192; Foreign News, 196; Domestic Occurrences 197

Promotions and Preferments, 199; Births and Marriages 200

OBITUARY: with Memoirs of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel; Vice-Adm. Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart.; Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.; Colonel Sawbridge; Francis Philips, Esq.; W. C. Townsend, Esq. Q.C., Rev. William Kirby, F.R.S.; and Miss Jane Porter ..... 204—222

CLERGY DECEASED 222

DEATHS, arranged in Counties 223

Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 231; Meteorological Diary—Stocks 232

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with three Plates of examples of POTTERY, and two Plates of ANCIENT COLLEGE PLATE AT OXFORD.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	64	52	29, 69	fair, cloudy
27	59	63	55	, 72	do. do.
28	64	68	55	30, 14	do. do.
29	63	66	57	, 06	do. do.
30	62	70	55	, 12	do.
31	60	68	55	, 18	do.
J. 1	65	69	55	, 36	do.
2	65	71	57	, 36	fine
3	66	77	57	, 37	do.
4	66	72	44	, 21	do. cloudy
5	63	74	60	29, 94	do. do.
6	63	63	52	, 67	fair, do. rain
7	62	65	52	, 64	do. do. do.
8	62	64	56	, 94	do. do.
9	63	74	56	30, 04	fine
10	63	74	57	29, 96	do.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	66	75	58	29, 88	fine
12	60	70	58	, 89	do. cloudy
13	60	65	57	, 68	do. do. shwrs.
14	55	58	54	, 47	const. hy. rn.
15	52	50	48	, 63	do. do. do. fair
16	55	61	52	30, 17	fair, cloudy
17	56	61	52	, 14	do. do.
18	63	69	57	, 25	do.
19	63	71	60	, 36	fine
20	68	73	61	, 28	do.
21	70	76	59	, 18	do. do.
22	70	77	59	, 19	do.
23	70	77	69	, 17	do.
24	70	77	64	, 17	do.
25	66	76	61	, 15	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	207¼	95⅝	96⅝	97¼	8¼	——	——	——	90 87 pm.	68 71 pm.
30	207⅛	95½	96⅝	97⅜	8¼	——	——	268	90 87 pm.	71 68 pm.
31	——	95½	96½	97⅜	——	——	——	——	90 86 pm.	68 71 pm.
1	207¼	95⅝	96⅝	97⅜	——	——	107¼	269½	86 pm.	68 71 pm.
3	——	95⅝	96⅝	97⅜	——	——	——	269	85 89 pm.	68 71 pm.
4	208½	95⅝	96⅝	97⅜	8¼	——	——	270	——	68 71 pm.
5	——	96	97	97⅜	8¼	——	——	——	——	71 68 pm.
6	208½	95⅞	96⅝	97⅜	——	——	——	——	80 85 pm.	71 pm.
7	209	95⅝	96⅞	97⅜	8¼	95¼	——	——	85 87 pm.	69 71 pm.
8	——	95⅞	96⅞	97⅜	8¼	——	——	——	87 88 pm.	68 71 pm.
10	——	95⅞	97	98	8¼	——	——	——	88 84 pm.	71 69 pm.
11	——	96¼	97¼	98¼	8¼	——	——	——	89 85 pm.	68 71 pm.
12	——	96⅜	97⅜	98⅜	8¼	95¼	——	——	88 pm.	68 71 pm.
13	209	96¼	97⅛	98¼	8¼	——	——	——	88 pm.	71 68 pm.
14	208	96⅜	——	98⅜	8¼	——	——	——	85 88 pm.	68 71 pm.
15	209	96¼	——	98¼	8¼	——	——	——	89 pm.	70 67 pm.
17	——	96¼	——	98¼	8¼	——	——	——	89 85 pm.	67 70 pm.
18	——	96¼	——	98¼	——	——	——	——	——	70 67 pm.
19	208	96⅜	——	98¼	8¼	——	——	——	89 86 pm.	67 70 pm.
20	209	96¼	——	98⅜	8¼	95⅜	——	——	85 88 pm.	67 pm.
21	209	96⅜	——	98¼	8¼	——	——	——	85 pm.	70 67 pm.
22	209	96¼	——	98¼	——	——	——	——	85 pm.	67 69 pm.
24	209	96⅜	——	98¼	8¼	——	——	——	85 88 pm.	67 69 pm.
25	209	96⅜	——	98¼	8¼	——	——	——	85 89 pm.	66 69 pm.
26	209	96¼	——	98	8¼	——	——	——	——	69 66 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1850.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Taking off the Hat to a Funeral—Various Queries—Vincent de Paul—Chaucer's Tomb—Roman Inscription found in London 114

Who wrote Shakspere's Henry VIII.? 115

Contemporary account of the Funeral of Amy Robsart 123

A Record of Rambouillet 125

Michael Drayton and Thomas Lodge: by J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A. 132

Memoir of Paul Louis Courier: by Francis Harwell, Esq. 134

Great Literary Piracy in the Prayer Book published by the Ecclesiastical History Society 140

The True Principles of Church Restoration 144

Memoirs of Mr. Plumer Ward 150

The Chronicle of Queen Jane 157

The Duke of Cambridge at Hanover: a Letter of Elizabeth dowager Landgravine of Hesse Homburg to her brother King George the Fourth 163

History of Pottery: by Joseph Marryat (*with three Plates*) 164

The College Plate at Oxford (*with two Plates*) 169

NOTES, CORRESPONDENCE, AND LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.—Literary Catalogue of the British Museum—Literature of the past Month—Relics excavated at Nineveh—New General Record Office—New Collar and Badge of the Mayor of Bath—The Koh-i-Noor diamond 172

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Hunter's Agincourt, 177; The Fawkes's of York in the Sixteenth Century, 178; Klapka's Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary—Washington Irving's Lives of Mahomet and his Successors—Arnot's Memoir of James Halley, 181; James's History of Charlemagne—Life of Anselm—Lee's Baths of Rhenish Germany 182

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Meeting of the Archæological Institute at Oxford, 182; St. Alban's Architectural Society 191

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Proceedings in Parliament, 192; Foreign News, 196; Domestic Occurrences 197

Promotions and Preferments, 199; Births and Marriages 200

OBITUARY: with Memoirs of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel; Vice-Adm. Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart.; Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.; Colonel Sawbridge; Francis Philips, Esq.; W. C. Townsend, Esq. Q.C., Rev. William Kirby, F.R.S.; and Miss Jane Porter ..... 204—222

CLERGY DECEASED 222

DEATHS, arranged in Counties 223

Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 231; Meteorological Diary—Stocks 232

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with three Plates of examples of POTTERY, and two Plates of ANCIENT COLLEGE PLATE AT OXFORD.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In reference to an inquiry by R. E. in our last Magazine, Z. who writes from Edinburgh, gives us the following explanation: "The custom of TAKING OFF THE HAT ON MEETING A FUNERAL is derived from Roman Catholic times, and it still exists in Roman Catholic countries. A cross is always carried at funerals, and it is to it that the salutation is made. I had at one time a belief that it was a mark of respect to the grief of the relatives and friends, and as such it may be regarded in Protestant countries, but the origin of the custom is certainly as above stated."

CHERUBINO sends us the following three queries, which he hopes will meet attention from some of our learned correspondents:—

1. What is the latest observed example of the use of THE NIMBUS in mediæval art?

2. What artists have delineated the interview between the Saviour and Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection; a subject commonly known in art by the name of NOLI ME TANGERE? A reference to pictures, or other works of art, in which this subject is treated, will be much esteemed.

3. What German medallist, or worker in gold and silver, is indicated by a MONOGRAM composed of the letters H. R. with the appended date of 1536?

C. E. inquires, Can any of our Correspondents throw light upon the origin of the word "PLUM" used to signify a sum of 100,000*l.*? The inquirer finds it used in the Guardian and by Pope and Young, but not earlier.

Our valued friend J. R., of CORK, remarks upon the statement in our last Magazine (p. 15), that VINCENT DE PAUL succoured the English Catholics in the time of the Commonwealth; that he not only harboured and by his "contributions and influence extensively aided the Roman Catholic refugees from Great Britain; but, urged by a still deeper interest in the unfortunate Irish of the same communion, he earnestly besought the all-powerful Cardinal Richelieu, in 1641, to assist them, just then rising in insurrection against the Parliament, while prepared to combat for the King, with men and money. To facilitate his purpose, he offered 300,000 crowns, towards the cost of the expedition. But the Cardinal-minister, whose succour, in every form, to the Protestants of the North, against Catholic Austria, had never been refused, as Vincent forcibly represented to him, declined the recommended interference, and reasoned with the advocate of the Irish Catholics on its impropriety—a condescension to which the imperious minister seldom yielded. He thus, however, tried to sooth the disappointed hopes of the respected applicant." Our Correspondent adds, in reference to what is stated at page 15, respecting Louis XIII. having required Vincent de Paul's attendance on his death-bed, that Vincent's address to the royal patient may be worth recording: "Sire, celui qui craint Dieu, s'en trouvera bien dans les derniers moments: *Timenti Dominum, bene erit in extremis;*" to which the King, completing the biblical line, promptly replied, "*Et in die defunctionis suæ benedicetur.*" The book whence these words are taken is *Ecclesiasticus*, i. 13.

An advertisement in our present Magazine exhibits some part of the progress made by the Committee for *the restoration of Chaucer's tomb*. We heartily recommend the subject to our readers all over the kingdom, and trust that the required sum will be raised without delay. A careful inspection of the monument has led to a conclusion which gives the subject a double interest. The tomb turns out to be that originally erected to Chaucer; the canopy only being an addition of Nicholas Brigham in the reign of Mary. All who design to contribute to the preservation of this interesting relic should do so at once, that the Committee may have it in their power to stop the further progress of dilapidation.

As the workmen employed by the contractor under the Commissions of Sewers were excavating in the centre of Nicholas Lane, on the 29th of June, at the depth of about 11 feet, they discovered a large slab with the following *Roman inscription* in well-cut letters, five or six inches in length.

NVMC . . .
PROV . . .
BRITA . . .

It is doubtful whether the fourth letter in the first line be a c or an o. The stone is in fine preservation, and others might have been discovered had the slightest exertion been made; but the excavators were not permitted to turn either to the right or to the left, notwithstanding a gentleman (not connected with the Commissioners of Sewers), offered to pay any expense incurred by the research.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

WHO WROTE SHAKSPERE'S HENRY VIII.?

MR. URBAN,

MR. COLLIER observes that the principal question which arises with regard to the play of Henry VIII. is when it was written. *By whom* it was written has not yet been made a question, so far as I know; at least not in print. And yet several of our most considerable critics have incidentally betrayed a consciousness that there is something peculiar either in the execution, or the structure, or the general design of it, which should naturally suggest a doubt on this point. Dr. Johnson observes that the genius of Shakspere comes in and goes out with Katharine, and that the rest of the play might be easily conceived and easily written—a fact, if it be a fact, so remarkable as to call for explanation. Coleridge, in one of his attempts to classify Shakspere's plays (1802), distinguished Henry VIII. as *gelegenheitsgedicht;* in another (1819) as "a sort of historical masque or shewplay;" thereby betraying a consciousness that there was something singular and exceptional about it. Ulrici, who has applied himself with a German ingenuity to discover in each of Shakspere's plays a profound moral purpose, is obliged to confess that he can make nothing of Henry VIII., and is driven to suppose that what we have was meant only for a first part, to be followed by a second in which the odds would have been made even. Mr. Knight, whose faith is proof against such doubts, does indeed treat Henry VIII. as the perfect crown and consummation of the series of historical plays, and succeeds in tracing through the first four acts a consistent and sufficient moral; but when he comes to the fifth, which should crown all, he is obliged to put us off with a reference to the historians; admitting that the catastrophe which history had provided as the crowning moral of the whole is not exhibited in the play, "but who (he asks) can forget it?"—an apology for the gravest of all defects which seems to me quite inadmissible. A peculiarity of another kind has also been detected, I forget by whom, namely the unusual number of lines with a redundant syllable at the end, of which it is said there are twice as many in this as in any other play of Shakspere's;—a circumstance well worthy of consideration, for so broad a difference was not likely to be accidental; and one which is the more remarkable when viewed in connexion with another peculiarity of style pointed out by Mr. Knight, viz. the number of passages in which the lines are so run into each other that it is impossible to separate them in reading by the slightest pause at the end of each. Now the passage which he selects in illustration is one in which the proportion of lines with the redundant syllable is unusually *small;* and therefore it would appear that this play is remarkable for the prevalence of *two* peculiarities of different kinds, which are in some degree irreconcileable with each other.

I shall have something further to say on these points presently. I mention them here only to show that critical observers have been long conscious of certain singularities in this play which require to be accounted for. And, leaving the critics, I might probably appeal to the individual consciousness of each reader, and ask him

whether he has not always felt that, in spite of some great scenes which have made actors and actresses famous, and many beautiful speeches which adorn our books of extracts (and which, by the way, lose little or nothing by separation from their context, a most rare thing in Shakspere), the effect of this play *as a whole* is weak and disappointing. The truth is that the interest, instead of rising towards the end, falls away utterly, and leaves us in the last act among persons whom we scarcely know, and events for which we do not care. The strongest sympathies which have been awakened in us run opposite to the course of the action. Our sympathy is for the grief and goodness of Queen Katharine, while the course of the action requires us to entertain as a theme of joy and compensatory satisfaction the coronation of Anne Bullen and the birth of her daughter; which are in fact a part of Katharine's injury, and amount to little less than the ultimate triumph of wrong. For throughout the play the king's cause is not only felt by us, but represented to us, as a bad one. We *hear*, indeed, of conscientious scruples as to the legality of his first marriage; but we are not made, nor indeed asked, to believe that they are sincere, or to recognise in his new marriage either the hand of Providence, or the consummation of any worthy object, or the victory of any of those more common frailties of humanity with which we can sympathise. The mere caprice of passion drives the king into the commission of what seems a great iniquity; our compassion for the victim of it is elaborately excited; no attempt is made to awaken any counter-sympathy for *him*: yet his passion has its way, and is crowned with all felicity, present and to come. The effect is much like that which would have been produced by the Winter's Tale if Hermione had died in the fourth act in consequence of the jealous tyranny of Leontes, and the play had ended with the coronation of a new queen and the christening of a new heir, no period of remorse intervening. It is as if Nathan's rebuke to David had ended, not with the doom of death to the child just born, but with a prophetic promise of the felicities of Solomon.

This main defect is sufficient of itself to mar the effect of the play as a whole. But there is another, which though less vital is not less unaccountable. The greater part of the fifth act, in which the interest ought to be gathering to a head, is occupied with matters in which we have not been prepared to take any interest by what went before, and on which no interest is reflected by what comes after. The scenes in the gallery and council-chamber, though full of life and vigour, and, in point of execution, not unworthy of Shakspere, are utterly irrelevant to the business of the play; for what have we to do with the quarrel between Gardiner and Cranmer? Nothing in the play is explained by it, nothing depends upon it. It is used only (so far as the argument is concerned) as a preface for introducing Cranmer as godfather to Queen Elizabeth, which might have been done as a matter of course without any preface at all. The scenes themselves are indeed both picturesque and characteristic and historical, and might probably have been introduced with excellent effect into a dramatised life of Henry VIII. But historically they do not belong to the place where they are introduced here, and poetically they have in this place no value, but the reverse.

With the fate of Wolsey, again, in whom our second interest centres, the business of this last act does not connect itself any more than with that of Queen Katharine. The fate of Wolsey would have made a noble subject for a tragedy in itself, and might very well have been combined with the tragedy of Katharine; but, as an introduction to the festive solemnity with which the play concludes, the one seems to me as inappropriate as the other.

Nor can the existence of these defects be accounted for by any inherent difficulty in the subject. It cannot be said that they were in any way forced upon the dramatist by the facts of the story. The incidents of the reign of Henry VIII. could not, it is true, like those of an ancient tradition or an Italian novel, be altered at pleasure to suit the purposes of the artist; but they admitted of many different combinations, by which the effect of the play might have been modified to almost

any extent either at the beginning or the end. By taking in a larger period and carrying the story on to the birth of Anne Bullen's still-born son and her own execution, it would have yielded the argument of a great tragedy and tale of retributive justice. Or, on the other hand, by throwing the sorrows of Katharine more into the background, by bringing into prominence the real scruples which were in fact entertained by learned and religious men and prevalent among the people, by representing the question of the divorce as the battle-ground on which the question between Popery and Protestantism was tried out, by throwing a strong light upon the engaging personal qualities of Anne Bullen herself, and by connecting with the birth of Elizabeth the ultimate triumph of the Reformed religion, of which she was to become so distinguished a champion, our sympathies might have been turned that way, and so reconciled to the prosperous consummation. But it is evident that no attempt has been made to do this. The afflictions, the virtue, and the patience of Katharine are elaborately exhibited. To these and to the pathetic penitence of Wolsey our attention is especially commended in the prologue, and with them it is entirely occupied to the end of the fourth act. Anne Bullen is kept almost out of sight. Such reason and religion as there were in Henry's scruples are scarcely touched upon, and hardly a word is introduced to remind us that the dispute with the Pope was the forerunner of the Reformation.

I know no other play in Shakspere which is chargeable with a fault like this, none in which the moral sympathy of the spectator is not carried along with the main current of action to the end. In all the historical tragedies a providence may be seen presiding over the development of events, as just and relentless as the fate in a Greek tragedy. Even in Henry IV. where the comic element predominates, we are never allowed to exult in the success of the wrong doer, or to forget the penalties which are due to guilt. And if it be true that in the romantic comedies our moral sense does sometimes suffer a passing shock, it is never *owing to an error in the general design,* but always to some incongruous circumstance in the original story which has lain in the way and not been entirely got rid of, and which after all offends us rather as an incident improbable in itself than as one for which our sympathy is unjustly demanded. The singularity of Henry VIII. is that, while four-fifths of the play are occupied in matters which are to make us incapable of mirth,—

> Be sad, as we would make you: Think ye see
> The very persons of our history
> As they were living; think you see them great
> And followed with the general throng and sweat
> Of thousand friends: then in a moment see
> How soon this mightiness meets misery!
> And if you can be merry then, I'll say
> A man may weep upon his wedding day.—

the remaining fifth is devoted to joy and triumph, and ends with universal festivity:—

> —— This day let no man think
> He has business at his house; for all shall stay:
> This little one shall make it holiday.

Of this strange inconsistency, or at least of a certain poorness in the general effect which is amply accounted for by such inconsistency, I had for some time been vaguely conscious; and I had also heard it casually remarked by a man of first-rate judgment on such a point that many passages in Henry VIII. were very much in the manner of *Fletcher;* when I happened to take up a book of extracts, and opened by chance on the following beautiful lines:

> Would I had never trod this English earth,
> Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it!
> Ye have angels' faces, but heaven knows your hearts.
> What will become of me now wretched lady?
> I am the most unhappy woman living.
> Alas! poor wenches, where are now your fortunes?
> Shipwrecked upon a kingdom, where no pity,
> No friends, no hope; no kindred weep for me,
> Almost no grave allowed me:—Like the lily,
> That once was mistress of the field and flourish'd,
> I'll hang my head and perish.

Was it possible to believe that these lines were written by Shakspere? I had often amused myself with attempting to trace the gradual change of his versification from the simple monotonous cadence of the Two Gentlemen of Verona, to the careless felicities of the Winter's Tale and Cymbeline, of which it seemed as impossible to analyse the law as not to feel the melody;

but I could find no stage in that progress to which it seemed possible to refer these lines. I determined upon this to read the play through with an eye to this especial point, and see whether any solution of the mystery would present itself. The result of my examination was a clear conviction that at least two different hands had been employed in the composition of Henry VIII.; if not three; and that they had worked, not together, but alternately upon distinct portions of it.

This is a conclusion which cannot of course be established by detached extracts, which in questions of style are doubtful evidence at best. The only satisfactory evidence upon which it can be determined whether a given scene was or was not by Shakspere, is to be found in the general effect produced on the mind, the ear, and the feelings by a free and broad perusal: and if any of your readers care to follow me in this inquiry, I would ask him to do as I did,—that is, to read the whole play straight through, with an eye open to notice the larger differences of effect, but without staying to examine small points. The effect of my own experiment was as follows:—

The opening of the play,—the conversation between Buckingham, Norfolk, and Abergavenny,—seemed to have the full stamp of Shakspere, in his latest manner: the same close-packed expression; the same life, and reality, and freshness; the same rapid and abrupt turnings of thought, so quick that language can hardly follow fast enough; the same impatient activity of intellect and fancy, which having once disclosed an idea cannot wait to work it orderly out; the same daring confidence in the resources of language, which plunges headlong into a sentence without knowing how it is to come forth; the same careless metre which disdains to produce its harmonious effects by the ordinary devices, yet is evidently subject to a master of harmony; the same entire freedom from book-language and common-place; all the qualities, in short, which distinguish the magical hand which has never yet been successfully imitated.

In the scene in the council-chamber which follows (Act i. sc. 2), where the characters of Katharine and Wolsey are brought out, I found the same characteristics equally strong.

But the instant I entered upon the third scene, in which the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Sands, and Lord Lovel converse, I was conscious of a total change. I felt as if I had passed suddenly out of the language of nature into the language of the stage, or of some conventional mode of conversation. The structure of the verse was quite different and full of mannerism. The expression became suddenly diffuse and languid. The wit wanted mirth and character. And all this was equally true of the supper scene which closes the first act.

The second act brought me back to the tragic vein, but it was not the tragic vein of Shakspere. When I compared the eager, impetuous, and fiery language of Buckingham in the first act with the languid and measured cadences of his farewell speech, I felt that the difference was too great to be accounted for by the mere change of situation, without supposing also a change of writers. The presence of death produces great changes in men, but no such change as we have here.

When in like manner I compared the Henry and Wolsey of the scene which follows (Act ii. sc. 2) with the Henry and Wolsey of the council-chamber (Act i. sc. 2), I perceived a difference scarcely less striking. The dialogue, through the whole scene, sounded still slow and artificial.

The next scene brought another sudden change. And, as in passing from the second to the third scene of the first Act, I had seemed to be passing all at once out of the language of nature into that of convention, so in passing from the second to the third scene of the second Act (in which Anne Bullen appears, I may say for the first time, for in the supper scene she was merely a conventional court lady without any character at all,) I seemed to pass not less suddenly from convention back again into nature. And when I considered that this short and otherwise insignificant passage contains all that we ever see of Anne (for it is necessary to forget her former appearance) and yet how clearly the character comes out, how very a woman she is, and yet how distinguishable from any other individual woman, I

had no difficulty in acknowledging that the sketch came from the same hand which drew Perdita.

Next follows the famous trial-scene. And here I could as little doubt that I recognized the same hand to which we owe the trial of Hermione. When I compared the language of Henry and of Wolsey throughout this scene to the end of the Act, with their language in the council-chamber (Act 1, sc. 2), I found that it corresponded in all essential features: when I compared it with their language in the second scene of the second Act, I perceived that it was altogether different. Katharine also, as she appears in this scene, was exactly the same person as she was in the council-chamber; but when I went on to the first scene of the third Act, which represents her interview with Wolsey and Campeius, I found her as much changed as Buckingham was after his sentence, though without any alteration of circumstances to account for an alteration of temper. Indeed the whole of this scene seemed to have all the peculiarities of Fletcher, both in conception, language, and versification, without a single feature that reminded me of Shakspere; and, since in both passages the true narrative of Cavendish is followed minutely and carefully, and both are therefore copies from the same original and in the same style of art, it was the more easy to compare them with each other.

In the next scene (Act iii. sc. 2) I seemed again to get out of Fletcher into Shakspere; though probably not into Shakspere pure; a scene by another hand perhaps which Shakspere had only remodeled, or a scene by Shakspere which another hand had worked upon to make it fit the place. The speeches interchanged between Henry and Wolsey seemed to be entirely Shakspere's; but in the altercation between Wolsey and the lords which follows I could recognise little or nothing of his peculiar manner, while many passages were strongly marked with the favourite Fletcherian cadence;* and as for the famous "Farewell, a long farewell," &c. though associated by means of Enfield's Speaker with my earliest notions of Shakspere, it appeared (now that my mind was opened to entertain the doubt) to belong entirely and unquestionably to Fletcher.

Of the 4th Act I did not so well know what to think. For the most part it seemed to bear evidence of a more vigorous hand than Fletcher's, with less mannerism, especially in the description of the coronation, and the character of Wolsey; and yet it had not to my mind the freshness and originality of Shakspere. It was pathetic and graceful, but one could see how it was done. Katharine's last speeches, however, smacked strongly again of Fletcher. And altogether it seemed to me that if this Act had occurred in one of the plays written by Beaumont and Fletcher in conjunction it would probably have been thought that both of them had had a hand in it.

The first scene of the 5th Act, and the opening of the second, I should again have confidently ascribed to Shakspere, were it not that the whole passage seemed so strangely out of place. I could only suppose (what may indeed be supposed well enough if my conjecture with regard to the authorship of the several parts be correct,) that the task of putting the whole together had been left to an inferior hand; in which case I should consider this to be a genuine piece of Shakspere's work, spoiled by being introduced where it has no business. In the execution of the christening scene, on the other hand (in spite again of the earliest and strongest associations), I could see no evidence of Shakspere's hand at all; while in point of *design* it seemed inconceivable that a judgment like his could have been content

---

* As for instance:—

Now I feel
Of what base metal ye are moulded,—Envy.
How eagerly ye follow my disgraces
As if it fed ye, and how sleek and wanton
Ye appear in everything may bring my ruin!
Follow your envious courses, men of malice:
Ye have Christian warrant for them, &c.

with a conclusion so little in harmony with the prevailing spirit and purpose of the piece.

Such was the general result of my examination of this play with reference to the internal evidence of style and treatment. With regard to external evidence, I can only say that I know of none which stands in the way of any of these conclusions. Henry VIII. was first printed in the folio of 1623. It was printed no doubt as Shakspere's, without any hint that any one else had had a hand in it. But so were Titus Andronicus and all the three parts of Henry VI. The editors were not critics, and it was not then the fashion for authors to trouble the public with their jealousies. The play would naturally go by the name of Shakspere, having so much in it of his undoubted and best workmanship, and as such it would naturally take its place in the general collection. With regard to the date of its composition we have no conclusive evidence; but that which approaches nearest to that character goes to show that it was acted, and considered as a new play, on St. Peter's day, 1613, when the Globe Theatre was burnt down. The play then acted was certainly on the subject of Henry VIII., and contained at least one incident which occurs in the present work—the discharge of Chambers upon the arrival of the masquers in the supper-scene. It was called, indeed, "All is True;" but that title suits the present work perfectly well; and it may have been the original one, though the editors in including it among the histories preferred the historical title. There is evidence likewise that a play called "The Interlude of Henry VIII." was in existence in 1604, but none to show that it was by Shakspere, still less that it was the present play in its present state, which is to me, I confess, quite incredible. Altogether, therefore, I may say that if any one be inclined to think that Henry VIII. was composed in 1612 or 1613, and that Beaumont and Fletcher were employed in the composition as well as Shakspere, there is nothing in the external evidence to forbid him.

Here, however, a new question will arise. Supposing the inequality of the workmanship in different parts of the play to be admitted, as by most people I think it will, may not this be sufficiently accounted for by supposing that it was written by Shakspere at different periods? May it not have been an early performance of his own, which in his later life he corrected, and in great part re-wrote; as we know he did in some other cases?

I think not; for two reasons. First, because if he had set about the revisal of it on so large a scale in the maturity of his genius, he would have addressed himself to remove its principal defect, which is the incoherence of the general design. Secondly, because the style of those parts which upon this supposition would be referred to the earlier period does not at all resemble Shakspere's style at any stage of its developement.

This is another conclusion which it is impossible to establish by extracts in any moderate quantity. But let any one who doubts it try it by the following test. Let him read an act in each of the following plays, taking them in succession:—Two Gentlemen of Verona; Richard II.; Richard III.; Romeo and Juliet; Henry IV. (part 2); As You Like It; Twelfth Night; Measure for Measure; Lear; Anthony and Cleopatra; Coriolanus; Winter's Tale; and then let him say at what period of Shakspere's life he can be supposed to have written such lines as these—

> All good people,
> You that thus far have come to pity me,
> Hear what I say, and then go home and lose me.
> I have this day received a traitor's judgment,
> And by that name must die: Yet heaven bear witness,
> And if I have a conscience, let it sink me,
> Even as the axe falls, if I be not faithful.
> The law I bear no malice for my death,
> It has done, upon the premises, but justice:
> But those who sought it I could wish more Christians.
> Be what they will, I heartily forgive them:
> Yet let them look they glory not in mischief
> Nor build their evils on the graves of great men: [them.
> For then my guiltless blood must cry against
> For further life in this life I ne'er hope,
> Nor will I sue, although the King have mercies,
> More than I dare make faults. You few that loved me,
> And dare be bold to weep for Buckingham,
> His noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
> Is only bitter to him, only dying,
> Go with me like good angels to my end;
> And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
> Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
> And lift my soul to heaven!

If I am not much mistaken he will be convinced that Shakspere's style never passed, nor ever could have passed, through this phase. In his earlier plays, when his versification was regular and his language comparatively diffuse, there is none of the studied variety of cadence which we find here; and by the time his versification had acquired more variety, the current of his thought had become more gushing, rapid, and full of eddies; not to add that at no period whatever in the developement of his style was the proportion of thought and fancy to words and images so small as it appears in this speech of Buckingham's. Perhaps there is no passage in Shakspere which so nearly resembles it as Richard II.'s farewell to his queen; from which indeed it seems to have been imitated; but observe the difference—

Good sometime Queen, prepare thee hence for France:
Think I am dead: and that even here thou tak'st
As from my death-bed my last living leave.
In Winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woeful ages long ago betid:
And ere thou bid good night, to quit their grief,
Tell thou the lamentable tale of me,
And send the hearers weeping to their beds.
For why, the senseless brands will sympathise
The heavy accent of thy moving tongue,
And in compassion weep the fire out:
And some will mourn in ashes, some coal-black,
For the deposing of a rightful King.

And if we compare the two entire scenes the difference will appear ten times greater, for Richard's passion makes a new subject of every passing incident and image, and has as many changes as an Æolian harp.

To a practised ear the test which I have proposed will, I think, be sufficient, and more conclusive perhaps than any other. Those who are less quick in perceiving the finer rhythmical effects may be more struck with the following consideration. It has been observed, as I said, that lines with a redundant syllable at the end occur in Henry VIII. twice as often as in any of Shakspere's other plays. Now, it will be found on examination that this observation does not apply to all parts of the play alike, but only to those which I have noticed as, in their general character, un-Shaksperian. In those parts which have the stamp of Shakspere upon them in other respects, the proportion of lines with the redundant syllable is not greater than in other of his later plays—Cymbeline, for instance, and the Winter's Tale. In the opening scene of Cymbeline, an unimpassioned conversation, chiefly narrative, we find twenty-five such lines in sixty-seven; in the third scene of the third Act, which is in a higher strain of poetry but still calm, we find twenty-three in one hundred and seven; in the fourth scene, which is full of sudden turns of passion, fifty-three in one hundred and eighty-two. Taking one scene with another therefore, the lines with the redundant syllable are in the proportion of about two to seven. In the Winter's Tale we may take the second and third scenes of the third Act as including a sufficient variety of styles; and here we find seventy-one in two hundred and forty-eight; the same proportion as nearly as possible, though the scenes were selected at random.

Let us now see how it is in Henry VIII. Here is a table showing the proportion in each successive scene:—

Act.	Scene.	Lines.	Red. Syll.	Propn.
I.	1.	225	63	1 to 3·5
	2.	215	74	— 2·9
	3 & 4.	172	100	— 1·7
II.	1.	164	97	— 1·6
	2.	129	77	— 1·6
	3.	107	41	— 2·6
	4.	230	72	— 3·1
III.	1.	166	119	— 1·3
	*2.	193	62	— 3·
	3.	257	152	— 1·6
IV.	1.	116	57	— 2·
	2.	80	51	— 1·5
	3.	93	51	— 1·8
V.	1.	176	68	— 2·5
	2.	217	115	— 1·8
	3. almost all prose.			
	4.	73	44	— 1·6

Here then we have, out of sixteen separate scenes, six in which the redundant syllable occurs (taking one with another), about as often as in Cymbeline and the Winter's Tale; the proportion being never higher than two in five, which is the same as in

* As far as the exit of King Henry.

the opening scene of Cymbeline; never lower than two in seven, which is the same as in the trial scene in the Winter's Tale; and the average being about one in three; while, in the remaining ten scenes the proportion of such lines is never less than one in two; in the greater number of them scarcely more than two in three. Nor is there anything in the subject or character of the several scenes by which such a difference can be accounted for. The light and loose conversation at the end of the first Act, the plaintive and laboured oration in the second, the querulous and passionate altercation in the third, the pathetic sorrows of Wolsey, the tragic death of Katharine, the high poetic prophecy of Cranmer, are equally distinguished by this peculiarity. A distinction so broad and so uniform, running through so large a portion of the same piece, cannot have been accidental; and the more closely it is examined the more clearly will it appear that the metre in these two sets of scenes is managed upon entirely different principles, and bears evidence of different workmen. To explain all the particular differences would be to analyse the structure first of Shakspere's metre, then of Fletcher's; a dry and tedious task. But the general difference may easily be made evident by placing any undoubted specimen of Shakspere's later workmanship by the side of the one, and of Fletcher's middle workmanship by the side of the other; the identity in both cases will be felt at once. The only difficulty is to find a serious play known to be the unassisted composition of Fletcher, and to have been written about the year 1612: for in those which he wrote before his partnership with Beaumont his distinctive mannerism is less marked; in those which he wrote after Beaumont's death it is more exaggerated. But read the last Act of the "Honest Man's Fortune," which was first represented in 1613; the opening of the third Act of the "Captain," which appeared towards the close of 1612; and the great scene extracted by Charles Lamb from the fourth Act of "Thierry and Theodoret,"* which, though not produced I believe till 1621, is thought to have been written much earlier; and you will have sufficient samples of his middle style, in all its varieties, to make the comparison. In all these, besides the general structure of the language and rhythm, there are many particular verbal and rhythmical affectations which will at once catch any ear that is accustomed to Shakspere, whose style is entirely free from them; and every one of these will be found as frequent in the un-Shaksperian portions of Henry VIII. as in the above-mentioned passages, which are undoubtedly Fletcher's.

Assuming then that Henry VIII. was written partly by Shakspere, partly by Fletcher, with the assistance probably of some third hand, it becomes a curious question, upon what plan their joint labours were conducted. It was not unusual in those days, when a play was wanted in a hurry, to set two or three or even four hands at work upon it: and the occasion of the Princess Elizabeth's marriage (February 1612-13) may very likely have suggested the production of a play representing the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Bullen. Such an occasion would sufficiently account for the determination to treat the subject not tragically; the necessity for producing it immediately might lead to the employment of several hands; and thence would follow inequality of workmanship and imperfect adaptation of the several parts to each other. But this would not explain the incoherency and inconsistency of the main design. Had Shakspere been employed to make a design for a play which was to end with the happy marriage of Henry and Anne Bullen, we may be sure that he would not have occupied us through the four first acts with a tragic and absorbing interest in the decline and death of Queen Katharine, and through half the fifth with a quarrel between Cranmer and Gardiner, in which we have no interest. On the other hand, since it is by Shakspere that all the principal matters and characters are *introduced*, it is not likely

* In this scene we have 154 lines with the redundant syllable out of 232; 2 in 3; exactly the same proportion which we find in so many scenes of Henry VIII; and no where else I think through the entire range of the Shaksperian theatre.

that the general design of the piece would be laid out by another. I should rather conjecture that he had conceived the idea of a great historical drama on the subject of Henry VIII. which would have included the divorce of Katharine, the fall of Wolsey, the rise of Cranmer, the coronation of Anne Bullen, and the final separation of the English from the Romish Church, which, being the one great historical event of the reign, would naturally be chosen as the focus of poetic interest; that he had proceeded in the execution of this idea as far perhaps as the third Act, which might have included the establishment of Cranmer in the seat of highest ecclesiastical authority (the council-chamber scene in the fifth being designed as an introduction to that); when, finding that his fellows of the Globe were in distress for a new play to honour the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth with, he thought that his half-finished work might help them, and accordingly handed them his manuscript to make what they could of it; that they put it into the hands of Fletcher (already in high repute as a popular and expeditious playwright), who finding the original design not very suitable to the occasion and utterly beyond his capacity, expanded the three acts into five, by interspersing scenes of show and magnificence, and passages of description, and long poetical conversations, in which his strength lay; dropped all allusion to the great ecclesiastical revolution, which he could not manage and for which he had no materials supplied him; converted what should have been the middle into the end; and so turned out a splendid "historical masque, or shew-play," which was no doubt very popular then, as it has been ever since.

This is a bold conjecture, but it will account for all the phenomena. Read the portions which I have marked as Shakspere's by themselves, and suppose them to belong to the first half of the play, and they will not seem unworthy of him; though the touches of an inferior hand may perhaps be traced here and there, and the original connexion is probably lost beyond recovery in the interpolations. Suppose again the *design* of the play as it stands to have been left to Fletcher, and the want of moral consistency and coherency needs no further explanation. The want of a just moral feeling is Fletcher's characteristic defect, and lies at the bottom of all that is most offensive in him, from his lowest mood to his highest. That it has not in this case betrayed him into such gross inconsistencies and indelicacies as usual, may be explained by the fact that he was following the Chronicles and had little room for his own inventions. A comparison between this play and the "Two noble Kinsmen," the condition and supposed history of which is in many respects analogous,* would throw further light upon the question. But this would require too long a discussion.

27 *June*, 1850. J. S.

CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF THE FUNERAL OF AMY ROBSART.

Mr. Urban, *Oxford, June* 20.

IN compliance with the invitation contained in your Magazine for April last, p. 411, I send you a transcript of the account of the splendid funeral of the heroine of Walter Scott's Kenilworth. It has been copied from the MS. in the Ashmolean collection, with as much accuracy as possible, but the original is occasionally very obscure, and in those places it is very difficult to arrive at an absolute certainty as to the reading. I shall leave to glossarists and historical antiquaries more competent than myself, to explain the doubtful words and illustrate the bearing of this document (if it has any) upon the cause of poor Amy's death. I send it to you in conformity with your request, and in order to complete the series of documents upon this subject published in your Magazine.

* On this subject see an excellent article in the Westminster Review, vol. xlvii. p. 59; which is especially valuable for the discovery of some of Shakspere's very finest workmanship among the scenes of the underplot, which previous critics had set down as all alike worthless.

I have not thought it necessary to print common contractions. The copy will therefore be understood to be a transcript of the MS. *in extenso*, except where there was any doubt as to the actual word. Yours, &c. A. J.

"The funerall of the lady Amye Robsert, wife of the lord Robert Dudley, knight of the Garter, anno 1560.

(Ex. MS. Dugdale, T. 2, fol. 77.)

"Thenterment of the right noble lady Amey Robsert, late wyffe to the right noble the lord Robert Dudelley, knight and compaignion of the moste noble ordre of the Garter and master of the horsse to the queenes moste excellent majestie, whoo departed out of this world on Sounday, beinge Our Lady day the viij. day of September,* at a keepe of one Mr. Forster, iij. myle of Oxford, in the seconde yere of the reigne of our soveraigne lady queene Elizabeth, by the † queene of England, Fraunce, and Irelaund, defendour of the Faith, &c. Anno domini 1560.

"Fyrste, after that the said lady was thus departed out of this transsetory world, she was saffely cered and coffened, and so remayned there tyll Fryday the ‡ day of the said moneth of September, on the which day she was secreately brought to Glouster college a lytell without the towne of Oxford, the which plasse of Gloster couledge was hanged with blake cloth and garnesshed with skocheons of his armes and heres in palle§, that is to say, a great chamber where the morners did dyne, and at there chamber where the gentillwomen did dyne, and beneth the steres a great hall, all which places as afforesaid were hanged with blake cloth and garnesshed with skochions; the howsse beinge thus furnesshed ther the corsse remayned till the buryall, and till suche tyme as all things were redy for the same.

"The mannour of the garnessinge of the churche with the hersse.

"Item, it was appoynted that the said corsse should be buryed in Our Lady churche in the said towne of Oxfourd, the which churche was hanged with blake cloth and garnesshed with skochions, and in the mydell eyle, in the upper ende, ther was maid a hersse iiij. square, conteynynge in leingth x. fote, and in bredth vij. fote and a haulf, and in height x. fote on the sydes, and on the tope xiiij. fote, and from the tope came rochements to eche corner of the said square frame; in the which tope of the hersse was set ij. skochions of armes on paste paper in metall wrought with compartements of gold, and bereth ther penseles round aboute them; beneth that the said tope was kevered all over with fyne blake cloth, and in every square ther was sett iij. skochions in metall, then on the rochements ther was set penseles of sarsenet in metall with bages;‖ then on the square beneth the saide rochements went a bredth of blake velvet, on the which ther was pyned skochions in metall, on eche syde iij. and on eche end ij., and at the upper ege of the velvet ther was set penseles rounde aboute, and at the neither ege ther was fastyned a vallence of blake sarsenet wry†ten with lettres of gold and frynged with a fringe of blake sylke; ther was a flouer¶ of bords, and under that flouer ther was a vallence of bokeram with armes on the same; the iiij. postes were kovered with fyne blacke cloth, and on eche poste was fastened ij. skochions, and on the tope of every poste ther was a great skochon of armes on past paper with a compartement on the nether parte of the rayles of the saide hersse was hanged doubled with blake cloth and garnesshed with skochions. Then iiij. foote from the same hersse went a rayll of tymber, the which was covered with blake and garnesshed with skochions in lyke manner as aforsaid, and betwene the said ralle and the hersse ther was set vii. stoles, that is to say, at the hedd one and one eche syde iij. the which were covered with blake cloth, and cussions at the same to knele on; the quere was also hounge and garnesshed in lyke maner, and at the upper end of the said quere was maid a vaute of bryke where the said crosse was buryed. Thus all things redy the day of the buryall was appoynted, the which was Sonday, the ** day of September, on the which day they proced to the churche in lyke manner.

"The ordre of the procedinge to the churche with the said corsse from Gloster colledge to Our Lady Churche in Oxford.

"Furste, the ij. conducters with blake staves in there hands to led the waye.

"Then the pore men and women in gownes to the nomber of iiij^{xx}.

Then the universsities ij. and ij. together, accordinge to the degres of the colleges, and before every housse ther officers with ther staves.

"Then the quere in surpleses singenge, and after them the mynester.

"Then Rouge Crosse pursuvant in his

---

* The day of the nativity of the Virgin Mary.
† So in MS.
‡ Blank in the MS.
§ So, for *hers in pale*.
‖ Badges.
¶ Floor.
** Blank in the MS.

mornynge gowne, his hod on his hed, and his cote of armes on his bake.

"Then gentillmen havinge blake gownes with there hoods on ther shoulders.

"Then Lancaster herauld in his longe gowne, his hod on his hed.

"Then the baner of armes borne by Mr. Appelyard in his longe gowne, his hod on his hed.

"Then Clarenceulx, king of armes, in his longe gowne, and his hood on his hed, and in his cote of armes.

"Then the corpes bore by viij. talle yeomen, for that they * wey was farre and iiij. assystants to them, and on eche syde of the corsse went ij. assystants touching the corse in longe gownes, and ther hoods on ther hedds, and on eche corner a banerolle borne by a gentleman in a longe gowne, his hod on his hed.

"Then the cheiffe morner, Mrs. Norrys, daughter and heire of the lord Wylliams of Thame, her trayne borne by Mrs. Buteller the younger, she being assysted by Sir Richard Blunte, knight.

"Then Mrs. Wayneman and my lady Pollard.

"Then Mrs. Doylly and Mrs. Buteller thelder.

"Then Mrs. Blunte and Mrs. Mutlowe.

"Then iij. yeomen in blake cotes, to seperate the morners from the other gentlewomen.

"Then all other gentlewomen, haveing blake, ij and ij.

"Then all yeomen, ij. and ij. in blake cotes.

"Then the majour of Oxford and his bretheren.

"Then after them all that would, and in this ordre they proced to the churche in at the weste dore, and so to the hersse, wher the corsse was plased, and on eche syde of the hersse without the ralles stod ij. gentlemen holdinge the bannerroles, and at the fete stod he that held the great banner; then the morners were plased, the chieff at the hed, and on eche syde iij.; thus, every man plassed, the service began, firste sarteyne prayers, then the x. commandments, the quere answeringe in prykesong, then the pystel and the gospell began, and after the gospell the offering began in manner followinge:—

"Firste,

"The order of the offeringe.

"Fyrste the cheff morner came fourth havinge before her the officers of armes, her trayne beinge borne, the assystante ledyng her, and thother morners followinge her, went to the offeringe and offered and retorned agayne to the hersse.

"Then after she had maid her obeyssyaunce to the corsse she went upe agayne, havinge before her Garter, and offered for herself and retorned.

"Then offered the assystante to the cheiffe morner, and thother iiij. assystants havinge Clarenceulx before them.

"Then offered thother vj. morners, ij. after ij. having before them Lancaster herauld.

"Then offered all gentillmen, ij. and ij. havinge the Rugecrosse pursivante before them.

"Then the mayor and his brethren offered, havinge an offycer of armes before them.

"Item, the offeringe thus don the sermon began, mad by Doctor Babyngton, Doctor of Devynytie, whose antheme was *Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.*"

A RECORD OF RAMBOUILLET.†

"RAMBOUILLET EST MORT; VIVE RAMBOUILLET!" Such might fairly be the cry over the present condition of this remarkable locality. The old chateau where feudal lords lived like little kings, the gardens wherein euphuism reigned supreme, the palace in whose chambers monarchs have feasted, or at whose gates they have, when fugitives, asked for water and a crust, has fallen into the possession of private speculators, and become popular and vulgar. Rambouillet has descended to something between Hampton Court and Rosherville. Where the canons of the Sainte Chapelle were privileged to kiss the cheek of the Duchess of Burgundy, there the denizens of St. Antoine may now intrude, if they care to pay for it. Where the D'Amaurys held their feudal state, where Francis followed the chase, and Florian sung, and Penthievre earned immortality by the practice of heavenly virtues; where Louis enthroned Du Barry, and Napoleon presided over councils holding the destiny

---

* *Sic* in MS.

† Le Chateau de Rambouillet, par Leon Gozlan. Paris. 1 vol. 8vo.

of thrones in the balance of his will, there the sorriest mechanic now has right of entrance. The gayest *lorettes* of the capital smoke their *cigarettes* where Julie d'Angennes fenced with love; and the bower of queens and the refuge of an empress now rings with echoes born of light-heartedness and lighter wine. This is surely the time to say "RAMBOUILLET EST MORT; VIVE RAMBOUILLET!"

To a Norman chief and the Norman tongue, *Rabouillet*, as it used to be written, or the rabbit-warren, owes the name assumed by the palace, about thirteen leagues from Paris, and by the village, which clustered around it. The former is now a quaint and confused pile, the chief tower of which alone is older than the days of Hugues Capet. Some authors describe the range of buildings as taking the form of a horse-shoe, but the hoof would be indescribable to which a shoe so shaped could be fittingly applied. The changes and additions have been as much without end as without taste; and in its present architectural entirety it wears as motley an aspect as would Cœur de Lion in Pall Mall with a modern *paletot* over his "complete steel!"

The early masters of Rambouillet were if a powerful yet an uninteresting race. It is sufficient to record of the D'Amaurys that they held it, to the satisfaction of few people but themselves, from about 1003 to 1317. Further record these mailed proprietors require not. We will let them sleep on undisturbedly, their arms duly crossed on their breast, in the peace of a well-merited oblivion. *Requiescant!*

One relic of the baronial days, however, survived to the period of the first French revolution. In the domain of Rambouillet was the fief of Montorgueil, which was held by the prior of St. Thomas d'Epernon on the following service. The good prior was bound to present himself yearly at the gate of Rambouillet, bareheaded, with a garland on his brow, and mounted on a pie-bald horse, touching whom it was bad service if the animal had not four white feet. The prior, fully armed like a knight, save that his gloves were of a delicate texture, and white in colour, carried a flask of wine at his saddle-bow, and in one hand a cake, to the making of which had gone a bushel of flour; an equal measure of wheat was also the fee of the lord. The officers of the latter examined narrowly into the completeness of the service, and if they pronounced it imperfect, the prior of D'Epernon was mulcted of the revenues of his fief for the year ensuing. In later days, the ceremony lost much of its meaning; but down to its extinction, the wine, the cake, and the garland were never wanting; and the maidens of Rambouillet were said to be more exacting than the barons themselves, from whom many of them were descended. The festival was ever a joyous one, as became a feudal lord whose kitchen fire-place was of such dimensions that a horseman might ride into it, and skim the pot as he stood in his stirrups!

It is a singular thing that scarcely a monarch has had anything to do with Rambouillet but mischance has befallen him. Francis the First was hunting in its woods when he received intelligence of the death of Henry the Eighth, and with it a shock which the decay sprung from unclean excess could not resist. He entered the chateau as the guest of D'Angennes, in whose family the proprietary rested. The chamber is still shown wherein he died, roaring in agony, and leaving proof of its power over him in the pillow, which, in mingled rage and pain, he tore into strips with his teeth.

A king in not much better circumstances slept in the castle for a night in the year 1588. It was a night in May, and Jean d'Angennes was celebrating the marriage of his daughter, when the ceremony had well nigh been broken by a boisterous knocking at the gates. The wary Jean looked first at the clamorous visitants through the wicket, whence he discerned Henri the Third, flurried yet laughing, seated in an old carriage, around which mustered dusty horsemen, grave cavaliers, and courtiers scantily attired, some with their points untrussed, and many a knight without his boots; an illustrious company, in fact, but not ten nobles in their united purses. Jean threw open the portals to a king and his troop flying from De Guise. The latter had got possession of Paris, and

Henri and his friends escaped in order to establish the royal authority at Chartres. "Ungrateful Paris," said the monarch, as he rode through the gates, "for I loved you better than I did my wife;" which was true!

The quarrel was a curious one, and its settlement was made up of mirth and murder. De Guise seized the capital on pretence that the king, by his favour to the Huguenots, encouraged the latter to massacre the Papists. He refused to give it up but upon condition that Henri should consent to exterminate the Protestants. Henri laughingly agreed, and invited De Guise to repair to Blois to arrange the necessary preliminaries. De Guise did what no other man in France would have done, he accepted the invitation, and was butchered soon after he entered Blois. Henri galloped gaily past Rambouillet on his return to Paris to profit by his own wickedness and the folly of his "trusty and right well-beloved cousin."

Not long before this murder was committed, in 1588, the Hotel Pisani, in Paris, was made jubilant by the birth of that celebrated Catherine de Vivonnes, who was at once both learned and lovely; and who lived to found that school of lingual purists whose doings are so pleasantly caricatured in the *Precieuses Ridicules* of Molière. Catherine espoused Charles d'Angennes, the Lord of Rambouillet, who was made a Marquis for her sake. His young wife looked upon marriage rather as a closing act of life than otherwise. But then her's had been a busy youth. In her second lustre she knew as many languages as a lustrum has years. Ere a fourth had expired, her refined spirit and her active intellect were disgusted and weary with the continual sameness and the golden emptiness of the court. She cared little to render homage to a most Christian king who disregarded the precepts of Christianity; or to be sullied by homage from a king that could not be paid without insult to a virtuous woman. Young Catherine preferred in the summer eve to lie under the shadows of her father's trees, which once reared a world of leafy splendour on the spot now occupied by the ex-Palais Royal; and there she read the works coined by great minds. During the long winter evenings she lay in stately ceremony upon her bed, an unseemly custom of the period, and there, surrounded by philosophers and wits, enjoyed and encouraged the "cudgelling of brains." At her suggestion the old hotel was destroyed, and after her designs a new one built; and when, in place of the old dark panelling obscurely seen by "casements that kept out the light," she covered the walls of her reception-rooms with sky-blue velvet, and welcomed the sun to shine upon them, universal France admiringly pronounced her mad, incontinently caught the infection, and broke out into an incurable disease of fancy and good taste.

The fruit of the union above spoken of was abundant, but the very jewel in that crown of children, the goodliest arrow in the family quiver, was the renowned Julie d'Angennes, whose fame has perhaps eclipsed that of her mother. Her childhood was passed at the feet of the most eminent men in France. Around her cradle Balzac enunciated his polished periods, and Marot his tuneful rhymes, Voiture his conceits, and Vaugelas his learning. She lay in the arms of Armand Duplessis, then almost as innocent as the angel who unconsciously smiled on that future ruthless Cardinal de Richelieu; and her young ear heard the elevated measure of Corneille's "Melite." To enumerate the circle which were wont to assemble within the Hotel Rambouillet, in Paris, or to loiter in the gardens and halls of the country chateau of whose history we are the unworthy chroniclers, would require more space than we can justly accord. The circle comprised parties who hitherto were respectively exclusive; nobles met citizen wits, to the great benefit of the former; and Rambouillet afforded an asylum to the persecuted of all parties. They who resisted Henri IV. found safety within the hospitable threshold, and many who survived the bloody oppression of Richelieu sought therein for refuge, solace, and balm for their lacerated souls.

Above all, Madame de Rambouillet effected the social congregation of the sexes. Women were brought to encounter male wits, sometimes to con-

quer, always to improve them. The title to enter was, worth joined with ability; the etiquette was pedantically strict, as may be imagined by the case of Voiture, who, on one occasion, after conducting Julie through a suite of apartments, kissed her hand on parting from her, and was very near being expelled for ever from Rambouillet, as the reward of his temerity. Voiture subsequently went to Africa. On his return he was not admitted to the illustrious circle but on condition that he narrated his adventures; and to these the delighted assembly listened, all attired as gods and goddesses, and gravely addressing each other as such. Madame de Rambouillet presided over all as Diana, and the company did her abundant homage. This it is true was for the nonce; but there was a permanent travesty notwithstanding. It was the weak point of this assembly that not only was every member of it called by a feigned, generally a Greek, name, but the same rule was applied to most men and things beyond it; nay, the very oaths, for there were little expletives occasionally fired off in ecstatic moments, were all by the heathen gods. Thus, as a sample, France was Greece, Paris was Athens, and the Place Royale was only known at Rambouillet as the Place Dorique. The name of Madame de Rambouillet was Arthenice, that of Mademoiselle de Scudery was Agannippe, and Thessalonice was the purified cognomen of the Duchess de la Tremouille. But out of such childishness resulted great good, notwithstanding Molière laughed, and the Academie derided Corneille and all others of the innovating coterie. The times were coarse; things, whatever they might be, were bluntly called by their names; ears polite experienced offence, and at Rambouillet periphrasis was called upon to express what the language otherwise conveyed offensively by the medium of a single word. The idea was good, although it was abused. Of its quality some conjecture may be formed by one or two brief examples; and we may add, by the way, that the French Academy ended by adopting many of the terms which it at first refused to acknowledge; popularity has been given to much of the remainder; and thus a great portion of the vocabulary of Rambouillet has become idiomatic French. "Modeste," "friponne," and "secrete," were names given to the under garments of ladies, which we now should not be afraid to specify. The sun was the "amiable illuminator;" to "fulfil the desire which the chair had to embrace you," was simply to "sit down;" horses were "plushed coursers;" a carriage was "four cornices;" and chairmen were "baptized mules;" a bed was "the old dreamer;" a hat "the buckler against weather;" to laugh was to "lose your gravity;" dinner was the "meridional necessity;" the ear was the "organ" or "gate of hearing;" and the "throne of modesty" was the polished phrase for a fair young cheek. There is nothing very edifying in all this, it is true, but the fashion set people thinking, and good ensued. Old indelicacies disappeared, and the general spoken language was refined. If any greater mental purity ensued from the change we can scarcely give the credit of it to the party at Rambouillet, for, with all their proclaimed refinement, their nicety was of the kind described in the well-known maxim of the Dean of St. Patrick.

One of the most remarkable men in the circle at Rambouillet was the Marquis de Salles; he was second son of the Duc de Montausier, and subsequently inherited the title. At the period of his father's death his mother found herself with little dower but her title. She exerted herself, however, courageously, instructed her children herself, brought them up in strict Huguenot principles, and afterwards sent them to the Calvinistic College at Sedan, where the young students were famous for the arguments which they maintained against all comers—and they were many—who sought to convert them to Popery. At an early age he assumed the profession of arms, the only vocation for a young and penniless noble, and he shed his blood liberally for a king who had no thanks to offer to a Protestant; his wit, refinement, and gallant bearing, made him a welcome guest at Rambouillet, where his famous attachment to Julie, who was three years his senior, gave matter for conversation to the whole of France. Courageous himself, he loved courage in others; and his love for Julie d'Angennes was fired by the

rare bravery exhibited by her in tending a dying brother, the infectious nature of whose disease had made even his hired nurses desert him. In the season of mourning the whole court, led by royalty, went and did homage to this pearl of sisters; but no words of admiration fell so sweetly on her ear as those whispered to her by the young Montausier. One evidence of his gallantry is yet extant: it is in that renowned volume called the "Guirlande de Julie," of which he was the projector, and in the accomplishment of which artists and poets lent their willing aid. It is a superb vellum tome; the frontispiece is the garland or wreath from which the volume takes its name. Each subsequent page presents one single flower from this wreath (there are eighteen of them), with verses in honour of Julia, composed by a dozen and a half of very insipid poets. This volume was some years ago sold to Madame d'Uzes, a descendant of the family, when its cost amounted to nearly one thousand francs per page.

As everything was singular at Rambouillet, so of course was the wooing of Julie and Montausier. It was "very long a-doing," and we doubt if in the years of restrained ardour, of fabulous constancy, of reserve, and sad yet pleasing anguish, the lover ever dared to kiss the hand of his mistress, or even to speak of marriage but by a diplomatic paraphrase. The goddesses of Rambouillet entertained an eloquent horror of the gross indelicacy of such unions, for which Molière has whipped them with a light but cutting scourge. The lover, moreover, was a Huguenot. What was he to do? He rushed to the field, was the hero of two brilliant campaigns, and then wooed her as Marechal de camp, and Governor of Alsatia. The nymph was coy; the swain again buckled on his armour, and in the melée at Dettingen was captured by the foe. After a ten months' detention he was ransomed by his mother for ten thousand crowns. He re-entered Rambouillet Lieutenant-General of the armies of France, and asked for the recompense of his fourteen years of constancy and patience. Julie was shocked when she reflected on the brief time they had been acquainted. At length the marquess made profession of Romanism, and thus purchased the double aid of the church and the throne. The king, the queen, Cardinal Mazarine, and a host of less influential mediators, besought her to relent, and the shy beauty at length reluctantly surrendered. The marriage took place in 1645, and Julie then was within sight of forty years of age. The young wits, you may be sure, had much to say thereon; the older *beaux esprits* looked admiringly, but a world of whispered wickedness went on among them nevertheless.

Montausier, for he now was duke, became the reigning sovereign over the literary circle at Rambouillet during the declining years of Julie's mother, who died in 1665, after a long retirement, and almost forgotten by the sons of those whom she once delighted to honour. The most delicate and most difficult public employment held by the duke was that of governor to the dauphin. This office he filled with singular ability. He selected Bossuet and Huet to instruct the young prince in the theoretical wisdom of books, but the practical teaching was imparted by himself; and many a morning saw the governor and his pupil issue from the gilded gates of Versailles to take a course of popular study among the cottages and peasantry of the environs. His heart was shattered by the death of Julie in 1671, at the age of sixty-four; he survived her nineteen years; they were passed in sorrow, but also in continually active usefulness; and when at length, in 1690, the grave of his beloved wife opened to receive him, Flechier pronounced a fitting funeral oration over both.

The daughter and only surviving child of this distinguished pair gave with her hand the lordship of Rambouillet to the duc D'Uzes. The D'Angennes had held it for three centuries. It was now, in 1706, destined to become royal, Louis XIV. having purchased it for the Count of Toulouse, the legitimized son of himself and Madame de Montespan. The count was Grand Admiral of France at the age of five years. In 1704 he had just completed his 25th year. M. Gozlan tells us that the count defeated the combined English and Dutch squadrons before Malaga, dismasting the English, sinking the Dutch admiral, and slaying three thousand men,

without the slightest injury to his own fleet! *Credant Judæus Gozlanque; we* know better. The fleets were those under Rooke and Shovel, and they had just immortalized themselves by the capture of Gibraltar. The count fought bravely doubtless, but not with the results mentioned by the author. The adversaries were engaged for a whole day, when the van of the French gave way. For two entire succeeding days the English vainly endeavoured to bring the count again into close action; but the latter made all sail, and finally escaped us. Not a ship was taken or destroyed by either party, but the French, our superiors in force, were so roughly handled that they did not risk another engagement by sea during the remainder of the war. Besides, if the count had been so successful as his chronicler declares him to have been, why did Pontchartrain, the minister of marine, recall him, settle him down at Rambouillet, and leave him there for the remainder of his life to shoot rabbits and raise cabbages?

The son of Louis XIV. was, long before his death, created Duc de Penthievre, but he was not the renowned duke of that name. The better fame points to his son and successor, who was also Grand Admiral of France ere he knew salt water from fresh, and who studied naval tactics as Uncle Toby and the corporal fought their old battles, namely, with toy batteries, and in the duke's case with little vessels and small sailors, all afloat on a miniature fish-pond made to represent, for the nonce, the mighty and boundless deep. This grand admiral never ventured on the ocean, but he bore himself chivalrously on the bloody field of Dettingen, when the argument of a second butchery was again held there, and he won imperishable laurels by his valour at Fontenoy, where from morn to eve victory sat upon our English helms, and yet abandoned us at last. For such scenes and their glories, however, Penthievre cared little, and he hastened, ere the French *Te Deum* was raised above the last named field, to his happy hearth at home. Rambouillet was then the abiding place of all the virtues. There the duke read aloud the inspired page while his wife sat at his side making garments for the poor, and Florian, his secretary and friend, meditated those graceful rhymes, or harmonious prose, in which human nature is in pretty masquerade, walking about like Watteau's figures, in visors, brocades, high heels, and farthingales. When the duchess died in child-birth of her sixth child, her husband withdrew to La Trappe, where for weeks he prayed and slept upon the bare stones. He was tried sorely, and did not despise the heavenly chastening. Five times did the inevitable angel descend into the circle formed by his six children, and each time departed with one of his little ones. Among the early called was his young son, just married to that Princess de Lamballe whom the children of liberty hacked to pieces in the streets of Paris. The daughter who survived him gave her hand to the Duc de Chartres, and her son, after many vicissitudes, now keeps his diminished state, an exiled king, at princely Claremont.

The only sport carried on by the duke and Florian in the domain and vicinity of Rambouillet was in quest of the worthy indigent, and great was the rejoicing when the day was good and the sport plentiful. Louis XV. coveted possession of the place for other purposes, but the duke would not surrender his father's house; all that the king could obtain was permission to build a hunting-seat in the forest, dedicated to St. Hubert. Therein were wont to assemble a company at whose doings the good saint would have blushed could he have witnessed them. One night a gay and glittering array of king and courtiers, *chacun avec sa chacune*, repaired to the pavilion of St. Hubert. When supper-time arrived, they discovered that the provisions for the banquet had been left behind at Versailles. "Let us go to Penthievre!" was the cry of the ladies and their lords, but the king looked grave at the proposition. Hunger and the universal opposition, however, overcame him; forth the famished revellers issued, and played a reveillée on the gates of Rambouillet loud enough to have startled the seven sleepers. "Penthievre is in bed," said one. "He is conning his breviary," said another. "Gentlemen, he *is* perhaps at prayers," said the king, who,

like an Athenian, could applaud the virtue which he failed to practise, "let us withdraw!" "If I do," said the Du Barry, "I shall die of hunger; knock again." To the storm which again beset the gates the latter yielded, and, as they swung open, they disclosed the duke, who, girt in a white apron and with a ladle in his hand, received his visitors with the announcement that he was engaged in helping to make soup for his poor! But the monarch and his followers declared that the poor could not be in such danger of starvation as they were, and they seized the welcome provision, devoured it with the appetite of those for whom it was intended, and paid their grave host in the false coin of pointless jokes. The host was worth a wilderness of such kings as he who sat at the board uninvited. His greatness may be recognised in his reply to a poor woman who humbly kissed his hand and asked a favour as he was passing in a religious procession. "In order of religion, before God," said he, "I am your brother; in all other cases, for ever your friend."

It was a sad day to him when Louis XVI. in 1785, compelled him to accept sixteen millions of francs, and part with Rambouillet. He retired to Eu, and took with him the dead whom when living he had most dearly loved. There were nine of that silent company, and as the duke passed with them on his sad and solemn way, the clouds wept over them, and the people crowded the long line of road paying their homage in honest tears.

A few short years, and then ensued that fatal "10th of August" which gave Louis to the scaffold and a republic to France, and which dragged from the dairy at Rambouillet the queen and princesses, whose pastime it was to milk the cows in fancy dresses. The duke refused to emigrate, having faith in the affection of the people. Among that people were men who not only murdered his daughter-in-law, but who are said, in their cannibal frenzy, to have torn out her heart and devoured it. Penthievre bowed his grey head in anguish. This and similar excesses slew him. He died of the Revolution as surely as though the guillotine had visited him. In his last hours, the people flocked beneath his windows, and at their solicitation the dying prince blessed and pardoned them as he was held up to the sight of those who gazed on him from below. They showed their gratitude by afterwards tearing his body from the grave, and with it those nine buried dear ones, father, mother, brother, wife, and five of the six whom that wife had borne to him, and then cast the whole into a deep ditch, over which filial piety has since raised an expiatory chapel.

During the Republic, Rambouillet escaped notice, and the merino sheep which Louis XVI. introduced there, with much difficulty, lived tranquilly, and bequeathed, in their multiplied successors, no inconsiderable benefit to France. The peace of the locality was once more disturbed, when, on the 27th March 1814, the empress Maria-Louisa, with the King of Rome in her arms, sought shelter there, while she awaited the issue of the bloody struggle which her own father was maintaining against her husband. The empress passed three days at Rambouillet solacing her majestic anguish—by angling for carp! She was then carried to Blois, there to proclaim the visionary accession of her son to a throne that had ceased to exist. From Blois, in less than a week, she returned to Rambouillet escorted by her countrymen, the destroyers of her son's inheritance; and when the emperor of Austria sat that night before the wood fire with the ex-king of Rome upon his knee, the archduchess Maria Louisa talked about his teeth, and ten thousand Austrian soldiers kept watch around the walls of the astonished palace.

Nor was this the last dynasty that passed, on its overthrow, through the funereal arch of Rambouillet. On the last of the "three glorious days" of July, a poor, pale, palsied fugitive, rushed into the chateau, obtained, not easily, a glass of water and a crust, and forthworth hurried on, to meet captivity at last. This was the prince de Polignac. Two hours after he had left came the old monarch, Charles X. covered with dust, dropping tears like rain, bewildered with past memories and present realities, and loudly begging food for the two "children of France," the offspring of his favourite

son the Duc de Berri. In his own palace a king of France was reduced to give up his service of plate before the village would sell him bread. Thus refreshed, he had strength to abdicate in favour of his son the Duc d'Angoulême, who at once assigned his right to his nephew, the Duc de Bordeaux; and this done, the whole party passed by easy stages into an inglorious exile.

Louis Philippe would fain have retained Rambouillet, but the government took it for the nation, and ignobly let it to a phlegmatic German, who had an ambition to sleep in the bed of kings, and could afford to pay for the gratification of his fancy. The German's lease has expired, and the second republic has found new tenants in a company of speculators whose master of the ceremonies rules despotic from fair Julie's throne. For past glories the new monarch cares little; *his* anxieties are for the present and the future; and he it is who is most concerned in crying "RAMBOUILLET EST MORT! VIVE RAMBOUILLET!"

MICHAEL DRAYTON AND THOMAS LODGE.

MR. URBAN,

YOU must allow me briefly to supply a deficiency in my last article upon Michael Drayton's unknown poem "Endimion and Phœbe:" that deficiency has been pointed out to me by several friends; but it would not have occurred had I not been afraid of making my previous communication too long. It relates to the manner in which Thomas Lodge, in 1595, notices Drayton's production of (as I suppose) 1594; and I shall take this opportunity also of saying a few words about Lodge, and his very interesting collection of satires, epistles, and pastorals, published in 1595 under the quaint title of "A Fig for Momus."

Lodge's epistle "To Master Michael Drayton" is the fifth in the volume, and opens thus:—

> Michael, as much good hap vnto thy state,
> As orators haue figures to dilate;
> As many crownes as alchymists haue shifts;
> Briefly, so many goods as thou hast guifts.

The writer then proceeds to notice the envy that had attended the publication of some of Drayton's productions, and so immediately adverts to a passage in "Endimion and Phœbe," that we may not unnaturally suppose that the unfavourable reception of it by certain parties, and their "railing and detraction," subsequently led to the suppression of it by Drayton. Lodge says,

> I haue perus'd thy learned nines and threes,
> And scan'd them in their natures and degrees,
> And to thy choice Apologie applie
> This sodaine tribute of my memorie;"

and then he goes on to supply some of Drayton's omissions, where in "Endimion and Phœbe," near the end of his poem, he thus speaks;

> For none but these were suffered to aproch,
> Or once come neere to this celestiall coach,
> But these two of the numbers, nine and three,
> Which, being od, include all vnity.—Sign. F. 3.

The seventeen following lines, in which the author dwells upon the virtues and "particularities" of the numbers nine and three, are quoted in "England's Parnassus," 1600 (p. 2), and, having "M. Drayton" at the end of them, first led me to discover that he was the author of "Endimion and Phœbe." We may be confident that Lodge's Epistle to Drayton was written in 1595, after the appearance in print of "Endimion and Phœbe." Nevertheless it is quite evident, that some portion of Lodge's volume was

written as early as 1591 or 1592, when Lord Burghley had retired from court, burdened by age and domestic calamity, and was leading the life of a hermit in an obscure cottage attached to his great and splendid mansion at Theobalds (see Hist. Engl. Dram. Poetry and the Stage, i. 283). Lodge's second Eclogue is a dialogue between Philides and Eglon, which opens as follows, and shows at once that by Eglon the poet intended Lord Burghley, who in 1591 had been about half a century in office: Philides asks,

> What wrong or discontent, old Eglon, hath witheld
> Thine honorable age from gouerning the state?
> Why liuest thou thus apart whose wisdome wont to shield
> Our kingdome from the stormes of foes and home-bred hate?

This view of the pastoral, which nobody has hitherto taken, gives it peculiar interest and importance, since it connects it with a curious point of history and biography. Eglon replies,

> Ah, Philides! the taste of trouble I haue felt,
> Mine actions misconceau'd, my zeale esteem'd impure,
> My policie deceite (where faithfully I delt),—
> These wrongs (all undeseru'd) have made me liue obscure.

The "taste of trouble he had felt" was the loss by Lord Burghley of his wife and daughter. Philides remonstrates darkly against some disrespect with which the age of the lord treasurer had been treated, and Eglon subsequently adds,

> Not these alone procure me leaue mine honored place,
> But this—because 'tis time with state no more to deale;
> The houre prefixt is come, the reuolution fixt,
> Wherein I will and must giue over gouernement.

In spite of this "reuolution fixt," we know that Lord Burghley was soon afterwards prevailed upon by the queen and her courtiers to return to his public employments, and that George Peele, the poet, was engaged to write a sort of pastoral contributing to the event. I do not find in Lodge's "Fig for Momus" any allusion to Peele; but it is full of notices of other poets, some of whom are introduced by name, others by appellations that can be distinctly applied to them, and some by names which are not easily unriddled. Among the last are Ringde, Damian, and Wagrin: the second consist of Colin, the poetical name of Spenser (to whom the first eclogue is inscribed), Rowland, which Drayton had assumed (who is addressed in the third eclogue), and Golde, which is only an inversion of the name of Lodge himself, as I explained in my last communication. Lodge also addresses Drayton in a separate epistle by name, as well as Daniel and W. Bolton, whom we may suppose related to the Edmund Bolton who, under his initials, wrote a sonnet to the Countess of Bedford in 1596, prefixed to Drayton's "Mortimeriados."

My quotations from Lodge's "Fig for Momus" are made from the original edition of 1595; but it may be necessary to remark that, although some copies of this valuable work vary in literal particulars, it was not reprinted until it came from the Auchinleck press in 1817, disfigured by many errors and corruptions. In the third eclogue between Wagrin and Golde, addressed to Drayton under the name of Rowland, a whole line is left out near the end, which it may be well here to supply (and I give it in italic type), in order that those who have impressions of the Auchinleck edition may insert it if they think proper. Wagrin speaks, in answer to Golde, who declares his determination, from the want of encouragement, to abandon poetry:—

> A better minde God send thee, or more meanes.
> Oh! would'st thou but conuerse with Charles the kind,
> Or follow harucst where thy Donroy gleanes,
> These thoughts would cease; with them thy muse should find

A sweet converse: then, this conceit, which weanes
Thy pen from writing, should be soone resign'd.*

Besides the omission of the fifth line, an error of the press, by printing *thee* for "them," makes nonsense of the fourth. In the preceding eclogue (II.) two lines that are assigned to Philides belong to Eglon, and on the whole I hardly know of a reprint of any old book that is less trustworthy: the short address "To the Gentlemen Readers whatsoever" contains nineteen variations from the original text. I am unwilling to trouble you with them now, especially as I wish to confine my letter to a narrow compass, but if any of your readers should hereafter desire to see a list of the more glaring mistakes, I will furnish it through your pages. J. Payne Collier.

PAUL LOUIS COURIER.

THE time is almost gone by when an author, however great his genius or energy, can become, simply as an author, a political power. The admirable articles which appear in so many of our periodical publications have rendered it nearly impossible for an individual by the mere force of talent, or of eloquence, of satirical sharpness, or of fulminating denunciation, to acquire a celebrity or an influence much above others as a political writer. After having glanced at our weekly and daily newspapers, our magazines and reviews, we have little either of leisure or taste for the separate and special utterances of any single man on the most momentous subject, whatever be their force or literary excellence. Pamphlets continue to be published, for there is no lack of persons persuaded that what they have to say on some passing topic is the word chiefly needed to be said; but few souls are now innocent enough to confess to the reading of a pamphlet. Mr. Thomas Carlyle's recent publications may seem to be an exception. What he has given to the world as a pamphleteer has been extensively read. But the interest here has been principally literary, the attraction being in Mr. Carlyle's unequalled pictorial ability. The last writer in England who was a real living popular power as a political writer was Cobbett. But for several years before he died his empire over the hearts of the working classes was declining; and such an empire could now be neither created nor maintained. The very qualities which made Cobbett so famous, which made him alike the terror of governments and the favourite of the people, would either at present produce no attention or would excite disgust. Besides, the sympathies of Englishmen are less exclusively engaged by politics than in past generations. For good or for evil, our thoughts go in a thousand various directions, and are too busy about all things for our feelings to be concentrated on any one. Amongst us politics have ceased to be a passion. They have descended into the number of novelties and curiosities which furnish food for conversation. The political writer, then, however eminent or able, can, from this circumstance, no longer be that fiery, tempestuous, conquering power that he was in the days of Junius. In an age also which, however unheroic in its habits and tendencies, yet yearns for something heroic in action, the gift of potent speech, whether manifested by tongue or pen, is beginning to be regarded with exceeding suspicion. He who speaks and he who writes with the most earnestness and genius is merely viewed as a more skilful charlatan than his brethren, till mighty deeds inspire faith in mighty words, and dispose men to find in both divine revealings.

---

* Who "Charles the kind" might be does not at present occur to me; but Donroy, I apprehend, was Roydon, the poet and the friend of Spenser, who at this period was probably in flourishing circumstances, but who afterwards became so poor, that in 1622 Edward Alleyn, the actor, relieved his wants by the gift of sixpence. See "Memoirs of Alleyn," printed for the Shakespeare Society in 1841.

From what precedes we may conclude that the illustrious man of whom we are about to give some account would, if he had lived in these times, have put forth his faculties on objects and in shapes altogether different from those on and in which he actually expended them. We cannot suppose that so bold and reckless a spirit as Paul Louis Courier would, at whatever period or in whatever circumstances his lot had been cast, have refrained from fixing the vigorous impress of his mental pith on the course of public affairs. But in these days we may be sure that he would not have chosen books as the instruments for effecting his purpose. His keen eye would at once have discerned the necessity for something more concentrated, consecutive, and crushing than the cleverest pamphlets that ever were written. And if he could not himself have risen to the height of a comprehensive and organic statesmanship, he would have done his best to make such statesmanship possible for other and more commanding minds in his debased and distracted country.

Paul Louis Courier was born at Paris in 1773. His father, a man of wealth, of much talent and of considerable literary acquirements, retired to Touraine while his son was still a child. In the scenery of that beautiful region he found teachings which probably thwarted his father's plans regarding him. It was his father's wish that he should devote his chief attention to the exact sciences. But, though he acquired a knowledge of these with sufficient facility, yet his tastes lay altogether in a different direction. Two of his most absorbing pursuits through life were love for classical antiquities and for Greek literature. And his enthusiasm for both displayed itself at a very early period. In accordance with the will of his father, rather than from any liking of his own, he adopted the military profession and entered on its preparatory studies. He was in the school of artillery at Châlons when the Prussian invasion occurred. That, by the energy and promptitude of Dumouriez, was repelled. Courier and his comrades guarded the gates at Châlons for a part of the time that the invasion lasted. He was not, however, a very industrious student at Châlons, neither was he much inclined to submit to the discipline of the school. He was in the habit of forgetting that the doors of the school closed at a certain hour every evening, and was often obliged to enter by climbing over the wall.

In 1793 Courier, having been appointed an officer of artillery, joined the army of the Rhine. He had none of the ardour of his profession. He was already disenchanted when he entered on it; but being brave and resolute he went through the duties assigned him with sufficient distinction. He was always glad however to turn from the noise of drums and the clang of arms to his friends the Greeks, and especially to Plutarch. From Thionville, where he was in garrison, he wrote frequently to his mother. A few of his letters to her at this period are printed in the collected edition of his works, and have much biographical interest. In one he gives an amusing picture of his rage and humiliation at not being able to dance when invited to the wedding of one of the serjeants under him. In the spring of 1794, quitting Thionville he was engaged on more active service, and first saw war in the open field. To bivouac beside the cannon did not trouble him much, but to behold the havoc which the cannon made, and to wade in blood to the shedding of more, inspired him with a horror and disgust which probably were not common at a time of such great revolutionary excitement. He consoled himself by visiting whenever he could the ruined abbeys and the old castles on the banks of the Rhine. At the end of June 1795 he was employed in the army encamped before Mayence, and had just been named captain when he received the unexpected news of his father's death. This event produced so deep an impression on him that, thinking only of his mother's grief, and without obtaining leave, he immediately set out to comfort his bereaved parent, who was living near Luines. So palpable a violation of military discipline caused grave offence, and was only pardoned by the energetic interference of Courier's friends. In September he was sent to the south of France, and at Toulouse, where he spent the years 1796 and 1797, his military duties, so monotonous and so mechanical, must

have been felt as a sort of disgrace, when all the world was admiring the glorious campaigns in Italy. At Toulouse, however, if he found no glory he found abundance of gaiety. He mingled in the fashionable amusements of the place, and, in order to be deficient in nothing becoming a man of pleasure, he learned to dance. He had so much good-humoured wit that he was exceedingly popular in society. He met also at Toulouse with an opportunity of continuing his classical studies. He became acquainted with a bookseller, M. Chlewaski, a Pole of profound erudition, and who had many tastes in common with Courier. They grew into intimate friends, and it was the custom of Courier after spending the day with Chlewaski, in learned conference and research, to repair in the evening to balls or to the theatre.

Courier left Toulouse in December, 1797, and, after a visit to his mother, and a residence in Paris, he was sent in the spring of 1798 to join the army in Britany. Shortly afterwards he received orders to take the command of a company of artillery in Italy. This country, which he had long desired to see, he reached toward the end of the year. But his disappointment and sorrow were extreme as soon as he had passed the Alps. Italy was still beautiful; beautiful in its natural grandeur and picturesque aspect; beautiful in its monuments; beautiful in its memories. But the reckless oppression and the barbarous rapacity of the French, and the moral degradation and physical wretchedness of the Italians, combined to offer a spectacle which filled Courier with grief and indignation. Passing Milan, and traversing the Peninsula rapidly, he reached Rome. There, though engaged in very active service, he yet found time for his antiquarian and classical pursuits, for the indulgence of which Rome and its vicinity offered a field so various and so interesting; and, indeed, his adventures as a scholar often exposed him to more danger than his occupation as a soldier. The Italians, especially the peasants, considered that they could not perform any holier duty than assassinating the French. This was done most easily when any Frenchman, either by accident or to gratify curiosity, was separated from his companions; but, at the risk of assassination, Courier boldly went unattended wherever there was an inscription to decipher or a ruin to examine; and if he escaped, as by a miracle, to-day, he went without hesitation to face the same perils on the morrow. Courier had arrived at Rome soon after the retreat of the Neapolitan army. The fortress of Civita Vecchia had been incited by the presence of the Neapolitans at Rome to raise the papal standard. But when they were gone it refused to surrender to the French. It was resolved therefore to employ force. To this expedition, in February 1799, Courier was associated, having a charge of cannon. As soon as he arrived he was sent with an officer of dragoons and a trumpeter to make a final summons to the inhabitants. When they were approaching the gate on horseback, he discovered that a roll of louis d'or had been lost through a hole in his pocket. He dismounted to seek for it, and after perceiving that his search was in vain, was just about to get on horseback when he heard a discharge of musketry and saw the trumpeter riding to him alone. The officer had been killed. Thus to the loss of his money Courier probably owed his life. Civita Vecchia soon after surrendered. On his return to Rome Courier resided with an old nobleman called Chiaramonte, who conceived for him a warm attachment. Macdonald having completed the conquest of Naples returned to the north of Italy. On his march thither he left at Rome six thousand troops under General Garnier. The division of the French army to which Courier was attached maintained its position for four months against the combined efforts of the insurgents, the Neapolitans, and the Austrians. It was at last compelled to capitulate on condition that the troops should be conveyed to France. On the 27th September the French retired from Rome. Courier, who had spent many a delightful day in the library of the Vatican, wished to pay it a farewell visit. He did not leave it till the night, and then he found that the troops were all gone, and that he was the only Frenchman remaining in the city. He was recognised by the light of a lamp which was burning be-

fore a Madonna. A cry of fury immediately burst forth, and some one fired at him. The ball missed him, and striking against a wall rebounded and killed a woman. Her shrieks as she fell, and the tumult thereby caused, enabled him to escape to the house of his friend Chiaramonte. Next day Chiaramonte conveyed him in his coach to the castle of Saint Angelo, to which the French troops had retreated. On the 6th October Courier embarked with them at Civita Vecchia. Under the conduct of the English Commodore Trowbridge they reached Marseilles on the 27th of the same month.

On his way from Marseilles to Paris Courier was stripped by robbers of money, papers, and all his effects; and on reaching Paris he was attacked by a spitting of blood, which confined him to his room for four months. His medical attendant was M. Bosquillon, who suited him admirably, being like himself an enthusiastic Greek scholar. From this malady Courier frequently suffered till the end of his life. A renewed attack of it in 1801 compelled him to ask leave of absence from his military duties. He embraced this opportunity of visiting his mother at her residence in the country. While there his mother, to whom he was tenderly attached, died. On his return to Paris he sought with avidity an acquaintance with learned men, and refrained, as he had done up to this period, from all active share in political matters. He occupied himself also with translations from the ancients, or imitations of them, or articles on them. All these were distinguished by his magnificent individuality of style, though few of his papers were published at that time; and, as he was thoroughly destitute of ambition, it is probable that his genius as a writer would never have been known to any but his learned friends, if the insane bigotries of the Restoration had not called him into the field as the prince of pamphleteers.

A considerable part of the year 1802 was passed by Courier at Strasbourg, whither he was ordered on duty by the minister of war.

In July 1803 he was sent to join his company at Douai. But with his usual restlessness he soon grew tired of Douai, and after two months we again find him in Paris.

Towards the end of the same year he was appointed through the influence of Generals Duroc and Marmont to a higher rank in the artillery. This appointment brought with it the pleasing necessity of going to Italy. He had scarcely arrived in that ever attractive country, when an incident occurred which called forth his peculiar talent. An order came to take the opinion of the army on the new form of government in France. The question was to be put to the different corps, which they preferred—an emperor or the republic. Courier, in a letter dated May, 1804, gives a very entertaining history of the manner in which this farce was transacted in the division of the army to which he belonged. In this letter he says of Bonaparte:—"Poor man, he aspires in order to descend; he likes a title better than a name; his ideas are below his fortune. How different Cæsar! he took no worn-out titles, but he made his name itself a title superior to that of kings."

Courier's career during the next few years was various and full of adventure. His letters give copious and interesting details regarding it. They are written in an incomparable style, and, besides the personal incidents which they contain, have much historical value, and show us what Italy was at that time, what the character and objects of the war carried on there, what French soldiers and French generals were, far better than more elaborate documents. At this period Courier went through a great deal of active service, and he would no doubt have obtained rapid promotion if he had been more inclined to give perfect heed to the soldier's great law—obedience. He was deficient also in that, without which success in any path is almost impossible,—pertinacity of purpose. Among other literary labours, he snatched leisure from the turmoil of the war in Italy to make translations of Xenophon's two treatises on horsemanship and on the command of cavalry, which were published at Paris in 1809, with learned notes.

In the spring of 1809 Courier left Italy, apparently resolved to bid adieu for ever to the profession of a soldier. But when he reached Paris, in April,

he was seized with a sudden desire to make a campaign in an army which Napoleon himself commanded. He therefore solicited and obtained permission to join the troops in Germany. He arrived at head-quarters on the 15th June. The terrible slaughters at Lobau and Wagram, in the early part of July, effectually sickened Courier with war. He gives a striking picture of his own sufferings from hunger, from fatigue, from fever while engaged on the batteries constructed to protect the passage of the Danube by the French. He fell from exhaustion at the foot of a tree, and, fainting, was conveyed in this state to Vienna by some friendly soldiers. As soon as he was well enough to travel he left Vienna for Strasbourg, where we find him on the 15th July. His military life was now at an end.

After spending some months in Switzerland, Courier again departed for his beloved Italy. While at Lucerne he made a translation of the life of Pericles, by Plutarch. He reached Milan in the beginning of October. In the following month he arrived at Florence, where he had seen in the preceding year, in the library of San Lorenzo, a manuscript of the "Pastoralia" of Longus. On the present occasion he examined it with more care than he had then time to do. Discovering that it contained a passage which had been wanting in all the preceding editions of the romance, he immediately set himself to copy that passage. He had just finished when by accident he spilt some ink on that part of the manuscript which he had been copying. He made the heartiest apologies, but this did not satisfy the librarians, who denounced Courier, with fury, as if he had been guilty of the greatest crime. The affair, trifling enough in itself, made prodigious noise at the moment, and must have amused Courier as much as in some respects it annoyed him. It is now no further interesting than as having called forth what has been considered one of Courier's masterpieces, the "Lettre à M. Renouard." Courier published for the first time a complete edition of the Greek text of the "Pastoralia," and also an improved translation of the work, with copious notes. Many of his letters to his friends this year relate to Longus. For the sake of retirement and undisturbed study he spent the summer at Tivoli. During the remainder of his stay in Italy he seems to have resided chiefly at Rome, or in its neighbourhood, making, however, in May 1811, and in February 1812, two journeys to Naples. One of his companions in the latter of these journeys was the Countess of Albany, who had been the wife of the young Pretender, and is so well known to all who have read the memoirs of Alfieri. At Naples he had with the countess and the painter Fabre a conversation on the merit of artists compared to that of princes and warriors, a conversation of which Courier has given us a very piquant report.

In the summer of 1812 Courier left Italy and arrived at Paris. In October, on his way to Tours, he was arrested by the gendarmes for travelling without a passport. He obtained permission to write to his friends in Paris, and through their interference was released after an imprisonment of four days.

The next few years of Courier's life contain nothing interesting except his marriage, which took place on the 12th May, 1814. His wife was the eldest daughter of an old friend, M. Clavier. From the autumn of 1812 till this event Courier had chiefly lived at Saint Prix, in the valley of Montmorency. The new circumstances in which Courier was placed by his marriage prevented him from feeling so keenly as he otherwise might have done the disastrous events which befel his country in 1814 and 1815. There is no doubt, however, that they weighed heavily on his heart. He was not a partisan of Bonaparte, but to see that land which only a few years before had seemed the invincible empress of the world trodden by the exulting foot of the foreigner; to be pushed rudely and contemptuously aside by the returning tide of hungry emigrants, who brought nothing with them but their rapacity, bigotry, and vengeance, was enough to rouse indignation and sorrow in a soul far less impressionable than Courier's. But his time for speaking out the wrath and grief which were felt in millions of hearts besides his own was not yet come.

What the Bourbons might have done on their return to France after the battle of Waterloo, it is not now worth while inquiring. The thing above all wanted was, that they should use temperately a triumph which they had not owed to their own prowess. Instead of this they dreamed foolish dreams of absolutism, and gave themselves up into the hands of the priests. In doing so they cannot perhaps be accused of anything worse than incompetency. To apply to such persons the names of tyrant and oppressor is the excess of absurdity. They were not so much guilty in what they did or attempted to do as in what they permitted. They were afraid to offend those who seemed to have a claim on their gratitude. And it was less the substantial grievances of which they were the ostensible authors, than the petty persecutions which they countenanced in their underlings, which made them hated. It was to picture and to denounce some of those persecutions that Courier, in December, 1816, published his first political pamphlet under the title of "Petition aux Deux Chambres." The events detailed in this petition occurred in that part of Touraine where Courier's property lay. The pamphlet produced an immense sensation, and first made Courier aware of his power as a writer. In 1819 and 1820 appeared a series of political letters, dated from Véretz, where Courier then resided, and addressed to the editor of the "Censeur;" and about the same time an epistle as full of bitterness as of talent to "Messieurs de l'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres." On the death of his father-in-law M. Clavier, who had been a member of the Academy, Courier had been induced by his friends, much against his inclination, to become a candidate for the vacant place, and was unanimously rejected. He was blamed and with justice for depreciating in this epistle a body of which he had desired to form one. His next political pamphlet, entitled "Simple Discours de Paul Louis Courier," was an attack on a proposal of the Minister of the Interior to purchase for the Duc de Bordeaux the estate and chateau of Chambord by national subscription. Courier was condemned for his free utterances on this occasion to two months' imprisonment and a fine of three hundred francs. The day before the term of his imprisonment expired he was taken before the tribunal for a new pamphlet, the "Petition pour des Villageois qu' on empêche de danser." He received no harder punishment this time than a simple reprimand. One of his best writings is his "Procès de Paul Louis Courier," and which gives an account of his trial. In 1822 appeared his "Réponse aux Anonymes;" in 1823, the "Gazette du Village," the "Livret de Paul Louis," the "Piéce Diplomatique;" and in 1824, the last, most famous, and most finished of his political productions, the "Pamphlet des Pamphlets." It would greatly transcend our limits to state in detail the objects of these and of various other smaller political works of Courier. They display talents of the highest order, and of an altogether original kind. Besides their artistic merits, they cannot be lost sight of in any history of the Restoration. For Courier was no rapid or vulgar declaimer, but a great comic painter whom circumstances exalted into a tribune of the people. And we find in his pamphlets a living and faithful delineation of what France was in itself and in its relation to governments and ideas, far better than in such wretched specimens of book-making as the Memoirs of Chateaubriand.

Paul Louis Courier was shot on the 10th April, 1825, a few steps from his house in the country: he died immediately. Suspicion attached to the government, to his wife, to some private enemy; but we have no light to guide us in pronouncing on whom the guilt lies. Madame Courier married again; and the writer of this article, some dozen years or more ago, often saw her at Geneva, leaning on the arm of a husband much younger than herself.

The collected works of Courier, literary and political, were published in 1829, in four volumes, under the editorial care of Armand Carrel. An admirable biography by Carrel was prefixed. Carrel was himself the last truly great political writer the French have had. It was fitting that entering into Courier's labours he should be the historian of Courier's career. The notice we have given of Courier has been derived mainly from the materials

furnished by Carrel. Like Courier, Carrel died a violent death, and like him, in the midst of political achievements and the promise of greater; and thus Carrel's records of one who might almost be called his master have acquired a peculiar and melancholy interest.

Besides the works which we have mentioned, Courier also wrote a translation of "The Ass" of Lucius of Patras, and of fragments from Herodotus, and many miscellaneous pieces, among others an "Eloge de Buffon."

Courier did not belong to the race of great heroic men; and we do not wish to vindicate his character in all things. He was guilty of numerous and signal inconsistencies. His mobility and impressionableness, though favourable to his artistic culture and completeness, were altogether fatal to that earnest dignity and persistent force without which there can be no real greatness. He was simply a brave, honest, generous, somewhat capricious man, with a hearty hatred of semblances and oppressions. It is his genius as a writer, however, which has attracted us towards him. Admiration of that genius has principally urged us to introduce him to the attention of our readers. Whatever they may think of Courier's character, or of the political part which he played, they will find that he is worthy to be read after Rabelais, and that he is a noble son of that race, so singular, so audacious, so fantastical, so richly endowed, so intensely French, of which Rabelais is the immortal type.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

GREAT LITERARY PIRACY IN THE PRAYER BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

MR. URBAN, *July 12th.*

THE late [?] Ecclesiastical History Society derived its notoriety principally from two circumstances: first, from its wonderful clerical patronage,—its combination of both the archbishops, and of so many bishops that the Church seemed for the first time in its history to be making an approximation to something like unity; and, second, from the distinguished and altogether peculiar inaccuracy of its publications. Having lately had occasion to refer to its last publication, entitled "*The Book of Common Prayer: with notes, legal and historical, by Archibald John Stephens, Barrister-at-Law,*" I have been surprised into acquaintance with a circumstance which I think enables this Society to put in a third claim to the consideration and notice of the public.

The principal peculiarity of this edition of the Common Prayer Book is not of course to be found in the Prayer Book itself, which is much like all other prayer books, save that it is printed in a very odd way; but in the notes, which are certainly wonderful,—that is, in extent. The poor Prayer Book is the bread to a most astonishing quantity of sack; the theme of a comment before which even the twenty-one volume edition of Shakspere must hide its diminished head. There may be a sort of propriety in this. A three-quarters of an hour's sermon upon a line or two of text is a kind of composition familiar to most of the supporters of the Ecclesiastical History Society, and the editor may have thought that he could not do better than pay off his clerical readers in their own coin. I, for one, am not at all inclined to object to his doing so, although the results have been to give us, what we have in great plenty elsewhere, dull sermons, in the shape of notes, and to throw the scraps of Prayer Book which are printed in the course of the volume very much into the situation of needles to be searched for in bottles of hay.

The felicity with which the editor has seized upon every little peg or text on which he might hang a note is strikingly exhibited in the example I am about to quote. Prefixed to the Prayer Book there is, as we all know, a Kalendar. That word "Kalendar" is the occasion of a long note, which begins thus:—

"A few observations may be here made respecting the Jewish Kalendar, the Chris-

tian Kalendar, the Cycles, the Golden Numbers, Concurrents, Regulars, and Epacts."

These "few observations" extend through many pages, and embrace a great variety of important topics, which are d [illegible] satis- facto [illegible] recol [illegible] volu [illegible] title [illegible] work [illegible] *L'A* [illegible] *Dict* [illegible] is u [illegible] sati [illegible] abl [illegible] edit [illegible] stu [illegible] mo [illegible] Hi [illegible] as [illegible] an [illegible] no [illegible] in [illegible] at [illegible] W [illegible] H [illegible] a [illegible] tl [illegible] fi [illegible]

piling, without telling his readers in any way whatever that there was such a book as the Chronology of History, or any book whatever which he was making use of, he adopts what he finds written in Sir Harris Nicolas's volume, and puts it forth as if it were his own. [illegible]

6. Adar			
Veadar, or second Adar	29		
7. Nisan, or Abib	30	7. Nisan, or Abib	30
8. Jyar, or Zif	29	8. Jyar, or Zius	29
9. Sivan	30	9. Sivan	30

10. Thammuz . . .	29
11. Ab	30
12. Elul	29
in intercalary years .	30

Tisri, or Ethanim, means the "autumnal season;" at which time the Hebrews thought the world was created, and therefore began their civil year from it. The month Veadar only occurs in years of thirteen months. The average length of the year of twelve months is 354 days; but, by varying the length of the months Marchesvan and Chisleu, it may consist of 353 or 355 days. In the same manner, the year of thirteen months may contain 383, 384, or 385 days. In nineteen years, twelve have twelve months each, and seven, thirteen months. The following table of a cycle of nineteen years exhibits the number of months in each year, as well as the first day of the year reduced to our present style; but the first day will not always be quite accurate, as in some years certain lucky and unlucky days require the postponement of a day.

Year of the Cycle.			Months.
The 1st	begins about	2nd Oct.	and consists of 12
2nd	,,	22nd of Sept.	,, 12
3rd	,,	10th	,, 13
4th	,,	29th	,, 12
5th	,,	19th	,, 12
6th	,,	8th	,, 13
7th	,,	27th	,, 12
8th	,,	16th	,, 13
9th	,,	5th of Oct.	,, 12
10th	,,	25th of Sept.	,, 12
11th	,,	14th	,, 13
12th	,,	2nd of Oct.	,, 12
13th	,,	21st of Sept.	,, 12
14th	,,	10th	,, 13
15th	,,	29th	,, 12
16th	,,	18th	,, 12
17th	,,	7th	,, 13
18th	,,	25th	,, 12
19th	,,	14th	,, 13

To reduce the Jewish time to ours subtract 3761 from the Judaic year, and the remainder will be the year of our Lord. The beginning of the year may be ascertained by the above table, and the months must be counted from that time.

Example: Required the 1st of Chisleu 5608

5608	19)5608(295
3761	38
A. D. 1847	180
	171
	98
	95
	3

The remainder (3) shews that the year

10. Thammuz . . .	29
11. Ab	30
12. Elul	29
in intercalary years .	30

The month Veadar is omitted in years of twelve months. The average length of the year of twelve months is 354 days; but, by varying the length of the months Marchesvan and Chisleu, it may consist of 353 or 355 days. In the same manner the year of thirteen months may contain 383, 384, or 385 days. In nineteen years, twelve years have 12 months each, and seven years 13 months. The following table of nineteen years exhibits the number of months in each year, as well as the first day of the Judaic year, reduced to the new style; the first day will not always be quite accurate, as in some years certain lucky and unlucky days require the postponement of a day.

Year of the Cycle.			Months.
The 1st	begins about	2nd of October.	and consists of 12
2nd	,,	22nd of September	12
3rd	,,	10th	,, 13
4th	,,	29th	,, 12
5th	,,	19th	,, 12
6th	,,	8th	,, 13
7th	,,	27th	,, 12
8th	,,	16th	,, 13
9th	,,	5th of October	,, 12
10th	,,	25th of September	12
11th	,,	14th	,, 13
12th	,,	2nd of October	12
13th	,,	21st of September	12
14th	,,	10th	,, 13
15th	,,	29th	,, 12
16th	,,	18th	,, 12
17th	,,	7th	,, 13
18th	,,	25th	,, 12
19th	,,	14th	,, 13

To reduce the Jewish time to ours subtract 3761 from the Judaic year, and the remainder will be the year of our Lord. The beginning of the year may be ascertained by the above table, and the months must be counted from that time.

Example: Required the 1st of Chisleu 5588

5588	19)5588(294
3761	38
A. D. 1827	178
	171
	·78
	76
	·2

The remainder (2) shews that the year

5608 is the third of the cycle, and, consequently, that it begins on the 10th of September. The 1st of Chisleu will, therefore, be about the 8th of November, 1847.

The *ecclesiastical* year of the Jews begins six months earlier, with the month of Abib or Nisan, to commemorate their return from Egypt, which took place in that month. By the ecclesiastical year their fasts, feasts, and everything relating to religion is regulated; consequently, when the given year is ecclesiastical, a year must be deducted in the date, from Nisan to Elul, inclusive, for the civil year.

The Jews frequently, in their dates, leave out the thousands, which they indicate by placing the letters לפק, meaning לפי קטנות, *i. e.* "according to the lesser computation."

Though various other epochs from the creation have been adopted by the Jews, it is unnecessary, for practical purposes, to allude particularly to them, as only the above-mentioned are those which have been in general use.

5588 is the second of the cycle, and, consequently, that it begins on the 22nd of September. The 1st of Chisleu will, therefore, be about the 20th of November, 1827.

The ecclesiastical year of the Jews begins six months earlier, with the month of Nisan to commemorate their return to (*sic*) Egypt, which took place in that month. By the ecclesiastical year their fasts, feasts, and everything relating to religion is regulated; consequently, when the given year is ecclesiastical, a year must be deducted in the date from Nisan to Elul, inclusive.

The Jews frequently, in their dates, leave out the thousands, which they indicate by placing the letters לפק, meaning לפי קטנות, *i. e.* "according to the lesser computation."

Though various other epochs from the creation have been adopted by the Jews, it is unnecessary, for practical purposes, to allude particularly to them, as the above mentioned are the only ones which have been in general use.

This extract reaches from p. 167 to p. 169 of Sir Harris Nicolas's work. After an interval there is, in the same note, another similar extract, which extends from p. 24 to p. 31 of the same work. That is followed by a similar extract from p. 3 to p. 5, and after another interval there is another extract from p. 37 to p. 40, with an inserted passage derived from p. 32.

Altogether the quantity extracted from the Chronology of History in this single note amounts to about FIFTEEN PAGES, WITHOUT A SINGLE ACKNOWLEDGMENT, MARK OF QUOTATION, OR REFERENCE OF ANY KIND WHATEVER.

I have said that the subsequent extracted passages are inserted after two principal intervals. Both those intervals consist of passages apparently derived from other sources than the Chronology of History, but I am able to identify only one of them. It consists of about four pages of learned matter, the fruit of great research, extracted verbatim from *Mr. Hampson's Medii ævi Kalendarium. Lond.* 1841, *vol. i. p.* 389.

In this case the extract is made in the same general manner as in the other, but there is this difference between them. After four pages of literal extract and adoption of authorities, the Hampson extract concludes thus: "Vide Hampson's Treatise on Medii ævi Kalendarium, 389-393. Lond. 1841." This maimed semi-acknowledgment is imperfect and deceptive; it is perhaps even more contemptible than a daring silence; but in the case of Sir Harris Nicolas there is nothing of the kind; not a single word.

There is also another difference between the two cases. Mr. Hampson, I am happy to say, is a living author, still doing the state good service by his accurate and learned researches, and well able to defend himself; poor Sir Harris, after life's fitful fever, now sleeps well; but I trust that there will never be wanting, especially in your pages, to which he has so often contributed, those who will vindicate his memory against all persons who seek to appropriate to themselves the credit which is due to his varied and useful labours.

Yours, &c.,

PHILO-NICOLAS.

THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF CHURCH RESTORATION.*

THE Architectural and Archæological Society for the county of Buckingham will have done good service to the cause which called it into existence, even should its sole result be the paper on Church Restoration read before its members by Mr. Scott, at their first annual meeting, July 27th, 1843. This paper, with certain "notes" and "miscellaneous remarks on other subjects connected with the restoration of churches, and the revival of pointed architecture," has been recently published, and we now invite the attention of our readers to this equally interesting and valuable little volume. And herein, with special reference to the paper itself on church restoration, we pass on from a strong general recommendation of this essay to a more direct appeal in behalf of our ancient churches, to certain classes and individuals who are, or who at least ought to be, specially interested in "the conservation and restoration of those invaluable relics of Christian art which have been so wonderfully preserved to us in almost every village throughout our land—relics but for which we should now be ignorant of the most remarkable phase which art has ever yet assumed—the only form in which it has suited itself to the pure and ennobling sentiments of our religion, and, in our national variety of it, the only form which is adapted to our climate and our traditional associations, and every vestige of which, however simple or homely it may be, has the strongest claims upon our reverence and care." (p. 13.)

To the clergy, to patrons of livings and lay impropriators of ecclesiastical revenues, to churchwardens also, and more particularly to all members of architectural and archæological societies, the duty of church conservation and restoration must be considered in a peculiar manner to appertain; to their hands, therefore, we earnestly commend Mr. Scott's pages, as eminently calculated at once to awaken their sympathies with the subjects of which he treats, and to direct them in practice upon sound principles and to salutary and beneficial ends. We desire to see the spirit of church restoration thoroughly awakened, and displaying throughout the length and breadth of the land an active energy; but no less essential than the existence of such a spirit is the condition that its working be well directed. Restoration must be faithful, or it is not restoration at all. "Conservation and restoration" must go hand in hand, or restoration is but another word for renovation; and the renovation of an ancient church is the destruction of that ancient church, and the substitution of some modern edifice in its stead. Now the object of a true church restorer is twofold; being to maintain in every church its own individuality of character, while he seeks to preserve so far as may be the original aspect and condition of the building. Consequently, his care must be divided between the actual circumstances in which he finds any ancient church when about to plan its restoration, and the traces of a better form and of more harmonious details which yet linger about its walls. Upon this principle much that has been lost may be regained, while nothing that is valuable will be suppressed. In order however to be enabled to carry out in practice this system of restoration, it is no less necessary to assign some limit to architectural conservatism than to restore upon conservative principles. We do not desire to retain all that we find in an ancient church, but all that is valuable; and so also, while we restore, that is, reproduce what has been lost or altered, with deep respect, with much caution and hesitation, still we do thus restore only what is really more excellent in itself and more consistent with the character of the entire work and with its general associations. But here we are met by our grand difficulty, that is, to determine the point at which we must cease both to reproduce and to retain; in other

* A Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Churches, &c. By George Gilbert Scott, Architect. London: 1850.

words, to determine how far we are bound to keep what we find, and how far we may rightly and beneficially substitute what we believe once to have been, for what we now see in actual being. As a general rule, (and in such a case it is only a general rule that can be laid down,) we would have everything in our ancient churches retained which is not of later date than the close of the fourteenth century, and would keep as little as possible that is later than the close of the fifteenth.* And, whatsoever restoration we introduce, whether it be in restoring the mutilated remains of the more ancient portions of any building after their evident original design, or in replacing what has been long destroyed, or what we ourselves are constrained to condemn and sweep away, in every case, it must be our grand object to reproduce what we have reason to believe once existed, and that as it once existed. This is that "conservatism" so zealously advocated by Mr. Scott (we retain his italics) as "the great *object*, the *very key-note*, of restoration;" and this, if admitted as our rule, will impart its tone even to those exceptions and deviations from any one fixed law which, in the practical working out of the ever-varying question of church restoration, will of necessity arise.

It will be borne in mind that, in the general rule which we have above suggested, it is implied that the relics of the several architectural periods anterior to A.D. 1400, and it may be also anterior to A.D. 1500, have for the most part an equal claim for "conservation and restoration." Except in some special case of rare occurrence, the church-restorer must seek to transmit to them that come after him the identical edifice which the architects of the Gothic age themselves entrusted to time to bring down to him. If they spared a Romanesque door-arch or corbel-table, it is for him to treasure heedfully the hoary relic; when inserting a richly traceried window of many lights, if they retained beside it a simple deeply-splayed lancet, let his restoring hand touch what is left of either member with equal care and veneration.† And in like manner with the entire work, even where it is not possible literally to act up to this principle, the restorer ought always to be directed by the tone of feeling which it inspires; he ought to be "one who keeps constantly in view the preservation of the sacred relics of Christian art, and who, if he sees it expedient to restore an early form at the cost of removing a later one, or to remove early features from inevitable necessity, does so with pain; and if unavoidably called upon" to destroy any portion of an ancient church, or to rebuild a part without any guiding authority, who has learned from the "vast treasury of Christian art, so wonderfully preserved for his use," how to adapt his work "to the tone and character of the building he is treating." Restoration, as it is well added by Mr. Scott, does indeed "call forth the exercise of mind and judgment, and sometimes even of imagination; but every wish to display individual genius or invention should be banished from the mind of the restorer; he should forget *himself* in his veneration for the works of his predecessors. Restoration often calls for the highest exercise of the talent of the architect, and is not unfrequently far more difficult and laborious than making a new design; and he may safely trust to the legitimate exercise of his intellect being appreciated, without wishing to risk the truthfulness of his work by giving scope to his own invention." (p. 27).

In these remarks we have followed

* We cannot at all coincide with Mr. Scott's idea that it is often desirable "to retain reminiscences of the age of Elizabeth, of James, or of the martyred Charles," in the architecture of our churches.

† In the restoration of any time-worn or mutilated member, as of a window for example, and indeed even in rebuilding such member when too much injured to be restored, the minor details should all be executed in exact conformity with the spirit of the period in which the original was erected: in this case, therefore, in corbel-heads, the ancient costumes should be retained; and so also with other conventialities of the time, the introduction of which into our new ecclesiastical edifices is "one of the absurdities which ought" immediately "to be got rid of."

Mr. Scott in distinguishing carefully between the restoration of an ancient church and the rebuilding it, or the making any additions or unavoidable alterations. Upon these points we readily adopt Mr. Scott's view, that such works should *generally* be in a style at least not quite so early as the oldest parts of the original building, unless the church contains nothing anterior to the fourteenth century; and we also agree with our author in his opinion that "there can scarcely be a case which would excuse a Norman *addition*, whatever we may say to restoring lost features in that style, in a building in which this is the general character." We must, however, consider that the early-English period of Gothic architecture is not less suited for additions, and particularly in the case of village churches, than either subdivision of the period by which it was succeeded. In the case of a church entirely of the Perpendicular Gothic period, perhaps it may be sometimes well to add after the fashion of that period; but that fashion we would avoid as much as possible. In rebuilding, we would never follow any authority of later date than the fourteenth century, and, as far as may be, we would adopt that most admirable form of Gothic art which prevailed about A.D. 1320, and is now generally known as the "geometrical" period of the style.

Before we pass on to the consideration of the second part of Mr. Scott's volume, containing "miscellaneous remarks" on various questions indirectly suggested by his paper on the "Faithful Restoration of our ancient Churches," we cannot forego the pleasure of transferring to our pages some few passages selected from the concluding portion of that paper itself.

"The great danger in all our restorations," says Mr. Scott, "is *doing too much*, and the great difficulty is to know *where to stop*. An ordinary practical man, for instance, will often condemn a church roof or wall with as little ceremony as if it belonged to some farm building, while one who duly appreciates them would know how to repair or to reconstruct them without losing their design, or even their identity. . . . As a general rule, it is highly desirable to preserve those vestiges of the growth and history of the building which are indicated by the various styles and irregularities of its parts; they often add interest to a church in other respects poor; they frequently add materially to its picturesque character, and nearly always render it more valuable as a study. This rule is, however, open to many exceptions; and it is here, perhaps, more than on any other question, that a sound judgment and freedom from caprice is needed. In some cases the *later* are the more valuable and beautiful features; but in these the architect of true feeling will be very unwilling to obliterate earlier features, however simple or even rude, to bring them into uniformity with more ornamental additions. Indeed it may be laid down as a rule that some vestige *at the least* of the oldest portions should be always preserved as a proof of the early origin of the building. In other buildings some one of the *earlier* styles claims the finest and most beautiful features; but it by no means follows that later parts should be removed, even though they may infringe upon finer forms; in some instances, however, this may seem to be desirable, particularly when, as is often the case, the later portions are themselves decayed, and the earlier may be restored with absolute certainty. . . . . Above all, I would urge that *individual caprice* (we repeat Mr. Scott's italics) should be *wholly excluded* from restorations. Let not the restorer give undue preference to the remains of any one age to the prejudice of another, merely because the one is, and the other *is not, his own favourite style.*" (p. 31.)

In cases where details are lost, such as the tracery of a window, &c. Mr. Scott judiciously advises that "hints be searched for from churches of corresponding age in the same neighbourhood." He also most rightly urges the careful preservation of monumental brasses, crossed slabs, effigies, &c. and of fragments of stained glass or of ancient iron-work and carving, and of encaustic tiles, during the time that a church is undergoing the process of restoration. These relics Mr. Scott places under the special care of the parish clergyman. "I believe," he says, "that, with the careful co-operation of the clergyman, these might often be preserved or restored, while, without this, every effort of the architect for their preservation will be useless." And in like manner, in the following paragraph, the same sentiment is yet more earnestly set forth:—"An architect may lay down a most perfect and ju-

dicious system of restoration, but it can seldom be perfectly carried out *in spirit*, if even in the letter, without the constant co-operation of the clergyman. The practical workman *detests restoration*, and will always destroy and renew rather than preserve and restore, so that an antagonistic influence ought always to be at hand." We rejoice to find an architect, highly eminent in his profession, and of much practical experience, thus assigning to the parochial clergy a powerful influence for good in the great work of church restoration. The real value of the clergyman's support and assistance to the architect in the restoration of a church we can fully appreciate, and venture to express our confident hope that in this important sphere of usefulness the clergy never will be found wanting.

The "Miscellaneous Remarks," which Mr. Scott has appended to his paper on church restoration, comprise three short essays, on the "Claims of Romanists (as such) upon Pointed Architecture;" on "The choice of a style for present adoption;" and on "The adaptation of ancient churches to our present ritual," with some highly interesting notes. Upon the two first named of these essays we must be content to observe, that in them the author most conclusively vindicates Gothic architecture from any essential Romanism in its character, and that he shews, by a very satisfactory process of reasoning, that the geometrical period of the Gothic style, ranging from about A.D. 1260 to A.D. 1330, affords the best and most worthy type for present adoption and use. "The style we have thus arrived at," concludes Mr. Scott, "seems to unite the grandeur and effective detail of the earlier days of Pointed Architecture with the completeness of later works; and I should be well content for it to be taken as the nucleus of future developments, though I would not allow its ideal perfection to preclude us from giving varied expression to our buildings by occasionally emulating the sterner sentiment of earlier or the softer beauties of later times, nor to prevent our availing ourselves of those many useful and beautiful appliances which we can learn alone by studying our architecture in its latest stages. All of these belong, as I have before said, to the great stock or treasury of Christian art; it is our part to use them as best we can, but it may be reserved for our successors to weave them into a harmonious whole." (p. 110).

A few judicious remarks here follow upon the important, but somewhat dangerous, and, as it must be feared, as yet premature, subject of future architectural developments. Having shewn that "no development is to be attained otherwise than through the medium of a perfect knowledge and appreciation of Pointed Architecture as it has already existed," Mr. Scott sets forth the following as forming "the legitimate objects to be hoped for from development" in the matter of Gothic Architecture: 1. The perfect adaptation of the style to the altered ecclesiastical requirements of our own day. 2. Its adaptation also to different climates and to the usages of other countries, and more particularly to the varied circumstances of the British colonies; for, as Mr. Scott so well and so truthfully remarks, "the style should be essentially one, but it should possess an elasticity which would render it suitable to the most varied external conditions." 3. The amalgamation of all which is really beautifully and intrinsically valuable in the developments of Gothic art hitherto attained, and of which the stone-wrought memorials yet remain in the midst of us. And, 4, the infusion of real life and present existence into the subsidiary arts, so as to cause our architectural and monumental sculpture, stained glass, &c., while in themselves worthy productions of artistic genius, to harmonise absolutely with the sentiment and feeling of true Gothic art.

"It is obvious," says Mr. Scott, in his remaining essay, "that, in refitting our churches, we must have our own ritual and our own necessities in view; and, while we make correct ecclesiastical arrangement our leading object, we must not be prevented by a morbid feeling for antiquity from applying to existing uses those parts whose original intention has become obsolete." We are here brought into contact with a question the most delicate, and perhaps the most difficult

of adjustment, as it is certainly the most important, in the entire range of ecclesiology. To expatiate upon the importance of consistency between a church and its services, between the material fabric of a religious edifice and the ritual in use by those who worship within its walls, is altogether needless; it would be, indeed, but to produce a series of truisms. Our churches must be strictly consistent with the very spirit of our church services. Now we are prepared to maintain that this consistency is not only an essential element of Gothic architecture, but also that our ancient churches themselves, as they have come down to us, are for the most part, in all important particulars, strictly thus consistent. In other words, we consider the adaptation of our ancient churches to our present ritual to be a matter attended with but few real difficulties, certainly with none of any formidable magnitude, provided it be conducted in a right spirit. In determining what may be this right spirit, therefore, whatsoever serious difficulty and delicacy may be attached to the subject appears to be comprehended. We believe that if we set about the matter as English churchmen we do set about it in a right spirit, and consequently in such a spirit as will ensure success. A true English churchman is of necessity an admirer and a lover of Gothic architecture; but there is no necessity whatever for his associating Gothic architecture with the Church of Rome. Gothic architecture is the architecture of the Church—of the Christian Church; it is no more to be identified with the Roman branch of the Church Catholic than is sound churchmanship amongst ourselves to be evidenced by an imitation of or an approximation to Romish errors. It has been a sort of fashion to Romanise Gothic art, and to impute to those who cherish it a Romanising tendency; but this is to degrade our most noble art by stripping it of its real catholicity; it is to allege on the part of faithful Gothic architects and lovers of Gothic architecture motives which are in direct opposition to their true feelings and principles, and also by giving indirect yet decided encouragement to the present dishonoured condition of our churches, to dishonour and to do positive injury to the cause of vital Christianity itself. There may, indeed, be some who "have been led by their love of mediæval architecture to a sickly favouring of the errors of the days in which it flourished;" but, in the matter of church architecture, with such persons we have no kind of sympathy. And we venture to assert the same of Mr. Scott, and of the enlightened and devotedly zealous church restorer to whom Mr. Scott inscribes his volume, and also of a thousand others. We maintain the cause of Gothic architecture because we feel that it is Christian art; we advocate the faithful restoration of our ancient churches because we are persuaded that we thus are true, and thus declare ourselves to be true, to that pure faith which, as members of the Church of England, we have the high privilege to hold. As English churchmen then, we would both restore our ancient churches, and would build up new churches for our vastly multiplied population. Let either work be done by us in the self-same spirit, as both the old edifices when restored and the new ones when erected, are to be identical in use and object. It will thus be discovered that, in order to adapt our ancient churches to our own ritual, we shall very rarely have to do more than make certain alterations in their arrangements, while in the erection of new churches, these altered arrangements would, as a matter of course, be included in the original design. As Mr. Scott truly remarks, "the distinction between the architecture of a church and its arrangements is manifest. In the case of our ancient churches the one is purely Christian, while the other may, like the ritual of the Church of Rome itself, though retaining in its leading forms the primitive type of the early Church, have overlaid it with extraneous appendages unknown to the primitive Church, and discarded by our own. The omission of such features, however, leaves the beauty of the architecture unimpaired." (p. 48.) And here we may not pass unnoticed the fact, that the alterations and omissions thus to be made will be found to be comparatively very few in number, and such also as scarcely in any respect affect the architecture of a

church properly so called, or its leading forms as a building. Still, correct ecclesiastical arrangement — correct, that is, in its adaptation to our ritual —is no less our object in our churches, than the preservation in them of Gothic truth. In thus speaking of church-arrangement let us not be misunderstood. We speak of our ritual as it is, both in its spirit and in its letter—as it is in the full comprehensiveness of its pure and beautiful fervour; and to this we would have the arrangement of our churches correctly adapted. And so, on the other hand, in strict accordance with such correct arrangement of our sacred edifices should be the general administration of the services of the Church: they, to be true to themselves, should be removed alike from all superstitions and delusive vanities on the one hand, and on the other hand from that cold unattractiveness which is a direct departing from the spirit of our ritual, and so becomes a chief cause of the great falling away from our communion.

Our space will not permit us to do more than touch very slightly upon practical details. We cannot, however, forbear to point out one particular with respect to matters of detail, in which it will be well to observe a distinction between the restoration of ancient churches and the erection of new ones: we refer to certain architectural features in ancient churches, such as sedilia and piscinæ, for which we have no use, but which we shall feel bound to preserve as works of Gothic art; but in erecting new churches we are equally bound to omit these now useless accessories. In the case of our ancient churches we may all adopt Mr. Scott's rule, and "lay it down as the leading object we should aim at, that the greatest amount of correct ecclesiastical arrangement, and the most perfect adaptation of our churches to the requirements of our reformed ritual, should be attained at the smallest practicable sacrifice of what is valuable or beautiful in the original features of the fabric:" and on the very same principle in every member and accessory of our new churches we must study to combine the exact requirements of our ritual with the most faithful and perfect architectural development.

The chief difficulty with church restorers and architects appears to be in the present correct adaptation of chancels. Here we regret to differ from our author; and that, in not the less degree, because he seems to waver in his own view, under the influence of mediæval association. We hope, notwithstanding, that Mr. Scott will be induced to take his stand with us, and, as an English Churchman, will form his final decision upon the object, use, and consequent arrangement of our chancels. He will thus be led to the conclusion that we can admit no rule which could restrict the use of the chancel to persons ministering in the congregation, whether clergy or choristers: by us the chancel is provided for the celebration of the most solemn rite of our religion; we regard it as appropriated for a special purpose, but not at all to certain personages. As towards the western entrance of our churches we place the font, and about it provide suitable accommodation for those who may attend at the administration of one sacrament, thus forming a baptistry, so also for the due celebration of the other sacrament we have the chancel towards the east, after the ancient habit; and this would be felt to be not the exceptional, but the true and proper use of the chancel, if there were (as doubtless there was intended to be) a weekly communion, and more particularly if professing Christians were generally to fulfil their duty, and to become more regular communicants. In cases of unusual assemblages of the clergy, such as visitations and confirmations, the chancel might be appropriately appointed for their use: but this would be an exception to the ordinary practice, and could scarcely be reckoned as one of the objects for which chancels are constructed. Another exceptional use of chancels occurs when they are occupied by a part of the congregation during the ordinary services: we would use the chancel (as we would the baptistry) for this purpose in such churches only as render this arrangement necessary, in order to provide sufficient and suitable space for the worshippers.

In arranging the naves of our churches we would always place the members of the choir (and we would

always have a choir) in the midst of the congregation, that thus they might the more readily and the more perfectly fulfil their proper office of singing with the people and not to them. When there are side aisles we would so place the benches that the entire space of the nave should be occupied by the worshippers, while the aisles should form the passage for approach and departure. The aisles might also accommodate the children of the parochial schools.

We must leave the case of cathedral choirs for future consideration; now contenting ourselves with the single remark that here, instead of entering "upon an entirely different field of consideration," we have but to apply the principle before set forth and insisted on, and in these vast and glorious triumphs of Gothic genius and skill the arrangement for the purposes of worship will be at once correct in itself and consistent with the requirements of our own ritual.

With a repetition of our warm general recommendation of his present work we couple the expression of our hope that ere long we may welcome a companion volume from Mr. Scott's pen.

MEMOIRS OF MR. PLUMER WARD.*

WHILST the civilised world is suffering the shock of a mighty paralysis in the sudden removal of one of the greatest of our statesmen, we appropriately turn to a subject whose chief interest lies in its connection with those political affairs *quorum pars magna fuit.* Not that we would compare for a moment the gentleman whose name stands at the head of our article with the great man torn from us with so fearful and so humbling an abruptness; their merits were totally different, both in kind and degree, but the book before us is appropriate to the present time because it deals with that drama in which Sir Robert Peel played his distinguished part, and because its chief interest lies in its revelations respecting those party struggles in which he was a leader of such unquestioned power. Many years must pass away, many living actors must disappear from the now busy scene, and the wisdom of many acts of public policy must be demonstrated by their results, ere a true judgment can be formed of Sir Robert Peel's official character and actions; but even now, whilst the arena of state affairs exhibits some of his early friends banded in strong opposition to his more recent policy, all who were familiar with his public life will unite in proclaiming to the world, and recording for the information of posterity, that he was a true Englishman; a man who loved his country with no divided heart, promoted its prosperity by many measures of great practical wisdom, amended its fundamental laws for the administration of justice in a judicious and statesmanlike spirit, and adorned its society not merely by his personal demeanour and the living rhetoric of a well-ordered life, but by many deeds of noble and disinterested liberality. The acts of statesmen are the life of history. Sir Robert's singular career is connected imperishably with many turning points in our national policy—epochs and events which will form hereafter great subjects of historical disquisition. May men learn to consider them in the same spirit of kindness and candour which has so honourably distinguished the conduct of all classes of the community on this national bereavement! By his removal one of our most brilliant guiding lights has been almost instantaneously quenched. The future, which in many respects is ominously dark, is rendered still darker by the suddenness of the melancholy deprivation.

> No powerful call can bid arise
> The buried prudent and the wise,

but who can despair of the fortunes of

---

* "Memoirs of the Political and Literary Life of Robert Plumer Ward, Esq. author of the Law of Nations, Tremaine, De Vere, &c. &c. with selections from his correspondence, diaries, and unpublished literary remains. By the Honourable Edmund Phipps." 2 vols. 8vo.

a nation which, on the instant, in obedience to the natural promptings of good and generous feeling, can lay aside all enmity, and unite, as one man, in the determination to do whatever can best evince the gratitude which, in spite of minor disagreements, a free people will always feel and show towards those who serve them, as Sir Robert Peel has done, with an honourable and independent faithfulness?—But to the purpose which we have more immediately in hand.

Robert Ward was the sixth son and eighth child of John Ward, a Spanish merchant resident at Gibraltar. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Raphael, was a lady of Jewish extraction. Robert was born in Mount Street, on the 19th March, 1765, on a visit paid by his parents to London. His early boyhood was passed at Gibraltar, where the attractive precocity of his childish talent in recitation procured him the attention of the lady of the Governor. Her warm and affectionate interest supplied in part and for a time the loss of his mother, which he was called upon to undergo ere he had the sense to know the greatness of such a bereavement. When about eight years of age he was sent to England for education, and we catch our earliest glimpse of him in the recollection of a lady still living, who describes him on his arrival in this country as dressed in a coat and vest (the coat and vest of a little boy!) of pompadour colour, silk stockings, Spanish leather shoes, and a cocked hat. The venerable reminiscent, who was then a girl a little older than himself, was accosted by him with the inquiry whether she had read Shakspere, and whether she did not delight in Macbeth?

His first school was one kept by a Mr. Macfarlane at Walthamstow, the same person who was afterwards a violent republican, and was killed in the riots at the Middlesex election in 1806. At Walthamstow he had the subsequent Mr. Justice Allan Park for his school-fellow. He now enlarged his studies from Shakspere to Pope; laid out his first half-guinea at Cuthell's book-stall in Middle Row, in the purchase of a copy of the edition of Pope of 1777, in ten small volumes; and in order to peruse them uninterrupted by the boisterous tumult of the playground ascended the highest trees in the neighbourhood, and there, rocked in his airy cradle, imbibed from the pages of our great classic a taste for stately poetry and the "politer prose."

From Walthamstow Ward was transferred to Christ Church, Oxford. Of his residence there his friendly biographer can find no other traces than his lasting admiration for Cyril Jackson, his friendship for Sturges Bourne, and the less durable but still long-continuing embarrassment of a number of debts. From Oxford he removed to the Inner Temple, but before he was called to the bar was obliged to discontinue his legal studies and have recourse to the baths of Barèges to get rid of an alarming tendency to a stiffness in the knee-joint. His cure was complete, but was effected at the risk of his life, for there chanced to be in France at that time another person of the name of Ward who had been sentenced to the guillotine, but had escaped. At the height of the revolutionary fervour all Wards were alike. Robert was arrested. He was found guilty of wearing a coat and waistcoat of the same colour as his namesake. Such a circumstance amply satisfied the judicial evidence of the reign of terror. He was sent off to Paris to be guillotined, and only escaped, he tells us, by their catching the real traitor, whereupon the sentence against himself was commuted into a happy banishment from the territories of the glorious republic.

Returning to England, dressed in the truest Parisian *mode*, but by no means in love with republican institutions, he was called to the bar on the 18th of June, 1790, and was shortly afterwards thrown by "a lucky chance" into the way of William Pitt. Walking through Bell Yard his attention was attracted by a revolutionary placard exhibited in the window of a patriotic watchmaker. Ward entered the shop, got into discussion with the man, and related his own experience of republican justice and what he had observed of the tender-mercies of revolutionary functionaries. Struck with the difference between practice and theory, the sturdy Englishman not only yielded up his democratical

opinions, but proved the sincerity of his conversion by giving information against his friends. Ward and the watchmaker were examined before the Privy Council in the presence of Pitt, who, struck with the incident we have related, took the young advocate aside and privately obtained from him an account of his reasons for entering upon a voluntary encounter with the unstable watchmaker. Whether this meeting with the minister had any influence upon what afterwards ensued may be doubted. Mr. Phipps seems to think it probable that it had.

For some years the young barrister attracted little attention in court. He went the western circuit as a looker-on, and spent his long vacations in the Isle of Wight, where his elder brother, with himself the only survivor of his father's numerous family, had already fixed himself at a pretty spot called Northwood. It was there, in the autumn of 1794, that, acting upon a hint given him by Sir William Scott afterwards Lord Stowell, he wrote his "Inquiry into the Foundation and History of the Law of Nations in Europe from the time of the Greeks and Romans to the age of Grotius;" 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1795. The book is happily characterised by Mr. Phipps:

> "He who should take up 'Ward's Law of Nations' with the expectation of finding in it authoritative dicta upon any point in question would be disappointed, while the lover of history, who might expect but a recapitulation of the maxims of international law, would be agreeably surprised at finding himself wandering (and wandering with profit) through the most flowery paths of the middle ages."

The book was successful, both as a work of literature and as a professional speculation. During the war there were many cases perpetually occurring in which the "Law of Nations" was the only standard of appeal. Such cases were Ward's aim. His clever book was a shot fired off at them, and it ultimately took effect, but at first its result was simply to aid the impression which his many light and pleasing qualities produced in general society. He was an admirable dancer, and a lively, witty talker. Nature had given him not regular features, but an expressive, animated, shrewd, clever-looking countenance, with a piercing, captivating eye. His conversation was delightful. He had a talent for detailing droll or interesting adventures in places now well known, but then inaccessible to English tourists; and, beyond everything else, he possessed a singular musical power of extemporaneous composition, which everybody agrees to have been very charming. Without being able to read a note of music, he had the faculty of improvising harmonies of the most pleasurable kind, which he played off upon the piano-forte by the hour together, with admirable execution and enchanting good taste. When to these fascinating qualities was added the fact, that he had written a really good book upon a subject very far out of the customary range of study, it can be easily perceived that in society he must have been no ordinary lion. His confident biographer asserts that such was the certainty of his fascination, that he would have required much less than the half-hour claimed by Wilkes to gain a preference over the handsomest man in the good graces of the fair sex. It may be so, and yet it is strange that, with all his power, his first venture towards matrimony was a failure. In vain his muse added the allurement of appeals neither mean nor spiritless to the enchantment of his other qualifications. The lady was overpowered but not won; fascinated but not captivated. Whether the gentleman was thought imperious or overhasty, or whether a previous impression was found indelible, or the lady—the supposition is all but incredible—was capricious, or irresolute, or fickle, is a truth beyond our ken; all that appears is, that she withstood his charming, and that the all-conquering pianist withdrew from the siege, issuing at the same time a manifesto in verse which, in our judgment, is not over-gallant.

His next venture was a most fortunate one. At a London party he made acquaintance with Miss Catherine Julia Maling, one of the daughters of Christopher Thompson Maling, esq. the head of a good Durham family. The acquaintance was agreeable to the lady, and his position as an accepted suitor was soon recognised by her family. One of her sisters was then about to be married to the late Lord Mulgrave,

and Ward and his lordship were thrown a good deal together. The result was an intimacy between them of the closest, and to Ward of the most valuable, kind. In the meantime Ward applied sedulously to his profession. He changed his circuit from the western to the northern to secure the influence of his new and powerful friends, and after a time his book and his connections began to tell, and hints were dropped about coming briefs. In true lovers' faith in the discernment of suitors, Ward and Miss Catherine plighted their mutual troth on the 2nd April, 1796. At first the young barrister talked of studying in his own room every evening. In the next stage of his progress he went off to court in the morning with his single brief in his pocket. In a little while that which Charles Lamb (adopting a line of Ward's favourite poet) termed "the great first cause least understood," became the parent of numbers, although never beyond number. "We," said his good wife, "have made fifteen guineas the last fortnight . . . He has a prospect of a good harvest this term; he is just returned from Westminster with three causes in view; not exactly three briefs in his pocket, but if they are not amicably settled *(which I trust they will not be)* he is to have them." His study of international law led to his employment in cases before the Privy Council, and on the circuit a fortunate chance or a stray brief for some poor wretch of a prisoner occasionally fell to his share, but he had had still time left for other pursuits, and wisely determined to fill it up by writing another book. The rights of maritime neutrals were now in frequent discussion both in the courts and in parliament. To that subject he devoted himself, and was fortunate enough to secure for his treatise the approbation of both Lord Grenville and Sir William Scott. It was followed also by an offer from Lord Eldon of a judgeship in the Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia. But, although his health had given way under the pressure even of his little business, Ward had sufficient confidence in himself and his connections to hesitate in accepting an appointment which was a mere honourable banishment. Whilst he doubted, Lord Eldon, less tolerant of the doubts of other people than of his own, filled up the appointment. In 1802 the influence of his connection with Lord Mulgrave threw him into a new and far more stirring course. Lord Lowther having offered to Pitt, then out of office, during the Addington administration, the nomination of a member for Cockermouth for three years, "after which he wished to reserve it for his nephew Lord Burghersh," the seat was proposed to Ward and by him was at once accepted. He did not abandon his profession, but the northern circuit was then scarcely compatible with the duties of a party man; it was therefore necessary for him to relinquish that, and confine himself thenceforth to his practice before the Privy Council.

He was returned to parliament at the time when Pitt's dissatisfaction with the conduct of Addington had given rise to that feeling in favour of the return of the former to power which gave rise to the foolish movement got up by Canning, and commonly termed the Paper Plot. The Malmesbury Correspondence contained several important papers upon this subject. The book before us adds many others of very considerable value. Between them the whole matter is pretty nearly unravelled.

In this part of the book it is more in the nature of a collection of letters upon political affairs than a biography. Mr. Ward corresponded with Lord Mulgrave, and in these letters we have a clear and valuable detail of the course of public events. Addington, it is well known, held on for many months, greatly to the annoyance of all Pitt's friends, and of few amongst them more than the expectant Ward. His legal practice was of course any thing but improved by his going into Parliament, and he made no great figure in the house. What he looked forward to and longed for was Pitt's return to power. Until that day he remained poor and in obscurity, but eminently happy at home with his wife and children, in spite of all the drawbacks inseparable from the condition of a public man in narrow circumstances. In the summer of 1803 his wife was ill with cough and fever. He took a small place at West Moulsey called Spring Croft, to

give her the benefit of change of air. In the autumn Pitt went thither to dine with him.

November's sky was chill and drear,
November's leaf was red and sear.

The damp and cold had robbed gloomy firs, a shady lawn, and small rooms level with the ground, of their chief attractions.

"'What could persuade you,' inquired Mr. Pitt, as he looked around him, 'what could persuade you, Ward, to come to such a dismal place?' 'That which is the grand motive to a poor man—money,' replied Ward. 'Indeed! and pray how much do they give you?' inquired Pitt."

But with all his dinings and his occasional witticisms none of Pitt's friends or followers could dive into the secret of his views in reference to public affairs. In that respect the confiding submissiveness of his party was very singular. Lord Mulgrave thus writes to Ward on the opening of the session in November 1803.

"You know, my dear Ward, that the moderation of one at least of Pitt's moderate friends arises from a conviction that nobody can judge so well as Mr. Pitt himself of what is the most wise and honourable conduct for him to pursue; and that the head of a political party has a right to expect that kind of deference from his friends as long as they continue to call themselves such. . . . For my own part I have an unfeigned deference to Pitt's judgment, and an implicit confidence in his virtues and patriotism, and I shall always candidly and fully apprise him of my opinions; but I never will act for him without his knowledge, nor against him when he has informed me of his views, wishes, and judgment for the conduct of his friends. Whenever my opinion either of his judgment or virtue changes I will follow the dictates of my own, and declare myself unconnected with him. I do not think I have talents to guide or influence to spoil him; the public opinion sanctions his judgment and justifies my concurrence in it. The whole tenor of his life, the broad foundation of his fame, the great success of his measures, are all the consequence of his not conceiving with the judgment of ordinary men; of his not walking in the narrow path of short-sighted speculation; of his not following the routine of ordinary politicians; of his not judging of extraordinary events and delicate predicaments as common understandings would do: in short, he is what he is. His line of conduct is not the line of conduct of the common herd, and his place can neither be filled nor regained in a manner worthy of his greatness but by himself." (i. 144, 145.)

The session which opened at the close of 1803 was one of fierce attack upon Addington. Ward aided the onslaught by a pamphlet entitled "A View of the relative Situations of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington previous to and on the Night of Mr. Patten's Motion," for which he received the thanks of Mr. Pitt. When Addington yielded to the combined attack of the parties of Pitt and Fox, and Pitt at length returned to office, Ward's first appointment was to a Welsh judgeship, which he earned not merely by past fidelity, but by coming forward with his ready pen to defend Pitt's seizure of the Spanish treasure-ships before a declaration of war.* Ward's appointment to his judgeship had not been actually made out when Lord Mulgrave took office as foreign secretary, and solicited Ward to accompany him to the Foreign Office as under-secretary. The necessity for abandoning his profession was no obstacle to Ward's acceptance of the uncertain and precarious appointment. He had long been a politician rather than a lawyer, and the law and he now bade farewell to each other, with little loss or regret on either side. Twelve months was the brief tenure by which he held his much-coveted official station. Pitt's death came upon Ward and his friends like a thunderbolt. The accession of their great Whig opponent sent them all adrift; Ward as poor as ever. A touching circumstance is told in these volumes respecting Pitt's anxiety for Ward on his death-bed. On his resignation of the Welsh judgeship Pitt had promised him a pension to commence when he should cease to hold office. The dying statesman remembered that amidst the pressure of other matters the promise had not been fulfilled. He alluded to the circumstance several times during his illness, and spoke with kindness of him to whom it had been made.

* His publication was entitled "An Inquiry into the Manner in which the different Wars of Europe have commenced during the last two centuries."

"Later on, when he could no longer continuously articulate, he made the name 'Robert Ward' audible, and added signs for paper and ink. His trembling hand having feebly traced a number of wandering characters, and added what could be easily recognised as his well-known signature, he sunk back. The precious paper (precious, whatever may have been its unknown import, as a proof of remembrance at so solemn a moment,) was afterwards handed over by the physician in attendance, Sir Walter Farquhar, to Mr. Ward, and many a time did he declare, as he displayed it to me, that he would give anything he valued most in the world to be able to decypher its unformed characters." (i. 176.)

On the formation of the new administration Ward retired into the country, and occupied himself in rural pursuits; but in another twelvemonth the wheel again came round, and on the formation of the Portland administration Lord Mulgrave took office as First Lord of the Admiralty, and Ward was appointed to a seat at the Admiralty Board. At the same time, it may be added, and by the same nobleman, two other distinguished persons were first brought into official connection with the administration—Mr. John Wilson Croker and Lord Palmerston.

From the middle of 1809 Mr. Ward kept a political diary. Extracts from it fill up the remainder of the first volume and the first hundred pages of the second volume, carrying on the narrative from 1809 to 1820, during all which time Mr. Ward remained in office. This diary is a valuable historical document, and, although not kept by a person in continual confidential communication with the chief persons in the government, it contains many circumstances not before known, and of high value in illustration of the official history of the time. True it often expresses the opinions and feelings of merely the second-rate persons in the government (amongst whom Mr. Ward must be classed); but Mr. Ward was a skilful gatherer of gossip as well as a prompt recorder of whatever he happened to collect, and in that way he managed to crowd into his daily record many really valuable public facts, as well as much curious tittle-tattle. The first seventy-five pages of the diary relate principally to the dispute and duel between Canning and Castlereagh, which is told in a way greatly to the prejudice of the former. The next hundred pages are full of interesting details respecting the Regency restrictions. Of this part of the book Perceval is the hero. His conduct is delineated in terms of very striking eulogy. We have no space for extracts, but the whole must be consulted by all inquirers into a career which has never been properly portrayed. The next division of the diary relates to the proceedings of the Radicals of 1819, which inspired the government with a very pusillanimous timidity. The last portion of the diary relates to the proceedings against Queen Caroline. From this brief sketch of the contents of the diary it will be seen that it relates to the leading incidents of a stirring time. It is written in the fervid tone of a strong party politician, but its prejudices lie on the surface, and will mislead few persons. The diary is continued after 1820, but its warmth of partisanship has induced the editor to withhold it. It no doubt comments with sufficient bitterness on the conduct of statesmen yet living.

In 1821 Mr. Ward suffered the loss of his inestimable wife. The shock affected him deeply, and at the close of the session of 1823 he relinquished his seat at the Ordnance Board, and withdrew from parliament and public life. And now, his political life being over, and he without other occupation than the auditorship of the Civil List, to which he was appointed, as an all-but sinecure on his retirement, he once more took pen in hand, and at the age of 58, six years older than Richardson when he wrote Pamela, he composed Tremaine. We should like to have known a great deal more about the composition of this interesting work than Mr. Phipps discloses. All that he tells us is, that on account of the ease with which the author's hand would be recognised, his manuscript was re-written by his daughters, and that so great was the interest which they took in the book that

"he used to boast how on one occasion, when a portion of the manuscript containing a long chapter had been lost, they were able to resupply the whole of it from memory, without (as even the author himself confessed) so much as an error in a word." (ii. 108.)

When complete, the work was handed over to the author's "friend and personal solicitor, B. Austen, esq." who arranged with a publisher without disclosing the name of the author. This was in 1825, and from that time we have a series of pleasant letters from Mr. Ward to Mr. Austen and his wife, which contain a report of the gossip occasioned by the interest of the public to pierce through the author's incognito. In one place it was strangely attributed to Sydney Smith, in another said to be claimed by a Rev. Mr. Ogle; here set down to a family of Montagus, and there to one, not of Capulets, but of Dysons; Lady Holland thought the third volume should have been a separate treatise; Lord Binning pronounced it "a dull book;" one who was personally intimate with the author found out who he was by his raptures about rooks; Bishop Coplestone and Disraeli were delighted with it; Southey begged to be acquainted with the author; Lord Althorpe was most anxious to unearth the writer; and old Mackenzie pointed out what he had done in his "Man of Feeling." Fifteen hundred copies were sold in six weeks, and in a few months the author was not only busy upon corrections and new editions, but also upon "De Vere." That novel was published in 1827, and was not less successful in a mercantile point of view than "Tremaine."

In 1828 the sexagenarian proved that his early powers of fascination were not extinct. He obtained the hand of Mrs. Plumer Lewin, of Gilston Park, in Herts. His marriage took place in July, 1828, and shortly afterwards he assumed the name of Plumer before that of Ward. This marriage brought him a considerable accession of wealth, but fortune was not all smiles even to the contemplative author of "Tremaine." His sinecure office was torn from him by the ruthless economy of the Whigs, and the fell pulmonary disease to which his first wife had fallen a victim again invaded his domestic circle and robbed him almost at one moment of his two eldest daughters. These losses were followed within a few months by the death of his second wife, and again, ere long, he was called upon to witness the alarming illness of his youngest daughter, in whom the same disease which had consigned her sisters to the tomb now made its appearance.

It was in the midst of this last terrible affliction that he first made the acquaintance of his third wife, Mrs. Okeover, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Anson, and widow of the Rev. C. G. Okeover, of Okeover Hall, in the county of Stafford. One circumstance connected with this marriage is so strange that, although mentioned in our Obituary of Mr. Ward, on the authority of the Literary Gazette, (Gent. Mag. Dec. 1846, p. 650,) we must give it in the words of the present author.

"Among the most pleasing passages in 'De Vere' . . . is the description of the Man of Content, the 'Master of Okeover Hall.' . . . Mr. Ward, while searching a road-book for an appropriate name for the abode of this, one of his favourite characters, had fixed on Okeover Hall. Years after this [he married Mrs. Okeover], and by events subsequent to his marriage, he saw himself, in right of his wife, as the guardian of her only son, the 'Master of Okeover Hall,' and most assuredly, in the peaceful life and social circle there established, he realised in the best sense of the words the 'Man of Content.'"

Two years after his third marriage Mr. Ward lost his third and only surviving daughter. After another year or two passed on the continent, he returned to his literary labours and his pleasant home at Okeover. In 1837 he published "Illustrations of Human Life," in 1838 "Pictures of the World," and in the same year an "Historical Essay on the Revolution of 1688." In 1841 he closed the canon of his works with the novel of "De Clifford."

The infirmities of increasing years advanced upon him with rapid steps. He had long been deaf enough to use a trumpet. He was now oppressed with great bodily infirmity, and suffered intervals of extreme pain. In 1846 his wife's father was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital. He had resided with Mr. and Mrs. Ward at Okeover, but now of course removed to the place of his official duties. Separation was not to be thought of. Ward and his wife accompanied Sir George Anson to Chelsea, and the last glimpse we catch of the author of "Tremaine" is at the age

of eighty-one, in the midst of the confusion of a removal which included a library of several thousand volumes. It was of course a removal to the grave. His last letter from Okeover was dated 4th March, 1846; he died on the 13th August following.

Mr. Phipps's book, like the life of his subject, is divisible into two distinct parts: that which treats of Mr. Ward's life as a politician, and that which relates to his life as an author. In reference to the former, which is certainly the least interesting portion of Mr. Ward's life, the book is the most valuable. As a public man, Mr. Ward himself was comparatively insignificant, but he moved as a satellite around persons whose names and actions give an interest to every thing in which they are mentioned; the last acts of the life of Pitt; the administration of Perceval; the quarrels of Canning and Castlereagh; the government of Lord Liverpool; and the rise of Peel—these are the subjects of the political portion of the book; and by virtue of them these memoirs will take their stand with the Malmesbury Papers, the Lives of Eldon and Sidmouth, and other collections of invaluable materials for the history of the last fifty years. And the work will be rendered still more valuable when completed by the publication of the remainder of the diary. The portion which relates to Mr. Ward as an author is exceedingly incomplete. The public would like to know a great deal more about him, and his works and studies and manner of composition. Even the list of his publications is difficult to be made out from the volumes before us. We doubt whether it could be completed from them? Did he not write "Chatsworth," which is not mentioned here at all? Nor is there the slightest endeavour to give an impression of his character, either as an author or as a man; nor any account of his connections. In many respects, and in spite of a few unavoidable mistakes, more is to be gathered upon several of these subjects from our own Obituary notice, to which we have already referred, than from the two capacious volumes before us.

The impression produced by Mr. Ward's diary, and his work upon the Revolution of 1688, is not favourable to his discrimination. They read like the productions of a hot, uncandid partisan. Whenever he sits in judgment upon the actions of men who have really lived and moved upon the face of the world, he is either blindly partial or severely harsh, illiberal, and unjust. Nothing can be worse in this respect than his treatment of Canning in his diary, and his treatment of all Whigs in his writings everywhere. But change we the arena from the fields of actual party contest to those of the imagination; give him as subjects to be dealt with, not Fox, or Sheridan, or Canning, but the men and women of his own creation, and nothing can be more delightful than the mildness of his censures, the extent of his charity, and the ample toleration of his capacious benevolence. The former exhibits the politician excited by the struggles of office and party; his temper heated by the warmth and doubtfulness of the contests in which he was engaged; and his judgment so far blinded as to be unable to discern that what he wished to be true was not always the actual fact. The latter we are ready to believe exhibits the man himself: kind, amiable, good-tempered, hearty; a warm and constant friend; a cheerful companion, and, in one word, a courteous, upright, honourable gentleman.

THE CHRONICLE OF QUEEN JANE.*

THIS is a book which is equally creditable to the Camden Society and to the editor; that is to say, it is a good book and is well edited; the Chronicle relates to a period of our history which is as interesting as it is

* "The Chronicle of Queen Jane, and of Two Years of Queen Mary, and especially of the Rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyat. Written by a resident in the Tower of London. Edited, with Illustrative Documents and Notes, by John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. Printed for the Camden Society." 4to. 1850.

important, and it is put before its readers in a most complete and satisfactory manner. The MS. of the Chronicle, which is No. 194 of the Harleian collection in the British Museum, was formerly in the possession of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, and before his time belonged to John Stowe the chronicler. The former published one passage from it in his long-forgotten pamphlet entitled "The Primitive Practice of Preserving Truth." 1645. 4to.; and the latter used it in the compilation of his Chronicle, but much of its contents now sees the light for the first time. Stowe seems in one place to attribute the composition of the MS. to a person of the name of "Row. Lea," which is the only approach towards an identification of the author which the editor has been able to obtain. Whoever he was, he wrote in the Tower of London, and will probably be one day discovered to have held some office in that fortress.

Edward VI. died at Greenwich on the 6th July, 1553. His death was kept secret until the 8th, when the lord mayor and eighteen of the principal citizens were summoned to the palace at Greenwich. The tidings of the death of the sovereign were communicated to them, and they were informed that the young king had disposed of the succession by certain letters patent, under which lady Jane Grey had become entitled to the vacant throne. The citizens were sworn to adhere to the royal settlement of the succession, and charged to keep its provisions secret for the present. Two days afterwards Lady Jane was conveyed by water to the Tower. She arrived there at three in the afternoon and was received as queen; at five in the same afternoon her accession and the nature of her title were publicly proclaimed. Mr. J. G. Nichols has printed Edward VI.'s own devise for limiting the succession, the letters patent by which his intentions were put into legal form, an engagement entered into by the council with the king to abide by his will in respect of the descent of the crown, and the king's minutes for his last will. These papers are all, except the second, Petyt MSS. preserved in the Inner Temple library. This publication will direct attention to their singular constitutional and historical importance, and will no doubt induce the learned body which has the charge of them to preserve them more carefully than they have done for some years past.

Jane's brief and mimic sovereignty was publicly assumed on the 10th July, 1553, and publicly relinquished on the 19th of the same month. The people in all parts of the country instantly indicated their aversion to any departure from the line of hereditary succession. Crowds of volunteers flocked to the standard of Mary, whilst even the tenants of the noblemen who set up queen Jane refused to serve under them on her behalf. The crews of six ships sent by the council to the coast of Norfolk to prevent Mary's escape no sooner became aware of the service upon which they were to be employed than they revolted to Mary. In town and country, at sea and on land, there was but one feeling. The faction who had proclaimed the puppet queen found themselves almost literally alone. It was the observation of the chief of them, as recorded by the present chronicler, that, although the people pressed around to observe their public ceremonies, no man cried God speed them. Convinced of the folly of their mad attempt, both by what was passing around them, and by the tidings which reached them from all quarters, they did not wait for the approach of Mary and her army, but themselves proclaimed her accession, and left the image of royalty which they had set up to the disastrous fate which they had brought upon her.

"Great was the triumph here in London," is the testimony of an eye-witness to the proclamation of Mary; "for my time I never saw the like, and by the report of others the like was never seen. The number of caps that were thrown up at the proclamation were not to be told. The Earl of Pembroke threw away his capful of angelets. I saw myself money was thrown out at windows for joy. The bonfires were without number; and, what with shouting and crying of the people and ringing of the bells, there could no one hear almost what another said, besides banquetings and singing in the streets for joy." (p. 11.)

Thus joyfully began the reign which turned out to be the most melancholy and the most unpopular in English history.

Lady Jane Grey remained a prisoner in the royal fortress which she entered as queen, and if we could suppose that the selfish faction who selected her for the throne had in any degree regarded her personal qualities, we might say that now, in the time of trial, she fully justified their choice. Whilst the prime leader of the pretended Protestant movement for the exclusion of Mary on account of her faith, went over to the church of Rome with a hypocritical celerity which anticipated solicitation, and treated both the faith which he was quitting and its professors with shameful contumely, the lady Jane, a girl of 17, withstood all the persuasion and all the seductive artifices which could be brought against her. There is a striking passage upon this subject in the present Chronicle. Whilst in the Tower lady Jane was confined in the house of one of the officers of the fortress named Partridge, and it would seem that occasionally she joined Partridge and his family at dinner. On one of these occasions—it was on Tuesday the 29th August, 1553—the writer of the Chronicle was present as a guest. The lady Jane sat "at the board's end," the other persons of the party being Partridge and his wife, lady Jane's gentlewoman, whose name was Jacob, her male attendant, and the writer. Jane was full of a kind of royal courtesy; the chronicler remarks that she "commanded" Partridge and himself to put on their caps, and at dinner drank to himself, the stranger, once or twice, and bad him heartily welcome. She praised the queen as a merciful princess—which up to that time she had truly been—and wished her long life, and that God would send upon her his bountiful grace. The conversation then fell upon matters of religion. Jane asked who preached at Paul's on the Sunday before, and specially inquired of the writer, "I pray you, have they mass in London?" "Yea, forsooth," was his reply, "in some places." "It may so be," quoth she, "it is not so strange as the sudden conversion of the late duke; for who would have thought that he would have so done!" It was suggested that perchance he thereby hoped to have secured his pardon. "Pardon!" she echoed, "woe worth him! he hath brought me and our stock in most miserable calamity and misery by his exceeding ambition." She contemned the notion of pardon in such a case as his, he having been in command of an army in the field against the queen in person, and railed against him as odious and evil spoken of by all men. "Like as his life was wicked and full of dissimulation, so was his end thereafter."

"I pray God," she remarked, "I, nor no friend of mine die so. Should I, who am young and in my few years, forsake my faith for the love of life? Nay, God forbid! Much more should he not whose fatal course, although he had lived his just number of years, could not have continued. But life was sweet it appeared. So he might have lived, you will say, he did not care how. Indeed the reason is good; for he that would have lived in chains to have had his life, belike would leave no other mean attempted. But God be merciful to us, for He saith, 'whoso denieth Him before men, He will not know him in His Father's kingdom.' With this and much like talk the dinner passed away; which ended, I thanked her ladyship that she would vouchsafe accept me in her company, and she thanked me likewise, and said I was welcome. She thanked Partridge also for bringing me to dinner. 'Madam,' said he, 'we were somewhat bold, not knowing that your ladyship dined below, until we found your ladyship there.' And so Partridge and I departed." (pp. 24-26).

Mary's popularity was maintained and increased by a proclamation on the 4th September for remitting the payment of a subsidy; our chronicler notes

"That at the proclamation there was a marvellous noise of rejoicing and giving the queen thanks in Cheapside by the people for the same." (p. 26.)

But this popular favour was short-lived. On the 15th December the mass was re-established by proclamation. This had no doubt some little effect, although not so much as with our modern notions we might at first feel inclined to suppose. Considered as a mere political question, the distinction between Protestantism and Romanism is now well understood. It is broadly exhibited on the wide theatre of the world. Our country, with all its greatness and its benevolence, stands forth as a living illustration of Protestantism;—a manifestation of the

blessed results of the activity and expansion of mind which are inseparable from religious freedom and toleration; on the other hand, a slight consideration of the state of Spain, or Italy, or Ireland, will suffice to make us feelingly alive to the superstition and degradation which are inseparable from the opposing system. But this was a contrast not set before our ancestors in Queen Mary's days, and consequently the body of the people, who would never judge such a question on purely religious grounds, were not able, as we are, fully to comprehend the vastness of the change which was involved in the restoration of the mass. It no doubt occasioned a great deal of contention and excitement amongst the more religious, that is, amongst the thinking portion of the community; but, with the bulk of the people, that change, the mere notion of which is now absurd, passed, it is probable, with comparatively little consideration. Many of the older people no doubt went back rejoicingly to the "elevation over the head, the pax giving, blessing and crossing on the crown, breathing, turning about, and all the other rites and accidents of old time appertaining." (p. 18.)

The next public incident was for ever fatal to Mary's popularity. It was the landing of the ambassadors who "came for the knitting up of the marriage of the queen with the king of Spain." Seventy years after that time Protestantism had come to be so justly appreciated, that a Spanish match was hateful to the people solely on religious grounds; in Mary's time it was not religion but patriotism that excited an intense aversion to the contemplated union with Spain. It was believed that the existence of England would be merged in that of her magnificent ally; that she would lose her nationality, sink into a mere satellite, and be tyrannised over by a foreign people, who were regarded as no less cruel and lustful than they were proud. Such, at that time, was the spontaneous feeling of the English people at the mere notion of such an alliance. Our chronicler tells us that the ambassadors were received with distinguished honour by the officers of the court, but that "the people, nothing rejoicing, held down their heads sorrowfully," whilst the very children in the streets, catching the infection of the general feeling, pelted their retinue with snowballs, "so hateful was the sight of their coming in." When the marriage was authoritatively announced as actually determined upon, our chronicler tells us,

> "This news, although before they were not unknown to many and very much misliked, yet being now in this wise pronounced, was not only credited but also heavily taken of sundry men, yea and thereat almost each man was abashed, looking dayly for worse matters to grow shortly after." (p. 35.)

Within a few days three premature rebellions were raised in various parts of the country, all with the intention of resisting the coming of the prince of Spain. The Carews seized Exeter; the duke of Suffolk, Lady Jane Grey's father, took arms in the midland counties, and Sir Thomas Wyat assembled a formidable gathering in Kent. The first and second of these risings were easily suppressed; against Wyat the duke of Norfolk was despatched at the head of a body of the guard and 500 Londoners. The latter no sooner came in sight of the rebels than, under the leadership of one Bret, their captain, and after a short speech from him full of hatred of the Spaniard, they went over in a body to Wyat. The duke left his eight pieces of brass cannon and all his provisions in the hands of the rebels, and fled with a few friends and followers back to the metropolis.

> "Ye should have seen some of the guard come home, their coats turned, all ruined, without arrow or string in their bow, or sword, in very strange wise; which discomfiture, like as it was a heartsore and very displeasing to the queen and council, even so it was almost no less joyous to the Londoners, and most part of all others." (p. 39.)

The result is very minutely told in the volume before us. Wyat advanced towards London, but not with the rapidity which is essential to the success of a popular movement. When he reached Deptford the alarm in the metropolis was extreme; the citizens donned their harness, and even the lawyers in Westminster Hall pleaded in gowns thrown over their coat-armour. When Wyat advanced to Southwark the drawbridge on London

Bridge was destroyed, the shops and windows throughout the city were ordered to be closed, and the men to stand "ready in harness, every one at his door."

"Then should ye have seen taking in wares of the stalls in most hasty manner; there was running up and down in every place to weapons and harness; aged men were astonied, many women wept for fear; children and maids ran into their houses shutting the doors for fear; much noise and tumult was every where; so terrible and fearful at the first was Wyat and his army's coming to the most part of the citizens, who were seldom or never wont before to hear or have any such invasions to their city." (p. 43.)

The queen had in the mean time been to the Guildhall and roused the citizens by a speech in which she threw herself upon their gallantry; various proclamations also had been issued against Wyat, one offering a reward of 100*l.* per annum in land for his capture. Our chronicler tells us that when Wyat heard of this last proclamation he caused "his name to be fair written, by the name of Thomas Wyat, and set it in his cap."

After resting a couple of days in Southwark, and finding no opportunity for effecting an entry into the city, Wyat marched to Kingston, repaired the bridge there, which had been partially broken, crossed the Thames, and made a forced night-march upon London by the way of Brentford and Knightsbridge. On "the hill beyond St. James's, almost over against the Park corner," the rebels halted, Wyat addressed a few words to them, and then, marching down "the old lane hard by the court gate at Saint James's," they proceeded to Charing Cross. On the way there was some loss to Wyat's rear-guard, which was cut off by the Earl of Pembroke, and a piece of the queen's ordnance struck off the heads of three of his men at a single shot, but ample amends were made at Charing Cross, where being attacked by the guard Wyat repulsed them and drove them back to the very gates of the court. "There should ye have seen crying of ladies and gentlewomen, shutting of doors, and such a shrieking and noise as it was wonderful to hear."

Inspirited by this success, Wyat moved on, by the Strand and Fleet-street, to Ludgate. He either expected, or affected to expect, that he should be admitted into the city. But the gate was strongly fortified, and when summoned the answer was, "Avaunt, traitor! thou shalt not come in here." To storm the gate was impossible, and to retreat was scarcely more practicable, for the queen's troops had followed him, and were hovering upon his rear. For a moment Wyat "rested him upon a seat at the Bellesauvage gate" and pondered; then, rousing himself, he proceeded to retrace his steps towards Charing Cross. At Temple bar the way was altogether blocked up against him. A skirmish ensued, but resistance was nearly useless. A herald appealed to Wyat to save the blood of his followers. His father would have died upon the field, and a gallant charge might even now have cleared his way to Charing Cross, where he might have made terms for his followers; but Wyat was a mere fair-weather captain, and totally unfit for the daring position in which he had placed himself. He despaired, and thought more of the manner of his own surrender than of the many lives which his rashness had placed in jeopardy. He yielded himself to an unarmed knight, without one word of stipulation, and in a few minutes was safe as a prisoner within those gates behind which, an hour before, he had excited a perfect panic fear.

Our chronicler gives a minute and curious account of the reception of Wyat and the other leaders of the rebellion at the Tower. They came by water, and were landed at what is still termed the Traitors' Gate. The lieutenant and chief officers of the Tower were there to receive them, and it seems to have been the custom for the officers of the Tower to make a personal seizure of each man as he entered through a particular wicket gate, which led to the part of the Tower specially appropriated to the prisoners. The first who passed was one of two brothers of the name of Mantell. The lieutenant "took him by the bosom and shaked him, and said, 'Ah, thou traitor! What wickedness hast thou and thy company wrought.' But he, holding down his head, said nothing." The next who came was Thomas [William?] Knevet, whom the gentleman porter

of the Tower "took by the collar very roughly." A reception of a similar kind was given to each of them. At last entered Wyat, whom

"Sir John of Bridges took by the collar in most rigorous manner, and said these or much like words, 'Oh, thou villain and unhappy traitor, how couldst thou find in thine heart to work such detestable treason to the queen's majesty, who, being thy most gracious sovereign lady, gave thee thy life and living once already, although thou didst before this time bear arms in the field against her? and now to make such a great and most traitorous stir, yielding her battle, to her marvellous trouble and fright. And if it was not (saith he) that the law must justly pass upon thee, I would strike thee through with my dagger.' And in so saying, having one hand on the collar of the said master Wyat, and the other on his dagger, shaked his bosom: to whom Wyat made no answer, but holding his arms under his side and looking grievously with a grim look upon the said lieutenant, said, 'It is no mastery now!' And so they passed on." (p. 52.)

These rebellions were followed immediately by the execution of Lady Jane Grey and her husband. Neither of them had had any connection with the rising of Wyat, but the conduct of Lady Jane's father was made a pretence for sending them both to the scaffold. It was indeed alleged, by way of excuse, that the duke of Suffolk had again proclaimed his daughter, but the papers which Mr. Nichols here prints for the first time clearly prove, by the safe evidence of Mary's proclamations, that the duke's "only pretence" in his second insurrection was "to let the coming in of the prince of Spain and his train, spreading most false rumours that the said prince and the Spaniards intend to conquer this our realm." (p. 186.) Our chronicler gives a minute narrative of the execution of Guildford Dudley, and Mr. Nichols has inserted the contemporary account of Jane's execution, which was probably written by the same author, and was originally published as a small black-letter pamphlet. It is indeed a pitiable history. Nothing in poetry or romance is more terrible than the incident of Jane's meeting the headless bleeding body of her husband as she was herself passing to execution; nor anything more touching than her groping and fumbling to find the block when blind-folded upon the scaffold. "What shall I do?" she asked, "Where is it?" One of the bystanders guided her. She laid her head upon its last living resting-place, uttered a brief commendation of her spirit to the Father of mercies, and in another instant the most beautiful form in England was a mangled and repulsive corpse.

The book proceeds with sad particulars of the other horrors which so quickly followed; the executions of Suffolk and of Wyat and his followers. London and Kent were set thick with hanging traitors. The children in the streets played at the queen and Wyat, introducing the prince of Spain into their mimic contests. On one occasion the boy who represented the prince was taken prisoner, and was instantly hanged by the juvenile representatives of the Wyat party on a neighbouring tree. He narrowly escaped strangulation, and the council thought the matter serious enough to order the ringleaders of the sport to be imprisoned and whipped.

The executions continued until the arrival of the prince of Spain. The gallows trees were then suddenly cleared away, the cross of Cheap was newly gilded, the streets were filled with pageants, there was a new coinage with the heads of Philip and Mary, and whilst the land was full of rumours of coming trouble, every body was bidden to rejoice at the happy marriage. It is at this time that the Chronicle comes to an end. Amongst its last entries are the following:

"As this time there were so many Spaniards in London that a man should have met in the streets for one Englishman above four Spaniards, to the great discomfort of the English nation. The [city] halls taken up for [lodging] the Spaniards.

"Brought into the Tower four out of Suffolk for an insurrection there, and certain executed.

"The 5th of September a talk of 12,000 Spaniards coming more into the realm; they said to fetch the crown."

Our brief comment upon the contents of this book must have proved the accuracy of our commencing assertion of its interest and importance. We conclude, as we began, with giving it our heartiest commendation.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT HANOVER.

[The kindness of the present possessor of the following letter enables us to give publicity to a very interesting testimony to the domestic virtues of the late Duke of Cambridge, and to the popularity of his administration when occupying the vice-regal chair in Hanover. Not that his reputation on either of these points stands in need of further confirmation. Public opinion is already unanimous in his favour. But a peculiar interest will be found to attach to this new evidence, which was given in the full confidence of the most private correspondence, and relates throughout to personages in the most exalted stations.

It was addressed by the Princess Elizabeth, the Dowager Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, to her brother King George the Fourth. Having lost her husband on the 2nd of April, 1829, she was invited to Hanover for change of scene. This letter was written shortly after her arrival there. The excitement consequent upon her recent distress, will account for one or two little slips of the pen, and also for some expressions which might otherwise appear exaggerated; but the attention of the reader will be attracted, not by the imperfections of the letter, but by the many touches of natural and affectionate warm-heartedness with which it abounds.

The original was in the possession of the late Mr. French of Windsor, and was purchased at the sale of his collection of autographs (with many other valuable letters of the house of Brunswick), by Mrs. John Gough Nichols, to whom we are indebted for its communication.]

Hanover, June 17th, 1829.

It was fully my intention to have written to You, my beloved and dearest dear Brother, the moment I arrived under Your hospitable roof, to thank You for giving me house room, and most comfortably situated do I find myself; but my spirits at first coming were so bad, that I could scarcely write at all. The affection, kindness, and delicacy of my dearest Adolphus I cannot speak too highly of, and it is a satisfaction to find from all quarters, high and low, how he is loved, respected, and looked up to, as he so entirely considers You in all and every thing that is done. He keeps up that devotion and respect towards You which all feel, and You are most fortunate in having one here who so thoroughly devotes himself for the good of His Sovereign and his country.

I keep to myself in the morning, only seeing one or two of Your Court whom my respect and love for You is my duty to see, and then the quiet enables me to go to dinner at Montbrilliant, where I remain till night. The air and beauty of that place does me good, only the gnats are so venomous that at this moment I am perfectly disfigured, and suffering from my eyes being nearly out of my head. I have began bathing in some delightful baths close to the town. If it is very fine I can go to breakfast with them at Montbrilliant, and come home, but to-day I am so disfigured I was obliged to return to the Furschlosshoff, as I hope the violent swelling of my face may decrease a little before I am seen.

You may depend upon my being of very little expense to You, for I live entirely at Adolphus's; but the quiet of the place and the little garden is bliss to one situated as I am now, for I am at least twenty years older since my irreparable loss. Yet believe me I am so grateful to God for my very happy eleven years that they will ever be looked back upon with thankfulness. Never was I so happy, or ever was more devotedly attached to anything on earth, as I was to Fitz, for his excellence was beyond what I can tell you. His life was spent in doing good, and his value is *now* thoroughly known and appreciated, and so, thank God, I always foretold. Nothing but religion and time can soften my grief, and that cannot be immediately. The change of scene will do much for me, and this place is so very delightful, for You have such beautiful gardens, that I am in raptures with all I see. The walking quietly the other evening at Hernhausen very near was too much. I looked at Your windows, when a lump was in my throat. Thus it is in this world. Memory, which I look upon as the greatest of blessings, can recall days and hours, long gone by, which touch one's feelings, and make one thrill. Hanover is much improved;

many very fine houses built. The Allie is in the greatest beauty, and it is a blessing to any town having the country so close to it. When the Duchess of Cambridge goes to the play (which is now over, for it closed on Monday), then I drive out with Adolphus, and two delightful evenings I enjoyed in seeing the wood belonging to the town. We stayed out till near nine o'clock. The air was very fine, and has enabled me to sleep better. As I am bathing, I believe we shall stay on some time longer, and then return to Rothenherther, which is a most lovely thing, and your pheasantry and all belonging to that farm in the highest order—that occupies me much when there. Your dairy, poultry-yard, cow-stable, all in the highest order, and so well managed and taken care of by the man who overlooks it; Your work-ing-horses so very fine. This is very unlike my usual letters, but my head is still in so bewildered a state that I write so much slower, and, my thoughts ever being on one subject, I cannot be amusing or agreeable. Therefore, I will now say adieu.

Believe me Your most affectionate sister and devoted subject,

ELIZE.

P.S. It is but just that I should add a few lines on the amiable conduct of the dear Duchess of Cambridge, who has been all goodness to me, and con-siders me in everything. She improves upon one the more one knows her. Her conduct as both wife and mother is very delightful. As the first she would be very wrong could it be other-wise, for Adolphus adores her, and she is perfectly sensible of the treasure she possesses in her most perfect and excellent husband. The children are charming, and the greatest comfort to me. The little girl would amuse You very much. The boy, much improved and very much grown, looks stronger, and is quite healthy. Their extreme happiness and ignorance of all cares is quite a blessing to me, and soothes my broken heart.

HISTORY OF POTTERY.*

THIS work, which with pleasure we introduce to our readers, is almost restricted, as its title indicates, to col-lections of materials in aid of a more systematic and complete history of pottery and porcelain from the fifteenth down to the nineteenth century. To the Ceramic or Plastic art it is what Mr. Apsley Pellatt's "Curiosities of Glass Making" is in relation to the Composition and History of Vitreous Compounds, and, like the latter (noticed some time since in our pages), it is richly illustrated with woodcuts and coloured plates, an indispensable ap-pendage to the textual description of objects such as those which this volume purposes to make known and explain. It is not merely the forms which are to be exemplified, but also, where the effect depends on a combination of colours, the hand of the painter must lend its aid to convey to the reader a proper idea of the works of art with which he is seeking to become ac-quainted. For example, no unillus-trated description would convey to the uninitiated any notion of the numerous and complex designs of many of the productions treated on by the author, and the elegant and tasteful Majolica, Palissy, and Sèvres vases and dishes would scarcely be recognised unless delineated in their peculiarly delicate and beautiful tints; but repre-sentations of some of the more re-markable specimens, as introduced in Mr. Marryat's volume, leave nothing to be desired, and the reader is at once enabled to jog on cheerfully *pari passu* with his guide, and reap the full benefit of his instruction.

In the division devoted to foreign pottery the ware known by the names of Majolica, Raffaelle, and Umbrian occupies the first place. Though the production of the fifteenth century, we are informed it owes its origin, about

* Collections towards a History of Pottery and Porcelain in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries; with a Description of the Manufacture, a Glossary, and a List of Monograms. By Joseph Marryat. 8vo. Lond. 1850.

the twelfth century, to the introduction into Italy of the Moorish pottery by the Pisans; and in the walls of the ancient churches of Pisa, and of other towns in Italy, are still to be found plates or *bacini* apparently of Moorish pattern and origin. Respecting these curious decorations Mr. Dawson Turner, in an unpublished journal, dated Pisa, Oct. 18th, 1825, writes, "After having returned to the Conservatore the keys of the Campo Santo, he was kind enough to walk and show me several specimens of plates from Majorca, embedded in the walls of sundry churches in the city, to which they form singular ornaments. It was a custom at Pisa with the warriors returning from the Crusades and stopping at Majorca, to bring home this peculiar earthenware by way at once of testimony and trophy. They are accordingly only to be found in the oldest buildings of the style that we in England should call Norman. In St. Sisto and St. Apollonica they are on the west front, and a row of them is also to be seen running along the sides under the cornice. In St. Francisco are some near the top of the campanile, which is very lofty. I afterwards observed others in the walls of two churches of about the same date at Pavia." The early specimens of Majolica of the fourteenth century, we learn, are very similar to the Moorish pottery, being ornamented with arabesque patterns in yellow and green upon a blue ground. The term "Raffaelle ware" takes its origin from the designs furnished by this great artist or by his scholars for the Majolica vessels. Marc Antonio especially, who was employed by Raffaelle, and worked under his immediate superintendence, contributed by his skill to raise the manufacture to a high degree of perfection, and to identify it with the name of his great master. Some of the very numerous forms of the vessels in Majolica are described by the author. Of these, without the aid of illustrations, we can give but a faint notion. There are "the early "Piatti da Pompa," or dishes for great occasions, made at Pesaro, and the pilgrim's bottles known by the holes in the bottom rim, through which a strap or cord was passed; the "Tazzoni da frutta di rilievo," or fruit basins with embossed patterns in high relief of the gold colour of Pesaro, dated 1470; cisterns of large dimensions, and vases of every quaint variety of form highly embellished with painting, with their handles formed of serpents, and rims surmounted by grotesque figures of animals and fishes; vessels used by apothecaries to hold their drugs; *amatorii*, a name given to various pieces, such as small basins or small deep dishes adorned with the portrait and name of a favourite lady, to be presented by a lover as a pledge, are not less admirable specimens of the art. On such was inscribed, under the portrait, the name, in this fashion: MINERVA BELLA.—CECILIA BELLA. These portraits are interesting as giving the costume and head-dress of the period. Small plates for ices and sweetmeats, about a palm in diameter; children's plates, with paintings in the style of the Festa di Ballo; nuptial vases with appropriate subjects; vases for holding different kinds of wine, poured out from one spout; "Fiaschini," or small flasks, in the shape of lemons and apples; cups covered with tendrils and quaint devices; small statues of saints; jocose figures; birds of every kind, coloured after nature; painted tiles, used for walls and floors, many of them admirably executed, show the great variety and excellence of this ware.

In the sixteenth century the Majolica was manufactured at Nevers in France, under the name of "Fayence;" and in the seventeenth century Rouen became distinguished for its enamelled pottery. Another description of this ware peculiar to France is that known by the term *Palissy*, from Bernard Palissy, its inventor, whose genius, indomitable perseverance, and independence of mind, invest his memory with honour, and his works with an interest apart from their intrinsic merit.

"He was born in the beginning of the sixteenth century, of parents so poor that they could not give him any education. He learnt however to read and write, and, having acquired some knowledge of land-surveying, obtained a livelihood by following that employment. The habit of drawing lines and geometrical figures inspired him with a taste for design, which

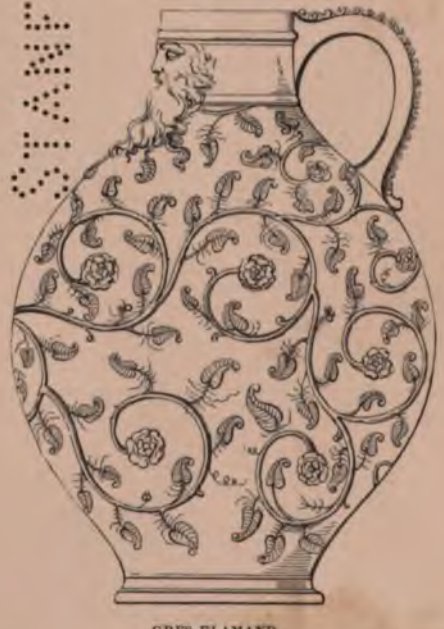
talent he developed in copying the works of the great Italian masters. He was employed in painting images and pictures upon glass. He visited the principal provinces in France, examined the monuments of antiquity, and made numerous observations upon different mineral productions, which are astonishing even at the present day. He also studied chemistry, as it was then taught, in order to know the composition and properties of minerals. Having finished his travels before 1539, he established himself at Saintes, and there lived upon the produce of his talent for painting. Seeing at this time a beautiful cup of enamelled pottery, the idea struck him that if he could discover the secret of the composition of the enamel used, it would enable him to bring up his children creditably; and from that time his mind was solely directed to this object. After exhausting his savings in fruitless attempts, he borrowed money to construct a new furnace, and, when wood failed him, he actually burnt the tables and boards of his house to finish the operation, which succeeded but imperfectly. He discharged his only workman, and, not having money to pay him, he gave him part of his clothes. Although devoured by chagrin he affected a cheerful air, and persisted still in following up his experiments, until his efforts were at length crowned with the glorious result to the attainment of which they had been so long and so patiently directed."

In 1555, after sixteen years of laborious trial, he discovered the long sought enamel. Fame and the royal patronage rapidly followed. But he was soon called upon to re-encounter adversity. He had espoused the principles of the Reformation, and in 1562 was arrested, his workshop was destroyed, and his life was saved only by the special interposition of the king. He then gave lectures on natural history and physics until 1584. But "these services did not, however, give him favour in the eyes of the Leaguers, since he was arrested by order of the Sixteen and shut up in the Bastile." Henry III. went to visit him in prison, and said to him, "My good fellow, if you do not renounce your views upon the point of religion I shall be constrained to leave you in the hands of my enemies." "Sire," replied this intrepid old man, "those who constrain you can never have power over me, because I know how to die." Events happily did not come to this extremity, for the Duke de Montpensier, aware that he was not able to deliver him, humanely delayed the prosecution, and Palissy terminated in prison, about 1589, at the age of ninety, a life which he had rendered illustrious by great talents and rare virtues. His writings, little known in England, are excessively curious, especially the autobiography of his fictile career; however, from want of precise and definite details, they give little information as to the processes he employed, and after his death, and that of his brothers who succeeded him, the art was lost.

The Palissy ware, of which we are told a Paris collector possesses at least seventy varieties, is characterised by many peculiarities. The subjects of the designs are historical, allegorical, mythological, and natural objects, in relief and coloured, chiefly in yellow, blue, and gray, and sometimes green, violet, and brown; the enamel is hard, but the glaze is not so good as that of delft. The natural objects are remarkable for fidelity in form and colour, and are chiefly moulded from nature. The fossil shells with which this potter has ornamented his ware, Mr. Marryat states, are the tertiary shells of the Paris basin; the fish those of the Seine; the reptiles and plants those of the environs of Paris; and that no foreign natural production is to be seen on his ware. This fact will enable connoisseurs to know the true Palissy pottery from imitations and counterfeits.

In passing to Germany we are reminded of the excellence of the pottery manufactured in early times on the Rhine; of the German fictile mask, the subject of one of Martial's epigrams, and the workmanship of the Batavian potter Rufus, *sum figuli lusus Rufi persona Batavi;* and we regret that Mr. Marryat has for the present deferred the first volume of his work, in which a consecutive history of the fictile art may be expected in the primeval and medieval periods, where much matter of interest may be collected. In the present volume the author only glances at the antiquity and celebrity of the German pottery in a commentary on the work of Theophilus, where the fine glaze is mentioned as made at Schelested in Alsace in 1278, and to a passage in the "Annales Dominicarum"

GRES FLAMAND.



GRES FLAMAND.

(From Marryat's "Collections towards a History of Pottery," &c.)

of Colmar, which gives the name of Stezlstatt, who died in 1283, as the first who in Alsace glazed fictile vessels; and he proceeds to describe the fabrics of Ratisbon, Landshutt, and Nuremberg of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, such as the enamelled tiles for stoves, ornamented vases, drinking cups, dishes, and other articles for use or for ornament; the delft manufactures, remarkable for their beautiful enamel and their devices, borrowed from the old Japan porcelain; the stoneware of Germany and of Flanders, etc.

The annexed cuts (*Plate I.*) are representations of, 1. one of the earliest German sculptured vessels in stoneware, called Jacobus Kannetje, made upon the Lower Rhine. It is of the fifteenth or sixteenth century.* 2. one of the Rhenish brown stoneware jugs of about the same period, or somewhat later; and 3. is a very elegant specimen of variegated enamelled ware. This kind of stoneware was made in Franconia, and the example here given is of about the middle of the sixteenth century.

We also give an example of the "Apostles' Mugs," as they are termed, from their being ornamented with figures of the twelve Apostles. These likewise are of German manufacture.

The early production of Flanders, two specimens of which are shewn in *Plate II.*, is of a fine blue colour, and richly ornamented. It is the "poterie de luxe" of the best age of German manufacture, which extended from 1540 to 1620.

In the department assigned to the English manufacture materials seem to fail. This is not imputed as a defect in the rich volume before us, but referred to as the result of the general deficiency in our museums, public and private, of objects illustrative of native art in the middle ages; as well as of the difficulty of appropriating to their proper eras and localities the grotesque, ugly, and very vulgar looking earthen cups and vessels which must be considered as representing for several centuries the degraded state of the fictile art in England. Many of the utensils for domestic use were without doubt made in metal; but at the same time earthenware had never ceased to be used; its scarcity at the present time is to be attributed, not to its non-existence, but to the inferiority of the work causing it to be disregarded. Even down to the present day the humble English mediæval vases have been so despised that it would be difficult to refer for examples to any public museum; and yet they are as valuable in completing a series, in shewing the decline and progress of art, as the more flaunting and costly continental productions. A description of the jug called "Shakspere's,"† and of examples of the Elizabethan and subsequent times, leads us down to the great potter of England, Josiah Wedgwood, whose varied productions, alike beneficial to the commercial interests of his country, and frequently admirable as works of art, are to be found in almost every house, administering to the daily wants of the cottage and of the palace; while his cameos are not unworthy a place by the side of antique gems, and are deposited in foreign cabinets along side of the most precious specimens of pottery and porcelain.

The *history of porcelain*, and the various illustrations which are interspersed, contribute to the value of Mr.

* A pot of this form, with scripture subjects, and German coats of arms, is engraved in our Magazine for March 1827.—Edit.

† We give the engraving of this jug (*Plate I.*) without seeing much in its traditionary history to incline us to conclude that it was actually the property of the poet. It is however evidently a work of the sixteenth century, but probably of German manufacture.

Marryat's book in conveying clear information to the collector, as enabling him at once to see and judge for himself. Porcelain is said to have been made in China long before the Christian era, and with every show of truth. There are historical notices of it from the 5th to the 10th century. Marco Polo, the Venetian, who visited China, mentions the manufacture of porcelain, and describes the process. This was in the 13th century. Mr. Marryat refers to an Arabic manuscript in the French National Library, in which among the articles of a splendid present sent to Noureddin by Saladin, soon after he became master of Egypt, mention is made of a service of China ware, of forty pieces; this occurrence took place A.D. 1171. He also refers to a present of porcelain in 1487 from the Soldan to Lorenzo de Medici; and to another notice of nearly the same date, namely 1475, when a Venetian ambassador at the court of Persia gave information to his government respecting it. It does not appear to be quite clear whether the material which in the 14th century we find mentioned in inventories of the effects of the French royal family under the term porcelain, be Oriental or Italian; for example, A. D. 1370:—"Item, un pot à eau de pierre de *porcelaine*, à un couvercle d'argent et borde d'argent doré, pesant j. marc, iiij. ounces, xvij. estellins, prisié xiiij. fr. d'or."—"Ung petit tableau de *pourcelaine* où est intaillé un crucifiement sans garnyson," A. D. 1399. The earliest mention of this Oriental ware in England which has hitherto been noticed is in 1586, when among the minor valuables belonging to Mary Queen of Scots are to be found "Deux cuillieres de *pourcelaines*, garnyes, l'une d'or, et l'autre d'argent." In the following year Queen Elizabeth was presented with "one cup of grene *pursselyne*, the foote, shanke, and cover, silver guilte, chased like droppes."—"Item, one porrynger of white *porselyn*, garnished with golde, the cover of golde, with a lyon on the toppe thereof."

It is probable that a little research into similar records would show that porcelain was introduced into England somewhat anterior to this period. In Shakspere's days china ware seems to have been well known. In "Measure for Measure," act ii. sc. 2, is an allusion to it:—"Your honours have seen such dishes; they are not *china dishes*, but very good dishes." It rapidly gained notoriety and fashion, people ran after the fictile toys with enthusiastic earnestness, and china shops became the resort of virtuosos, fops, and idling curiosity-hunters. Ben Jonson, in the "Silent Woman," act i. sc. 1, says, "Ay, sir! his wife was the rich china-woman, that the courtiers visited so often." The mania spread so universally that in the following century Addison remarks that no mansion of gentility was deemed furnished without monstrous and grotesque china. "China vessels," he observes, "are playthings for women of all ages. An old lady of fourscore shall be as busy in cleaning an Indian mandarin, as her great-granddaughter is in dressing her baby."

The curious objects represented in the annexed cuts are not at present assigned to their localities. The candlestick of the time of Edward VI. (*Plate III.*) is in the collection made by the late James Bandinel, esq.* The teapot in the same Plate is of stone ware, and is called Elizabethan, but we think its parentage is doubtful. The sack-pot was found in Old Tabley Hall, Cheshire. It is of a dull-white colour. Two old English bottles of similar character, one lettered Sack, the other Claret, dated 1646, were sold at the Strawberry Hill sale.

* We may refer to an interesting example of old English pottery which is engraved in our Magazine for Nov. 1831. It is a cistern, in two compartments, bearing on its front the arms and initials of Henry VII. and his queen Elizabeth.—Edit.

CANDLESTICK
OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD VI.

ELIZABETHAN TEAPOT.

(From Marryat's "Collections towards a History of Pottery," &c.)

STANFORD LIBRARY

Mr. Marryat's account of the manufactories in more recent times of porcelain at Chelsea, Bow, Derby, Worcester, Wales, Bristol, and other places, comprises a good deal of curious information, which, if not altogether novel, is useful and in place.

The "Glossary of Terms" will be valuable to the antiquary. The discovery at Salona (p. 251), proving that amphoræ were used for funereal purposes, can be paralleled by examples in our own country. The Greybeard (p. 252) may be further illustrated by Mr. Chaffers's paper in the Archæological Society's Journal, vol. v. The definition of the *Terra Sigillata* (p. 290) may probably be modified by comparison with the views put forth in our Magazine for February, 1845. It is also an error to say this kind of pottery is never found in tombs. Tiles (p. 291) were, among other uses, applied by the Romans to the construction of tombs. At Etaples, in the *Pas de Calais*, and at Lingfield, in Surrey, encaustic tiles are used for sepulchral inscriptions and heraldic designs. Under the head Kiln the curious discoveries of the late Mr. Artis in our own country should be noticed. The small bottle on p. 234 (fig. 72) belongs to the period of Roman domination in Egypt. Specimens analogous to 73 on the same page, having three small bottles or cups joined together, are also found among collections of Roman pottery.

The volume closes with a large collection of fac-similes of potters' marks, got together chiefly by the author himself. These stamps will be found of great use to the collector, as they will assist at once in deciding the parentage of pottery when locality is questionable or unknown, and they add considerably to the value of this interesting and very beautiful work as a book of reference.

THE COLLEGE PLATE AT OXFORD.

(*With two Plates.*)

WHATEVER works of ancient art in the precious metals were in existence in this country in the early part of the seventeenth century had a narrow escape from destruction during the arbitrary requisitions which attended the struggle between Charles the First and his Parliament. And this was more particularly the case at the University of Oxford, which suffered in succession from both parties. We are informed by Anthony à Wood that on the 14th Sept. 1642, the Lord Say, then newly made Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire by the Parliament's authority, came from his house at Broughton near Banbury, and, having taken up his lodging at the Star inn, went the same night, late, with a guard of soldiers, and torches, to New College, to search for plate and arms; then to Queen's, where a guard of soldiers was set all night, not suffering any one to pass the gates. The next morning he visited Magdalene and other colleges on the like business, and the trunks of Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, having been discovered in the house of Mrs. Weeks, the widow of a brewer in the parish of St. Ebbe's, were carried off to the Star. The same night they found the plate of Christ Church hid in the walls behind wainscoting and in the cellar, and carried it away, in a great cowle, between two men, to the said inn.

Wood adds, that on the 21st Sept. the colleges had their plate restored, with the exception of Christ Church, and its Dean, and University. The plate of these parties was carried away by Lord Say; but that of the other colleges was given back to them, on the condition it should be forthcoming at the Parliament's appointment, and not in the least employed against them.

But the university was presently placed under other influences; for at the close of the following month, after the battle of Edge Hill, the king established his court at Oxford.

On the 3d Jan. 1642-3, there came into Oxford twelve or more carts, partly laden with the goods of Prince Rupert and partly with the implements of the royal mint, then removed

from Shrewsbury. The moneyers also brought some store of silver with them, but this furnished only a brief supply, for on the 10th of the same month the king's letters were issued to all colleges and halls for their plate to be brought to New Inn, where the mint was established, there to be turned into money. This requisition was generally complied with,* and was soon after extended from the colleges to most housekeepers and private persons. The officers charged with this business were Sir William Parkhurst, knight, and Thomas Bushell, late farmer of the mines royal in the principality of Wales.

We were lately favoured with a sight of the inventory of the plate taken from Wadham college, and the receipt given for its delivery. The several pieces were enumerated under the two classes of white plate and gilt plate, and their total value is estimated in the receipt, of which we were permitted to take the following copy:—

Jan. the 26, 1642.

	wht lb.	wht oz. d.
Recd of the Warden & fellowes of Wadham Colledg Oxford, in plate by them lent for his Maties use & service, viz:	100	01 15
In white plate		
In Guilt plate		023 04 00

Wm. Parkhurst.
Thomas Bushell.

In the King's letter which called for the contribution, promise was made that the plate should be duly replaced: but this condition, it is almost needless to add, was never fulfilled.

But though the colleges no doubt lost on this occasion the bulk of their ordinary and most useful plate, they seem to have succeeded in preserving many of the most precious relics, either by secreting them, or by redeeming them for contributions in money. Some of these are well known for their great beauty and curiosity, whilst others have been recently drawn forth from a long repose by the visit of the Archæological Institute to the university,—upon which occasion these ancient treasures were shewn with great courtesy, and examined with much admiration. We have little doubt that some member or members of the Institute most versed in ancient art will hereafter supply more detailed notices of their dates and character. On the present occasion we can do little more than make a cursory and hasty enumeration of the most remarkable objects.

At All Souls' College are preserved a large number of articles of ancient plate, of which the most celebrated is the salt-cellar, which is said to have belonged to the founder, Archbishop Chichele. Besides this, there are several other fine salt-cellars, cups, and tankards; a pair of silver-gilt chalices, paten, and alms-dish; and a box of very rich fragments of jewellery preserved under the name of "the founder's jewels."

One fragment is more than usually interesting as a specimen of heraldic enamelling. It resembles the curved lid of a modern water-ewer. On its inner surface is an impaled shield, viz. Gules, semée of trefoils and two barbels addorsed or (Barr); and Or, a lion rampant sable. ( ) The other surface is diapered fretty in five divisions, the first of the coat of Navarre; the second those of Grenada and Barr, placed alternately; the third of France and Navarre; the fourth of the lion rampant and barbels, placed alternately; the fifth of France. A knob is enamelled with France and Navarre.

At Corpus Christi college were exhibited the silver-gilt salt-cellars and cups of the founder, Bishop Fox, of most elegant design and exquisite workmanship; a solid gold cup and paten; a chalice, paten, and a pair of alms-dishes; a large and massive silver punch-bowl; a dozen silver-gilt spoons of antique design; and various cups and tankards, some of which are assigned to an older date than the foundation of the college. One of the salt-cellars is engraved in Skelton's Oxonia Illustrata, plate 73; and the chalice in Shaw's Specimens of Ancient Furniture. The latter, which was also given by the founder Bishop Fox, is of silver-gilt, and six inches in height. The knob in the centre of its stem is en-

* Wood says, "whereupon all sent *except* New Inn;" but the mint being at New Inn that community had no occasion to send. It may be suspected with great probability that the word "except" is a misprint for some other word or words.

graved with quatrefoil flowers, and patterns resembling traceried windows. On its base, which is hexagonal, are engravings of Christ on the cross, Saint Jerome, Saint Margaret, and three other saints.

The salt was evidently made for Bishop Fox, as his device of the pelican is repeated in all its parts. Its form is somewhat like an hour-glass, the base, bowl, and cover each presenting six slanting sides, which are all chased in relief upon a blue enamelled background. The central knob is similarly ornamented, but with a green background, the design of Christ crowning the church being repeated in it several times, its compartments being divided at the angles by rampant lions in high relief.

At Trinity College is a very beautiful chalice of the 15th century, which was brought by the founder, Sir Thomas Pope, from St. Alban's abbey. The knob exactly resembles in its ornaments that of the chalice at Corpus Christi college before described; but the remainder of the design is much more elaborate, as may be seen by comparing the two in the plate of Mr. Shaw, where they are engraved together. Round the cup and the base is the same inscription, "Calicem salutis capiam et nomen Domini invocabo."†

At Queen's College the most remarkable article is a drinking-horn, of which we extract the annexed engraving from Skelton's Oxonia. It has also been engraved by Mr. Shaw, in whose work it suggested the following remarks to the Editor, Sir Samuel R. Meyrick:

"Horns were greatly in fashion among our ancestors. They were of four kinds—those for drinking only, those appropriated to the chace, those used for summoning the people, and those for various purposes, and consequently of a mixed character. There is one preserved at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, presented about the year 1347 by its founder John Goldcorne, alderman of the gild of Corpus Christi, which seems to have been intended both for drinking and sounding. Queen's college was founded in 1340 by Robert Egglesfield, confessor to queen Philippa; and, as tradition states this horn to have been her Majesty's present, it may account for the singular custom, that, according to the statutes he framed, the society was to be called together by the sound of a horn. The trumpet which is now used for that purpose is not older than the time of Charles the First, which is also the earliest date that can be assigned to the eagle which now forms the cap of the horn. It may therefore be allowable to conjecture that this horn, which is of the buffalo, may have been originally employed for summoning the society, and that such order in the statutes was a compliment to the royal donor. Of course for this purpose the stopper was removed and a mouth-piece inserted in its place.

"That it was also intended for a drinking horn the word waccept on the silver gilt bands which encircle it, and the style of which mark the period of Edward the Third, as well as its traditional name *poculum caritatis*, sufficiently evince. It is thus used on the founder's day and on all occasions of rejoicing."

Whether Sir S. R. Meyrick was right in his suggestion that this horn was ever the summoning horn of Queen's College we are unable to decide: but even the silver trumpet which was formerly used for that purpose is now a relic of the days that are past, and the trumpet which is now in use is one of inferior metal. At Queen's College were also exhibited a communion service presented by the Provost in 1637, and various old cups and tankards.

At New College a very splendid exhibition was made, consisting of several elaborate silver-gilt cups, others of cocoa-nut mounted with silver, and other articles, of which we regret we cannot give a better account. One of the finest pieces is a Salt-cellar given by Walter Hil, warden of the college in 1493. It is of silver-gilt, with open work in its cover backed by blue enamel. There is nothing very elegant in its contour, which consists of a twisted stem between a circular bowl and base; but the various bands of ornament are beautiful, and exquisitely chased. The lid is spiral, and ornamented with crockets, which are based

† We *conjecture* that this is the inscription, seeing only the first and last words in the engraving: but we may observe that Mr. Shaw generally fails to give his friends a proper account of such parts of his subjects as are not shown by his drawings.

by little castellets. The whole height is 14¼ inches. At the foot of the stem is an inscription containing the name of the donor, and a Latin motto. There is an engraving of this salt made in 1833 by Mr. Henry Shaw in his Specimens of Ancient Furniture.

The silver seal of this college was also shewn, engraved very admirably in the time of the founder, Bishop Wykeham.

At Oriel College is preserved the vessel, whatever may have been its use, which is represented in our second engraving. It is of silver gilt, and 7¾ inches in length to the bottom of the cross; its width at the base is 3⅞ inc. and its greatest width at the top is 5⅜ inc. The ball and cross with which it is surmounted appear to be modern additions. The crowned E on this cup has been connected with the name of King Edward the Second, one of the founders of Oriel College; but Sir Samuel Meyrick, in Shaw's Ancient Furniture, states his opinion that the ornaments are of a style not earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century, and quotes the judgment of William Twopeny, esq. to the same effect. He then proceeds to suggest that the initial may refer to Prince Edward, the son of King Henry the Sixth, which he proposes as reconcileable with the appearance of what he considers to be the Lancastrian collar of esses. But the chain of linked esses here engraved does not really resemble the English collar of esses, in which the letters are always ranged in a parallel line. It corresponds to that attributed to the order of Cyprus, founded by the family of Lusignan; to which, or some other foreign order, it may have alluded.* It is therefore possible that this cup is not of English workmanship.

At this college are also a cocoa-nut cup, set in silver-gilt, presented by Bishop Carpenter, the provost, in 1470, and a stand for the same, made of part of a gourd, and set to correspond with the cup. These are engraved in Skelton's Oxonia, plate 37.

We must not conclude this hasty enumeration of the ancient collegiate treasures of Oxford, without some allusion to the magnificent crosiers of Wykeham and Fox, which are preserved by their foundations of New College and Corpus Christi. The former is engraved in Skelton's Oxonia, plate 45, and the latter by Shaw, in his Ancient Furniture, plate 71. Both are in the most perfect state of preservation, and must be classed among the finest existing specimens of mediæval art in the precious metals.

NOTES, CORRESPONDENCE, AND LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.

Library Catalogue of the British Museum—Literature of the past Month—Relics excavated at Nineveh—New General Record Office—New Collar and Badge of the Mayor of Bath—The Koh-i-Noor diamond.

An interesting debate or rather conversation took place in the House of Commons on the 1st July on a proposition for a grant for new buildings at the British Museum. It embraced several topics of public interest, and amongst others, the Catalogue. We will give the report of what took place on that subject as it appears in the Times.

"Sir H. Verney strongly urged the completion of a new finding catalogue.

"Mr. Hume said that if they waited for the catalogue of Mr. Panizzi he supposed they might wait until 1895 for its completion. (A laugh.)

"Mr. F. Maule, in justice to Mr. Panizzi, must say that making a catalogue of such a library as that of the British Museum was one of the most difficult things possible, and that no man was better adapted to the task than Mr. Panizzi. (Hear, hear.) There was, indeed,

---

* See the references contained in Mr. J. G. Nichols's remarks on the origin of the Collar of Esses, in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1842, p. 481.

Cup at Oriel College, Oxford.

STANFORD LIBRARY

no person to whom the British public were so much indebted, in this library, as to that gentleman.

"Sir R. Inglis was most anxious to have the best catalogue at a given period.

"Sir D. Dundas said no man in England could perform the duty in question better than Mr. Panizzi. They might have a finding catalogue, and a very convenient thing it might be (hear, hear); but, if they wanted the work well done, and to have a catalogue for all ages, it would not be unreasonable if it were not finished before 1895.

"Mr. Wyld complained that persons could not get the books they wanted. There were 40,000 new volumes still not catalogued. Four or five clerks at small salaries would keep the books properly catalogued every year."

On a subsequent occasion when the estimates for the maintenance of the Museum were moved the subject was resumed, and Sir George Grey is reported to have said, after some plain-spoken comments of Mr. Hume, that the report of the Commissioners was under the consideration of the government, but that he had been too busy to give attention to it; an excuse quite consistent with the conduct of all governments in reference to a merely literary question.

We quote these extracts in order that literary men may know exactly how the catalogue question now stands. It appears that, for the present, Mr. Panizzi and his catalogue are allowed to proceed, it being the opinion of Mr. Hume, one of the Royal Commissioners, that we may have to wait for it until 1895, and the opinion of Sir David Dundas that it will not be unreasonable if we do wait until 1895 for "a catalogue for all ages."

With all respect for Sir David Dundas, we must be allowed to say that if he termed Mr. Panizzi's catalogue "a catalogue for all ages," neither he nor any other man ever uttered a more egregious piece of nonsense. How can that be a "catalogue for all ages" which, if ever completed, will represent the state of the British Museum library, not as it exists at this time, nor as we hope it may exist in the year 1895, but as it existed "at the close of the year 1838." (Preface to Mr. Panizzi's Catalogue A.) If now published it would be incomplete and obsolete. It would not include 100,000 volumes which have been added to the library since 1838; and yet when it comes forth in 1895 it is to be a catalogue for all ages. If published to-day, another catalogue would have to be set about immediately in order to make the Panizzi catalogue useful. The trustees and the commissioners have actually given up the notion of having this catalogue printed, because, whenever finished, it must be very many years in arrear of the actual condition of the library. And yet this is to be a catalogue for all ages!

But the most important part of this conversation is the glimpse which it gives us as to the lapse of time which it is thought probable may ensue before this catalogue is completed. It is clear that the idea of its ever being completed is all but abandoned; 1895 is quoted by trustees and royal commissioners, but 1895 means "never." Eleven years have been thrown away; many thousands of pounds have been expended; innumerable slips have been prepared and thrown into a variety of fantastic arrangements; during that period Mr. Panizzi has been allowed to bewilder and dazzle himself and all the world; and now if literary men will but bestir themselves the absurd and preposterous scheme will fall to pieces and disappear. It is breaking down by its own weight. The government, unable to defend it, only need a little "pressure from without" to dismiss it to the same tomb which enshrouds the Record Commission and other similar devices. We appeal then to literary men of all classes and pretensions to urge and re-urge the demand for a concise printed catalogue, which shall represent the present state of the library and make it known all over the empire. Economy, the brevity and uncertainty of life, the great help which such a catalogue will be to public education, the right which the men of the present age have to know what books are in the national library, partly formed and altogether maintained at their own expense—these and many other considerations should urge literary men to unite for an exertion which must succeed, and the more easily if made at once.

The Literature of the past Month has not been particularly attractive, and much of it has not been of a kind to solicit any very lengthened notice from us. Amongst such books we have received an interesting volume of *Sermons by the Poet Crabbe*,* published in aid of a subscription for the erection of a Church and Schools at Trowbridge, of which Crabbe was Rector for 18 years. We hope the object will be answered; a contribution to such a purpose will be, as the editor justly remarks, "a noble memorial to the name of Crabbe." The volume contains 21

* Posthumous Sermons by the Rev. George Crabbe, LL.B. Edited by John D. Hastings, A.M. Rector of Trowbridge. Hatchard. 8vo.

sermons, simple expositions of Christian truth and duty, with many touches of that power which constituted their writer "Nature's sternest painter, yet her best."

The Rev. J. Edwards, Second Master of King's College, London, has published *A Devotional Exposition of the Book of Psalms*, (Darling, 8vo.) which consists of a paraphrase, in which is embodied the whole psalm as it stands in our Bible version, such additions being made in a different type as the author deems necessary to bring out the full meaning of the original. The idea is a good one, and the book will be acceptable to that large body of persons who delight in the sacred poetry of the sweet singer of Israel.

The Rev. Isaac Williams has published *A Harmony of the Four Evangelists* (Rivingtons, small 8vo.) in connection with his Commentary now in progress, and *The Rev. Dr. Maitland* a valuable little volume of essays, entitled *Eruvin; or Miscellaneous Essays on Subjects connected with the Natural History and Destiny of Man.* (Rivingtons, small 8vo.) Eruvin, we may inform our less learned readers, is the title of one of the Treatises which form the Mishna or Jewish Traditional Code, and signifies "Mixtures" or "Miscellanies." The essays in this little volume relate to some of the most important subjects in theology: subjects on which we do not desire to express any opinion. They are all dealt with in the acute and caustic style of criticism with which the readers of Dr. Maitland are familiar. The subjects treated of relate principally to the Holy Scriptures; the condition of man before and since the fall; Satan, and the fallen angels; the Millennium, the kingdom of Messiah, the Regeneration; and the modern doctrine of Miracles.

Amongst books of this class we ought to say a word about a little volume entitled, *The Wedding Gift; or, a devotional Manual for the married, or those intending to Marry. By William Edward Heygate, M.A.* (Rivingtons, 12mo.) It is a book written in the tone and spirit of the Golden Grove and the Christian Year.

We have also to notice a work entitled *The Age: being a letter to a Society for the improvement of Sacred Architecture on the object, principles, and practice of that department of science; with moral, religious, and political reflections arising out of the subject, and suggested by the peculiar circumstances of the times. By a Layman.* (Hatchard, small 8vo.) The writer's design is to discourage a restoration of sedilia, piscinæ, credence-tables, and other things connected with ancient superstition; but he runs very far away from his subject.

In *poetry* we have a volume entitled *Aurora, and other Poems, by Mrs. H. R. Sandbach.* (Pickering. 8vo.) This lady, as we remarked on a previous occasion, is a poet; she has the true and holy gift, and, we would fain believe, in fuller measure than this volume betokens. Would that she would let her heart pour out unrestrainedly upon the subjects of her verse, but it is kept in and back by line and rule, and although she writes beautifully it is with an air of restraint. The following sonnet is not the best specimen that might be selected, but recent circumstances have made it one of the most interesting:

On whom, oh, Wordsworth! shall thy mantle fall,
When He whom thou hast served shall call thee hence? [all
Thee, Nature's great high priest, who utterest
The breathings of her high intelligence?
Who shall stand listening in her verdant fields
With understanding ear, and teach in song
The holy joy her sweet communion yields,
How man may find it as he walks along?
And who shall call, with strong and cheerful voice,
The spirit of beauty from the humblest thing,
As from the loftiest; bid our souls rejoice
Like thine own sky-lark on his mounting wing? [wrought,
Save with sweet Nature, where thy spirit
Where shall we find thy music, or thy thought?

Lord John Manners has collected his fugitive poetry in a volume, entitled, *English Ballads and other Poems.* (Rivingtons, small 8vo.) His lordship's lines are embued with all his strong political and religious opinions.

Ruins of Many Lands: a Descriptive Poem, by Nicholas Michell, (Tegg, 8vo.) has reached a second edition. It exhibits a great deal of antiquarian and historical knowledge. All the great ruins of all periods of the world's history, from Babylon and Nineveh to Pompeii and Herculaneum, pass in review before the author's muse, and are illustrated in his very careful notes.

Philip the Second, a Tragedy, by N. T. Moile, (Simpkin, 8vo.) is indeed a sad, sad tragedy.

Parish Musings in Verse. By John S. B. Monsell, Chancellor of Connor and Rector of Ramoan, county of Antrim, (Rivingtons, 12mo.) are small poems upon subjects suggested to a clergyman during a life of active labour in parochial duty.

Amongst books of a didactic character we may mention *Letters on Early Education, addressed to J. P. Greaves, Esq.*

by Pestalozzi. Translated from the German Manuscript. With a Memoir of Pestalozzi. (Gilpin, 12mo.) This is a work originally printed in 1827, and now reprinted for the Phœnix Library, a series of publications "bearing on the renovation and progress of Society in Religion, Morality, and Science." It is a commendable thing to keep alive the memory of Pestalozzi and his labours.

The Church Schoolmaster. By the Rev. Sanderson Robins, M.A. (Rivingtons, small 8vo.), is a practical treatise upon tuition of great value. We heartily recommend it to all who are engaged in that which is almost the most important business of the age—the work of education.

Three Essays: The union and recognition of Christians in the life to come; the right love of creatures and of the creator; Christian conversation. By John Sheppard (Jackson and Walford, 8vo.) contains many things worthy of deep consideration, and is written throughout in a pleasing, unsectarian spirit.

Health, disease, and remedy familiarly and practically considered in a few of their relations to the blood. By George Moore, M.D. (Longmans, 8vo.) With the strictly medical portion of this book we do not meddle; but it contains a great deal of sensible advice upon topics of universal interest. The chapters upon Rest and Sleep, Food in relation to Climate, Mental Influence, Sympathy between the Skin and the Internal Organs, Means of preventing Infection, Science and Quackery, natural medicine, regimen, and diet, are full of judicious observation, and of counsel which approves itself to the common sense and the experience of every man.

Some events which have distinguished the past month are of considerable interest to literature. Tidings have reached England that the Great Bull and other valuable *relics excavated at Nineveh* by Dr. Layard, have at length been put on board ship, and may ere long be expected to arrive on our shores. These remains have been lying at Bussorah for nearly two years unremoved, greatly to our national discredit, and to their damage. They are of far greater interest than any which have yet reached England.

Parliament has voted 30,000*l.* towards the sum required for the erection of a *new General Record Office* to be built on the Rolls Estate in Chancery Lane. This is a very important event, and one calculated to exercise a great influence upon our historical literature. Scattered in a variety of places of deposit, many of which are altogether unknown to historical inquirers, and huddled together in a manner the most unseemly and the least likely to be accessible or useful, our Records have for many years been a disgrace to us rather than a use. The contemplated building will remove all necessity for a continuance of either neglect or inattention. We learn from the Athenæum that the building is to be erected by Mr. Pennethorne, the architect of the Museum of Practical Geology in Piccadilly; that it is to be a classical design; and that it will take three years in erection. In the meantime, the public ought to be distinctly apprised what are the records which it is intended to remove to the new place of deposit, and what the regulations under which they are to be arranged and consulted. These are subjects which ought to be well considered before hand, and that not only by the authorities, who too often act as if their duty were merely to keep the public away from the records, but by those persons who are interested in their use as well as in their preservation.

It is amusing, if not edifying, to observe how men, like trees, return to the habits of their early growth when the fury of a passing storm is expended and gone by. A pitiless hurricane, some few years since, swept over our ancient municipal corporations. They were stripped of their robes, their gold chains, and other paraphernalia: and it was well if the tempest did not carry off still more valuable historical possessions. In many cases, as we know, the portraits of royal or local patrons, articles of ancient plate, and other interesting monuments of olden times, many or most of which had been the gifts of former benefactors, were sent adrift with a ruthless hand. We almost wonder how Lynn Regis preserved its celebrated cup, or the city of Oxford that goodly silver goblet, which its mayor brought back as Butler from the coronation of Charles the Second, and which was so frequently and so agreeably replenished at our recent archæological visit to that loyal city. But for some few years past we have begun to hear of revivals of the ancient pomps and vanities of the municipal world. The aldermen have again taken to themselves cloth of scarlet and fur of sable, the civic mace if sold has been redeemed, and again that procession has been formed on the Sabbath morn, which is so well calculated to impress the commonalty with a due sense of magisterial dignity, and to set them an example of respect for the ordinances of the Church. The citizens of *Bath* have commemorated and completed this revival by the presentation of a *collar and badge* to their chief magistrate: an engraving of which has been

published in the Illustrated London News of the 6th of July. This collar and badge are said to be designed "in the mediæval style," and to be "highly creditable to the taste and skill of Messrs. Payne of Bath, goldsmiths in ordinary to the Queen." The central feature of the collar from which the badge is suspended, is "the Tudor rose, enamelled red and white," on either side of which is a portcullis, "emblematic of municipal authority, and of the ancient gates of the city." These are connected with "a very beautifully formed knot or tie of gold [we submit it is rather unmeaning], which is attached again to a Tudor rose, and each alternately continued, terminating with two portcullises, corresponding with the front." The badge, which is pendant from the centre rose, "is of circular form, enriched with a border of Elizabethan character, within which is an enamelled band of Garter blue, with the legend damascened, in gold letters, DIPLOMATE REGIO ELIZABETHA REGNANTE MDXC. The centre of the badge is formed of the Bath city arms and supporters, exquisitely chased in high relief, and placed on a field argent, producing a *tout ensemble* of surpassing beauty and effect." Now, we are really sorry to have anything to say in depreciation of this liberal and well-intentioned piece of civic magnificence, which "is four feet in length, full an inch wide, and weighs with the badge 15 oz. troy of standard gold;" but, as it is suggested that the example may be followed at Norwich and elsewhere, we must say a word or two about this unauthorised and injudicious assumption of what must be termed heraldic badges, and further against a mock "mediæval style," which is not much better than carpenter's gothic. As for the badge, notwithstanding the "Elizabethan character" of its border, it has not the character of Elizabethan jewellery, any more than the letters of the legend are Elizabethan letters, or the arms and supporters of the city Elizabethan or correct in drawing; they look to us very much as if they were copied from Keene's Bath Herald. But, if the materials of the collar were to have a meaning, why adopt roses and portcullises? We must tell the worthy citizens of Bath. It was not because the portcullis is "emblematic of municipal authority, and of the ancient gates of the city;" but because, in fact, it is a mere copy of the collar worn by the lord mayor of London; and that collar is really a royal Collar of Livery handed down from the Lancastrian sovereign Henry the Seventh. The rose is the Tudor rose, and the portcullis—another royal badge—is the badge of the house of Beaufort, adopted (with that name) from the children of John of Ghent by Katharine Swinford having been born under protection of the portcullis of the castle of Beaufort in Normandy. The question therefore is, in what way is the city of Bath heraldically entitled to display these royal badges? and were they worn rightfully, or ignorantly and ridiculously, by the mayor of Bath at her Majesty's last levee?

Our contemporaries have lately commemorated the arrival in this country of the celebrated *Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Light*, which is, with the questionable exception of a Brazilian stone among the crown jewels of Portugal, the largest known diamond in the world. The *Times*, in the course of some curious particulars respecting it, remarks that "It was in the year 1550 that this stone was first brought to light in the mines of Golconda. When the Mogul Princes extended their pretensions to the sovereignty of Deccan, the Koh-i-noor passed from Golconda to Delhi, where, on the 2nd of November, 1665, it was seen by the French traveller Tavernier, who, by the extraordinary indulgence of Aurungzebe, was permitted to handle, examine, and weigh it. This inestimable gem was preserved at Delhi until the invasion of Nadir Shah, in 1739. Among the spoils of conquest which the Persian warrior carried back with him, the Koh-i-noor was the most precious trophy; but it was destined to pass from Persia as quickly as that ephemeral supremacy in virtue of which it had been acquired. When the Persian conqueror was assassinated by his subjects, Ahmed Shah carried off the famous diamond.

"At the beginning of the present century the treasures of Ahmed were vested in Zemaun Shah, who, in the year 1800, found himself a prisoner of his brother Shah Shuja, the identical puppet, 40 years later, of our famous Cabul expedition. Shah Shuja ascended the throne of his brother, but the treasury of Cabul wanted its most precious ornament, till at length, ingeniously secreted in the wall of Zemaun Shah's prison, was discovered the Koh-i-noor.

"When Shah Shuja was expelled from Cabul, he contrived to make this far-famed diamond the companion of his flight. He found refuge under the protection of Runjeet Singh, who made formal demand for the jewel. The Doorannee prince hesitated, but the 1st of June, 1813, was fixed as the day when the great diamond of the Moguls should be surrendered by the Abdallee chief to the ascendant dynasty of the Singhs.

"When first removed to Delhi it was still uncut, weighing, it is said, in that

rough state, nearly 800 carats, which were reduced by the unskilfulness of the cutter to 279, its present weight. In form it is 'rose-cut'—that is to say, it is cut to a point in a series of small faces, or 'facets,' without any tabular surface. A good general idea may be formed of its shape and size by conceiving it as the pointed half of a small hen's egg, though it is said not to have risen more than half an inch from the gold setting in which it was worn by Runjeet. Its value is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling has been mentioned as a justifiable price if calculated by the scale employed in the trade. The Pitt diamond brought over from Madras by the grandfather of Lord Chatham, and sold to the Regent Orleans in 1717 for 125,000*l.*, weighs scarcely 130 carats; nor does the great diamond which supports the Eagle on the summit of the Russian sceptre weigh as much as 200. Such is the extraordinary jewel which, in virtue of conquest and sovereignty, has passed into the possession of England. It was prudently secured among the few remaining valuables of the Lahore Treasury at the commencement of the last insurrection."

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Agincourt. A contribution towards an authentic list of the commanders of the English Host in King Henry the Fifth's expedition to France in the third year of his reign. By Joseph Hunter. 12*mo.* 1850.—In the record office over which Mr. Hunter presides, and amongst the records in the Chapter House and elsewhere, there exist a variety of documents of several different kinds relating to the memorable expedition of Henry V. into France in 1415. There is:—1st. A collection of *Indentures of service*, each of them made between the king and some certain person who entered into an agreement with his majesty to serve him in his intended war, for a definite period, on receipt of certain stipulated payments. The same person also undertook to bring to the king's aid a specified contingent of knights, men at arms, and archers, whose services were to be paid for at certain fixed rates. In the pamphlet before us Mr. Hunter has printed one of these indentures as a specimen of the whole. It is written in the French of the day, and is the one made between the king and Richard Earl of Oxford. The earl bound himself to serve the king for one whole year, to commence on the day when the king should hold the muster of his troops at the place of embarkation. He also covenanted to take with him on the contemplated expedition forty men at arms and one hundred archers on horseback, and the king agreed that the earl should receive for his own wages the sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* per day; and that if the army passed into Guienne, the earl should have for the wages of each of his men at arms 40 marks, and of each of his archers 20 marks, for the whole year, and if it went into France, he should receive for each of his men at arms 12 pence, and for each of his archers 6 pence, per day. It was also provided that if the expedition passed into France the earl should receive "the accustomed reward," calculated after the proportion of 100 marks per quarter for every 30 men at arms. One half of these payments for the first quarter was to be made to the earl on the sealing of the indenture, and it was stipulated that the other half of the first quarter should be paid when the earl and his troops had passed muster previous to embarkation." "And for the surety of payment for the second quarter, our said lord the king will cause to be delivered to the said earl in pledge, on the first day of June next coming, jewels, which by consent of the said earl shall fully equal in value the sum to which the said wages, or wages and reward, for that quarter shall amount." The payment for the third quarter was to be made at the end of six weeks after its commencement; and as to the last quarter, if by the middle of the third quarter the king did not give the earl satisfactory security for payment of the same, then the earl should be discharged from his agreement as to that quarter. The earl and his men were to be provided with shipping at the king's expense, for themselves, their armour, horses, and victuals; that is to say, for 24 horses for the earl himself, for 4 for each of his men-at-arms, and for 1 for each of his archers. There were also stipulations as to the disposal of prisoners. The earl was to have all prisoners he might take, except the King of France or any other kings, or sons of kings, or lieutenants or chieftains having authority from the King of France, who were to remain the king's prisoners on payment of a reasonable recompense to those who took them. The king was also to have one-third of the earl's profits of the war, that is, a third part of the two-thirds for

which his retinue were to be responsible to him, of all their gain from prisoners, cattle, gold or silver money, and jewels above the value of ten marks.

The 2nd description of documents consists of *receipts for prest money*, that is for the portion of the first quarter's service-money paid in advance.

The 3rd contains *the receipts for jewels pledged by the king* as a security for the second quarter's payment of service money.

The 4th is *a general writ directing the Court of Exchequer to settle the account* between the king and those who had entered into indenture with him.

The last writ is printed by Mr. Hunter, together with one specimen of each of the others. The specimen printed of the receipt for jewels is the one given by Richard of York, Earl of Cambridge, who indented to serve the king on his expedition with 60 lances and 160 archers, but was detected of treason whilst the king was waiting at Southampton, and was there tried and executed. Amongst the jewels pledged with this nobleman was a magnificent gold "spice plate" and cover, which is minutely described, with all its pendant and inserted jewels. Its weight in the whole was 20lb. 4oz. of troy, and the estimated value 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* He also received "the palet of Spain, with a crown garnished with gold," which was, we presume, a helmet encircled with a crown. It was ornamented with many jewels and weighed 8½lbs.. Its value was estimated at 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

These various documents were rendered complete by the accounts presented at the Exchequer when the expedition was over, and those relating to each person, together with such other illustrative evidences as were adduced on the settlement of the account, "were deposited in leathern pouches, on which the name of the person accounting was written in legible characters . . . and these pouches seem to have been in ancient times hung up against the wall of some gallery or room in the old Exchequer offices." But these interesting memorials of one of the greatest incidents in our history have shared the discreditable fate to which so many of our records have been subjected. "They have been thrust into holes and corners in the caverns of the Exchequer, they have been trodden under foot, and subjected to all kinds of depredation and destructive processes; some which have been suffered to remain in their pouches are however in a singularly beautiful state of preservation, fresh and fair as when they were first prepared by the great masters of caligraphy by whom they were executed. But for the most part they had been removed from the pouches, and were mixed with other matter, when I," remarks Mr. Hunter, "was called upon to make the orderly distribution of this mass of confusion, which is now nearly completed." Mr. Hunter further states, that when he entered on this task, he was in hope to find the original roll of all the persons who were present at Agincourt, prepared by Sir Robert Babthorpe, the comptroller of the king's household, and long preserved in the Exchequer, but this most interesting record has not been discovered, and all hope, Mr. Hunter fears, of ever recovering it must now be abandoned. This is the roll of which the more important parts were published by the late Sir Harris Nicolas in his History of the Battle of Agincourt, from an abridged transcript fortunately preserved in the British Museum.

From the various documents of the several kinds we have enumerated which are still remaining, Mr. Hunter has compiled the list mentioned in his title page. It comprises the persons who indented to serve the king, classified under various heads according to their dignities and degrees, with the numbers of their contingents. Mr. Hunter terms it a "contribution towards an authentic list" and it is indeed a valuable and important one, founded upon the best evidence, and throwing light, not merely upon the actual fact of who were the king's heroic followers, but upon the general subject of the way in which the royal armies of those days were got together. The list however, it will be understood, does not prove that the persons enumerated were at Harfleur, or Agincourt, or were even in the expedition at all, but simply that they covenated to go. When the arrangement of these papers is fully completed we hope, for the sake of our national glory, and as some slight atonement for past neglect, that a full calendar of all the existing documents will be printed. It would be an extremely valuable contribution to history and genealogy.

The Fawkes's of York in the Sixteenth Century; including notices of the early History of Guy Fawkes, the Gunpowder Plot Conspirator, 8vo. — "All which seven," remarked Guy Fawkes, after enumerating the principal gunpowder conspirators, "were gentlemen of name and blood; and not any was employed in and about this action (no, not so much as in digging and mining) that was not a gentleman." The pamphlet before us goes to prove how far this assertion was true of Fawkes himself. In the examination in which he first gave his real name,

Fawkes stated that he "was born in the city of York, and that his father's name was Edward Fawkes, a gentleman, a younger brother, who died about thirty years before, and left to him but small living, which he spent." The diligence of Mr. Jardine discovered that one Edward Fawkes, described as "Register and Advocate of the Consistory Court of the Cathedral Church of York," was buried in the cathedral on the 17th January, 1578, *i. e.* 1578-9, and he conjectured, not only that this Edward, the Register and Advocate, was the father of the conspirator, but also that he belonged to the well-known family of Fawkes of Fernley, in the county of York.

The writer of the present *brochure*, building upon this foundation, has established the truth of the first of Mr. Jardine's conjectures, and has given greater probability to the second. He has found that *William Fawkes*, grandfather of the conspirator, was a notary or proctor, established in the year 1530, in the parish of St. Michael le Belfrey, in York. A person of the same names and profession, and who was unquestionably a member of the Fernley family, died in the same parish in 1501, and the author thinks it can scarcely be doubted that there was some consanguinity between them, although as yet its exact nature has not been discovered. William Fawkes of 1530 married Ellen, one of the daughters of William Haryngton, an eminent York merchant, sheriff of the city in 1531, and Lord Mayor in 1536. A few years after 1536, William Fawkes was appointed Registrar of the Exchequer Court of the province of York, and continued in possession of that office up to and beyond 1556. He was living in 1558, but probably died before 1565. His widow survived him. Her will, dated the 22nd August, 1570, and proved in the registry of the Dean and Chapter of York on 20th April 1579, establishes that William and Ellen had at least four children; two sons, 1 Thomas, and 2 Edward; and two daughters, 1 Edith, afterwards married to John Foster, and 2 another daughter married to Umfray Ellis. Ellen Fawkes's will consists principally of a series of bequests of trinkets and articles of furniture as remembrances. To *her eldest son Thomas* she leaves ten pounds, her only money legacy, with various articles of furniture. He was a merchant stapler at York. His will, dated 18th February 1581, and proved August 8th 1584, indicates that he died in respectable circumstances, without children.

But it is with *Edward the second son*, to whom his mother leaves her wedding ring and all the unbequeathed residue of her estate, that we have to do. He at first followed the same profession, and lived in the same parish, perhaps in the same house, as his father; but he was subsquently advanced from being a notary to be an advocate in the Consistory Court. He married a person whose Christian name was Edith, and had four children; one son, *Guy Gawkes, the conspirator*; and three daughters, Anne, who died an infant, a second Anne, and an Elizabeth. Edward Fawkes died in 1578-9, as already found by Mr. Jardine, and was buried in the cathedral.

The early traces of Guy Fawkes are few, but satisfactory. He was baptised in his father's parish on the 16th April 1570. His grand-mother Ellen Fawkes left him, he being at the date of her will under a twelve month old, her "best whistle and one old angel of gold." At the death of his father he was in the ninth year of his age. He was educated at the free foundation grammar school in "Le Horse Fayre," near the city of York, where his master was the Rev. Edward Pulleyne, appointed by the Dean and Chapter of York, and amongst his school-fellows were Thomas Morton, afterwards Bishop of Durham, and Thomas Cheke, afterwards Sir Thomas, grandson of Sir John. There can be no doubt that the great conspirator was by birth and education a Protestant.

After some short term of widowhood, Edith Fawkes, his mother, married again. Her second husband was Dionis Baynbridge, of Scotton, in the county of York. On their marriage Guy Fawkes removed with his mother to the residence of his step-father. The author shows that there were several Roman Catholic families resident at that time in the neighbourhood of Scotton, and argues from the parentage and family connexions of Dionis Baynbrige that he was a member of the ancient faith. Two unquestionable Roman Catholic families lived there; the Pulleynes and the Percys; and it seems probable that, either from the influence of Fawkes's family connexion with Baynbridge, or from association with the neighbouring Roman Catholics, or from both influences combined, his conversion was brought about. The author infers with probability that the second marriage of his mother, from which his change of faith proceeded, took place anterior to February 18th, 1581-2. On that day Thomas Fawkes, the paternal uncle of Guy, made his will. He left the bulk of his property to his nieces Anne and Elizabeth, Guy's sisters, without any mention of their mother, and

appointed Anne and Elizabeth his executrixes. On his death in 1584,* the executrixes were still minors, and after a delay, and probably a litigation, of ten months, administration was granted on their behalf, not to their mother, but to their uncle-in-law Foster, the husband of their aunt Edith. In this will Guy Fawkes is remembered with a legacy of the testator's gold ring, his bed "and one pair of sheets with the appurtenances."

The author favours a conjecture made some time ago that Percy the gunpowder conspirator was a member of the family of Percy of Scotton, and shews that if that were the case Fawkes probably became acquainted with him at that place, and not only with Percy, but also with the Winters and the Wrights, who were afterwards engaged in that terrible treason; but this is at variance with Fawkes's own statement and with Thomas Winter's letter. Fawkes said in 1605 that he had known Percy "two or three years" only, and Thomas Winter does not seem to have been personally acquainted with Fawkes when he went to Flanders to induce him to come into England to take part in the plot. (Jardine, pp. 149, 157.)

In 1591 Guy Fawkes came of age. His father's real estate, which had descended to him, consisted of a farm-house with a barn and about twelve acres of land in Clifton, an outlying township of York. The author proves by the original deeds that on attaining 21 Fawkes let the barn and 4½ acres to Christopher Lumley, a tailor, a friend of his late uncle Thomas, for 21 years, at the rent of forty-two shillings per annum, and sold the farm-house and the remainder of the land for a money payment of 29*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* What ultimately became of the land let to Lumley does not appear. This was the whole of the "small living" left him by his father, which he "spent," and then embarked in the service of Spain as a soldier of fortune.

Dionis Baynbridge probably lived until 1623, but there seems reason to believe that Guy Fawkes's mother may have been spared the misery of bewailing her son's ignominious fate. There is trace in the parish register of another wife of Dionis Baynbridge, by whom he had several children, the first of whom was baptised in 1607.

This information, however minute, is neither devoid of interest nor importance. All great crimes are phenomena in the moral history of our species, and we investigate the facts and incidents connected with them with the same feelings, and for the same reason, as the natural philosopher examines the course and history of experiments in the sciences to which he devotes himself. In the present instance the facts are neither so clear nor so unquestionable that any very certain result can be deduced from them. So far as they go, we are not inclined to agree with the author before us, that there is anything in the facts adduced which can "assist to diminish the exaggerated vituperation with which the name of Guy Fawkes is generally assailed." That he had a kind of minor gentility of birth—that is the most that is proved—did not hinder him from being a scapegrace and a hardened ruffian. That he should have been cozened out of the faith of his fathers was a great misfortune to him. That his change of faith was followed by an intense and bitter hatred of those who still held to the Protestantism which he had abandoned, is an indication of a violent and ill-regulated nature. The subsequent facts of his history darken the shadows upon his character. He spends —probably squanders—his patrimony. He then betakes himself for support as a mercenary soldier to the service of a power and in an army as much distinguished by cruelty as by bigotry. Whilst he was in that service it would seem that Catesby, a man of somewhat similar character, but of higher connections, became acquainted with him. Some years afterwards Catesby devises the scheme of the powder plot. He communicates it to persons around him. They are not quite so unscrupulous as himself, but their scruples are overcome by the winning eloquence of "sweet Robin." The scheme is full of peril to the person who shall actually put it in execution. He who shall fire the train must run imminent risk of self-sacrifice. Who will do it? No one. A ruffian more determined than any of those who had yet joined the devilish crew is needed for the purpose. Where shall he be found? All those who had as yet entered the band were linked by ties of relationship or connection, and were at hand in England; is there no other person similarly situated daring enough to execute the atrocious purpose? It seems not. They have to look far and to seek at a great distance and at a great expense for the bold villain whom they need. Fawkes is suggested by Catesby. The mercenary soldier in the army of Spain is a fit man for the "execution of whatsoever we should resolve." One of the conspirators is sent into Flanders to seek for him. He is found. What were the money terms upon which he was induced to return we do not learn. But he comes back. We hear of no scruples, nor of any of

* The author says 1585 (p. 30).

that religious enthusiasm which has been attributed to him. He plays his part like what his companions believed him to be, "a plain, bold-faced villain," remains amidst unheard-of wickedness untroubled by any twinges of conscience or feeling, and when discovered, astonishes mankind by the daring effrontery of his atrocious avowals as much as by the needless exhibition of his callous and obdurate nature. Sorrow, compunction, hesitation, scruple, commiseration — there was none. His whole being seemed possessed by a rancorous and scornful hatred of his intended victims;

"from face to foot
He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was timed with dying cries;"

his only touch of human feeling was a vulgar, vain, anxiety, not uncommon amongst great criminals, to make the world believe that he was—a gentleman!

We are obliged to the author for his researches and his book, which is skilfully put together; but we think Guy Fawkes remains throned in his pre-eminence of infamy, and will so continue, even although the author may ultimately succeed in proving him to be a scion of the respectable house of Fernley.

Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary, by General Klapka. Translated from the Original Manuscript by Otto Wenckstein. 8*vo.* 2 *vols.*—These volumes are too closely connected with present politics to fall within our customary range, but, without entering into the rights or wrongs of the movement in Hungary against Austria, we may notice the book as containing a clear and valuable narrative of the chief events of the insurrection, authenticated by the pen of the brave governor of Komorn, the last person in authority who surrendered to the combined arms of Austria and Russia. He writes in a free tone in reference to all his compatriots. Kossuth is highly praised for eloquence, and indeed for every quality save energy — the one qualification absolutely indispensable in a revolutionary leader. Görgey is described as brave to excess upon the field of battle, but undecided in his plans, close, designing, ambitious, cold, practical, and un-enthusiastic. The melancholy circumstances connected with the deaths of Batthyáni, and the other leaders who were executed by the Austrian government, are related with of course a strong and indignant feeling against Austria. Of 106 generals and colonels in the Hungarian army, who are here enumerated, 13 are said to have found refuge in Turkey, and 15 in other countries; 14 have been executed by the Austrians; 47 sentenced for long terms of imprisonment; 6 have died; 1 deserted; and 10 procured safety (amongst them Görgey) by voluntary surrender.

Lives of Mahomet and his Successors. By Washington Irving. *Vol.* ii. 8*vo.*—In our Magazine for February last we gave a full notice of the first volume of this work, which contained the life of Mahomet. In the present volume, which concludes the book, the history is carried on from the death of Mahomet, A. D. 622, to the Mahometan invasion of Spain, A. D. 710. In the intervening space the caliphate was possessed by 1, Abu Beker; 2, Omar; 3, Othman; 4, Ali; 5, Hassan; 6, Moawyah I.; 7, Yezid; 8. Moawyah II.; 9, Merwan; 10, Abdallah; 11, Abd'almalec; and, 12, Waled. Of these Omar was unquestionably the greatest. To him may be attributed, more than to any one else, the foundation of that Islam empire which now, after the lapse of twelve hundred years, seems fast crumbling into decay. Mr. Irving's narrative of this great reign, with its triple conquests of Syria, Persia, and Egypt, is extremely interesting. The same praise may especially be given to the account of the insurrection against the heroic Ali, headed by Ayesha, the widow of the prophet—the Mother of the Faithful. Indeed the whole volume fulfils adequately the design of the writer. It represents the most wonderful "career of fanatical conquest" which the world has ever seen; "a handful of proselytes of a pseudo-prophet, driven from city to city, lurking in dens and caves of the earth; but at length rising to be leaders of armies and mighty conquerors; overcoming in pitched battle the Roman cohort, the Grecian phalanx, the gorgeous hosts of Persia; carrying their victories from the gates of the Caucasus to the western descents of Mount Atlas; from the banks of the Ganges to the Suz, the ultimate river in Mauritania; and now planting their standard on the pillars of Hercules, and threatening Europe with like subjugation." This stirring history is developed in a form somewhat between biography and chronicle, and will be found to be what the author designed, a faithful digest admirably adapted to popular use.

Memoir of the late James Halley, A.B. student of theology. By the Rev. William Arnot. 12*mo.*—A valuable memoir of a young man of promising attainments and exemplary piety, who fell a victim to consumption in the 28th year of his age.

He resided for two years in Madeira, whence his letters are of touching interest. He was born in Glasgow, and being designed for the ministry in the Scottish church, was educated at the college in that city, where he was a favourite pupil of the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford. Whilst there, the present Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle, was his class-fellow, and it tells as well for the scholarship of the Doctor, as it does for that of Halley, that on one occasion Sir Daniel Sandford introduced the latter to an eminent scholar of Edinburgh as "the man that beat Tait."

The History of Charlemagne. By G. P. R. James, *Esq.* [*Churton's Library for the Million*] 8*vo.*—This is the first number of a Library which is to consist of works of standard authors reproduced "in an abbreviated form, carefully condensed and rewritten."

The Life of Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury. Translated and abridged from the German of F. R. Hasse, professor of Evangelical Theology in the University of Bonn. By the Rev. William Turner, *M.A.*, 8*vo.*—Möhler, Franck, Hasse, and other Germans have done a great deal towards reviving the memory of Anselm, and instructing the present generation in the merits of the great dispute which he waged with William Rufus and Henry I.; the same dispute between Church and State, although in another form, which seems about to be revived in our own days. We ought to be much obliged to any one who will make us better acquainted with the writings of these learned foreigners, but we cannot help wishing that the translator of Hasse had been a little better acquainted with the historical literature of his own country. Such words as *Orderich*, *Lymings*, *Heptarcy*, *Herriot*, *Mortclach*, &c. &c. &c., do not tell favourably for the translator's competency, whilst such references as, "William of Malmsbury de *gettis* regg. Angl. i.—iii. in *Saville* Script. &c." can only be accounted for by the strange and melancholy fact disclosed in the preface, that there is a district in England so far removed from literature and civilization, that in it no access can be had to "Mabillon, William of Malmesbury, &c." This land of darkness lies under the shadow of the cathedral of Chichester, in which Mr. Botfield told us there was an excellent library.

The Baths of Rhenish Germany: with Notices of the adjacent Towns. By Edwin Lee. 12*mo.*—The most prominent feature in this pocket volume is Wiesbaden, in the Duchy of Nassau, a district of which the author says, "Perhaps no part of the world contains within so small a space so many valuable and efficacious medicinal springs, differing in nature, as this duchy. They lie, for the most part, at the foot of the Taunus range of hills, and are consequently but a short distance one from the other. Thus, within a drive of five or six hours, one may pass by the sulphur springs of Weilbach, the cold saline ones of Soden, the acidulous of Kronthall, the hot saline of Wiesbaden, the warm of Schlangenbad, the chalybeate of Schwalbach, and the alcaline ones of Ems; and there are many others, in various parts of the duchy, from some of which the water is largely exported, as Selters, Fachingen, Geilnau, &c." To this remarkable circle of health-giving springs, and to all the other watering places of Rhenish Germany, Mr. Lee in turn pays attention, beginning with Chaude Fontaine, and ending with Stuttgard, the whole being twenty in number. He speaks of them upon old acquaintance, having previously published a more extended work, on the Baths of all Germany, and he appears to be well read in the native medical literature, from which he has given many valuable extracts, accompanied by useful particulars with respect to the present medical staff, as well as the local accomodations, &c. This book is enlivened by some agreeable general information, and cannot fail to be acceptable to the invalid, and to the "few English families" which are found as residents in almost every place noticed by the author.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Archæological Institute has been held with great success within the walls of the University of Oxford. It was opened in the Sheldonian Theatre on the morning of Tuesday the 18th of June, when the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Plumptre, in the absence of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, President of the previous year (whose unavoidable absence was announced by the Provost of Oriel), introduced the Marquess of Northampton, President elect. A very eloquent discourse on the study of Archæology was then read by Charles Newton, esq. M.A., Student of Christ Church, and an officer in the

department of Antiquities in the British Museum. He reviewed in a masterly and comprehensive manner the nature and value of the several sources of archæological evidence, which he arranged under the three general classes of oral, written, and monumental, illustrating the utility of each by many interesting facts and striking examples. At the close of his discourse the thanks of the auditory were moved by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, seconded by Mr. Hallam, and conveyed by the noble President, in terms of the warmest praise and admiration.

At an evening meeting in the Town Hall, Dr. Harington, the Principal of Brazenose, read a memoir on the history and architecture of St. Mary's, the University church. It was fully illustrated by documentary evidence relative to the rebuilding of the church in the reign of Henry VII. which was effected chiefly by a general subscription. This rebuilding was completed in 1492, the church having been erected some years earlier by Walter Hart, Provost of Oriel college, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1472. The architect of the nave and aisles is unknown. The tower and spire are of more early date than any other portion of the edifice; but, having been much injured by a storm, they were, as Dr. Plot has recorded, "repaired and thus thick set with pinnacles" by Dr. Walter King, who was Vice-Chancellor from 1607 to 1610. The renewal of these pinnacles is now again in progress; and, after considerable discussion, it is understood that a design by Mr. J. C. Buckler has finally been adopted. Dr. Harington added to his memoir some interesting notices of the old house of convocation, which is attached to the north side of St. Mary's church, and has been latterly degraded to the purposes of an engine-house. Its upper chamber was the receptacle of the first public library, which was bequeathed to the university in the 14th century by Thomas Cobham, bishop of Worcester.

Wednesday, June 19. Three Sectional Meetings were held contemporaneously this morning at ten o'clock.

The Section of History met in the Convocation House under the presidency of Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.S.A.

The first paper read was on the site of the Battle of Ashdown, by W. Nelson Clarke, esq. D.C.L.

The next memoir consisted of Remarks on the Rent-roll of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, 26-27 Hen. VI. with notices of that peer, and other members of the house of Stafford, by James Heywood Markland, esq. D.C.L.* In the course of his remarks Mr. Markland drew a parallel between the cases of the Duke of Buckingham in the reign of Richard III. and that of the Duke of Monmouth in the reign of James II., in their respective attempts to claim the throne.

The Rev. Charles Hartshorne, M.A. delivered a lecture on the Castle and "The Provisions" of Oxford. A large ground-plan of the castle was placed before his auditory. The ancient keep still remains: it is singular from its rude construction and the extent to which it *batters* or diminishes in diameter towards the top. No castle at Oxford is mentioned in Domesday Book; but the empress Matilda was here besieged by Stephen in the year 1142. It cannot be doubted that the earliest parts of the structure now remaining were then in existence; and, notwithstanding the silence of Domesday, the castle mound has probably seen the Saxon times. The town was walled round in the middle of the 11th century. That part of the castle adjoining the keep which has been commonly called Maud's Chapel is supposed by Mr. Hartshorne to have been a crypt under the great hall. It is a fine example of early Norman work, having bold vaulting, and its voussoirs carefully worked with stools. The capitals of the piers are highly curious. In the Liberate Rolls of the reign of Henry III. Mr. Hartshorne has found mention of the garrison chapel, as well as of the private oratory of queen Alianora, but its site cannot now be determined. From these rolls several extracts were given, mentioning most of the usual features of a royal residence; and some other passages relating to Woodstock were also introduced. In the 51st Hen. III. it was found upon an inquisition that during the thirty-seven previous years Oxford castle had been gradually becoming much dilapidated, its gaol had fallen down, as well as the brew-house, and all the rest of the buildings threatened ruin. With these and similar details Mr. Hartshorne interweaved some remarks upon the principal councils and parliaments known to have been held at Oxford. In 1177 Henry II. held a council in the new hall, at which his youngest

* There is a Survey of the Duke of Buckingham's lands, preserved in the Chapter House, Westminster, of which an extract was given by the late Mr. Rokewode, in his memoir on the Household Book of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, for the year 1507, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Lord Bagot, Archæol. vol. xxv. p. 311.

son John was made Lord of Ireland. John, when king, held councils here in the 5th, 8th, and 15th years of his reign. The last was the immediate preliminary movement to his treaty with the Barons on Runnymede. In all, John visited Oxford in nine different years of his reign, and passed here forty-five days, which may be deemed a considerable proportion of his restless and vagrant life. Various councils were held at Oxford by King Henry III. and in his 42d year (1258) the Barons here exacted those memorable Provisions which greatly advanced the cause of national liberty.

Wm. Sidney Gibson, esq. F.S.A. read a very elaborate memoir on Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, and Lord Chancellor in the reign of Edward III. He was one of the most earnest book-collectors of the middle ages, as represented in his interesting treatise, entitled "Philobiblos." He bequeathed his library to Durham college at Oxford, but no catalogue of his books is known to be extant. His intercourse with Petrarch at the Papal court was fully discussed by Mr. Gibson, as well as other particulars of his history; he omitted to refer to his fine episcopal seal, engraved in the Archæologia (vol. xxvii. p. 401), and which is one of the most beautiful in the Durham series.

The attention of this Section was finally directed to a very interesting discourse by Edwin Guest, esq. F.R.S. on the Earthworks which formed the boundaries of the Belgic Settlements in Britain, and on those which were made after the treaty of Mons Badonicus. It was in continuation of his views propounded at the Salisbury meeting last year, and of which we gave some account in our Magazine for Oct. 1849, p. 405. The continuous lines of earth-works which cross the country in various directions are either—1. British roads; 2. Roman roads; or 3. Boundary lines. It was Sir R. C. Hoare's discovery that the ditches with two mounds were not boundary lines, but roads of communication between British villages; they were worn down into hollows by the traffic of a dense population, and may be compared with the hollow lanes of Devonshire and the Channel Islands. Mr. Guest considered the more important lines of ditches provided with mounds on one side only, as the boundaries of ancient tribes. They were not exactly military lines of defence, like the wall of Hadrian, which was furnished with *castella*, defended by a body of 15,000 men, and provided with ready means of communication by a parallel military road; but they were lines of demarcation, fixing the boundaries of territory. Such was Offa's Dyke between the Dee and the Wye; and such were the ditches of the Belgæ. Stukeley counted four of these ditches. 1. Combe Bank, south of Blandford; 2. Bokerley Dyke, south of Salisbury; 3. the ditch immediately north of Old Sarum; and 4. Wansdyke. Warton increased their number to seven, and seems to have included in that number the Grimsdyke south of Salisbury, the Old Ditch on Salisbury Plain, and another ditch in the vale of Pewsey. Mr. Guest placed on his map only *three* successive lines of boundary. When the Belgæ first settled in the vales of the Stour and Frome their territory seems to have been bounded by Combe Bank and Bokerley Dyke as parts of one and the same boundary; Vindogladia was their capital, and Badbury near Blandford their fortress. When they had conquered the rich vales, which unite at Salisbury, the Old Ditch became their boundary, and Old Sarum their capital. Their third and latest boundary was Wansdyke. There is a very remarkable passage of Cæsar in which he speaks of a Belgic chieftain named Divitiacus, "rex totius Galliæ potentissimus," who "magnæ partis harum regionum (*i. e.* Galliæ Belgicæ) *et Britanniæ* imperium obtinuit." The phrase *Britanniæ imperium* probably meant nothing more than a supremacy over the civilised portions of the island, or, in other words, over the districts occupied by the Belgæ. Stukeley surmised that Divitiacus was the chief who advanced the Belgic frontier as far as Wansdyke. It is a very remarkable fact that this boundary line approaches within a few miles of the temple of Abury, but leaves it to the north, and approaches close to but does not include Bath. Mr. Guest suggested that on the settlement of the boundary line the Dobuni may have insisted on the retention of their great temple and their hot baths. And this led him to a very important conjecture on the age of Stonehenge: viz. that the Belgæ, having excluded themselves from the great national temple of Abury, built Stonehenge under the government of Divitiacus about the year 100 A.C. The huge stones forming the trilithons came from the vale of Pewsey, which was just within the last Belgic boundary. Mr. Guest insisted that the Grimsdyke south of Salisbury and the ditch north of Old Sarum were *not* Belgic earthworks, but boundary lines made by the Welsh after the treaty of the Mons Badonicus.

The Architectural Section assembled in the great room of the Oxford Architectural Society in Holywell Street, under the presidency of the Principal of

Brazenose, Dr. Harrington: and three papers were read:—

1. On Dorchester church, Oxfordshire, by E. A. Freeman, esq.

2. On the construction of Timber Houses existing in Berkshire, by the Rev. James Clutterbuck.

3. On the manor-house of Mere in Somersetshire (built by the abbot of Glastonbury in the 14th century), by Alexander Nesbitt, esq.

THE EARLY AND MEDIÆVAL SECTION met in the Writing School. W. W. Wynne, esq. (President of the Cambrian Archæological Association) presided.

The first communication was by Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S. of the British Museum, on a remarkable collection of gold ornaments, recently purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, from the collection of Mr. Brumell. They were discovered some years since in the county of Durham, with a large hoard of Roman coins, and they are of especial interest as an accession to the list of objects connected with the worship of the Deæ Matres found in England. All the smaller objects, including 280 silver coins, the latest of which was of Antoninus Pius, were found in a silver porringer. They consisted of two gold chains fastened by wheel-shaped ornaments, and about ten inches from it a crescent-shaped ornament. A third gold chain similarly fastened had a gold bead on each link, but no crescent. There were three gold rings set with coarsely engraved stones; one with the inscription MATRVM COCOAE stamped upon it; a fifth of thick gold wire, the ends being reverted and terminating in heads of serpents; a silver ring exactly the same as this last. There were also three small silver spoons; and upon the vessel was a flat silver plate, by some considered a cover, but more probably a mirror. The handle of the vessel was much ornamented, and had an inscription in gold letters, MATR. FAB. DVBIT. i. e. Fabius Dubitatus to the Matres or Deæ Matres. A chain similar to the first described, with the wheel-shaped ornament and crescent, was found near Llandovery in Caermarthenshire (see last Archæol. Journal). The inscriptions show clearly that two of these objects were connected with the worship of the Deæ Matres; it was therefore supposed that the rest might have been, and antiquaries were urged to be very minute in their recording of the several articles which might be found together, as clues were by that means preserved to link together other objects found elsewhere, and to explain the object and use for which they were made. A few slight notices were made of the worship of the Deæ Matres, and intimating how the crescent, the wheel, and the serpent might not improbably be emblematical of their peculiar influences.

This memoir was followed by others—

On the classification of Arrow-heads of Flint and Bronze, by G. Du Noyer, esq. of Dublin. This paper forms a sequel to the author's valuable suggestions on the Classification of Bronze Celts, read at the Norwich meeting. (Archæol. Journ. vol. iv. pp. 1, 327.)

An Account of the opening of Bishop Fox's tomb in Winchester Cathedral, Jan. 28, 1820, by the late Dr. Nott. The ledger-stone covering the grave of that prelate had fallen in, during the removal of accumulated rubbish at the back of the altar-screen. Several curious fragments, portions of sculptured stone, elaborately painted, the remains probably of a reredorse or shrine, were found in the tomb. The coffin was of wood; on each side lay the broken wands of the officers who had attended the obsequies: the remains were found clad in the pontifical vestments; the mitre, apparently of velvet, upon the head, the hands covered by gloves, but no ring was found, which caused a suspicion that the tomb had been opened previously. The crosier was of wood, elegantly carved; on the feet were the episcopal *caligæ*, and between them a small leaden box, with the initials R. F. containing a parchment scroll, recording the date of the Bishop's death and interment, Oct. 5, 1528. These curious details had been communicated by Dr. Nott to the President of Corpus Christi college, founded by Bishop Fox; as also a drawing of the crosier discovered in the grave.

Notice of a Book of Prayers belonging to Jane Wriothesley, Countess of Southampton, by the Rev. H. O. Coxe. The volume described, which is in the Bodleian Library (marked Laud. Latin MS. i.), may be regarded as a devotional album, with autographs of distinguished friends. Among these are "Margaret Dowglas," the granddaughter of Henry VII. and grandmother of James I., Queen Mary of England when princess, Katharine Parr, and others. The peculiarity of this volume is that the entries are rhythmical: as in this of Katherine Parr:

> Madame, althowe I have differed writtynge in your booke,
> I am no lesse your frend then you do looke.
> *Kateryn the Quene, KP.*

Mr. Coxe illustrated this volume by others which partially resemble it, such as the MS. once the property of Lady Jane Grey, in the British Museum, that of Mary in the Bodleian, the book of Horæ in the possession of Mr. Maskell, &c.

The afternoon of this day was agreeably spent in visiting the Temporary Museum, formed in the Taylor Building; the College Plate, which was exhibited in the halls of All Souls, Corpus Christi, and Queen's; and the more ordinary objects of curiosity in the University. The large assemblage of charters and seals preserved in the Treasury of Balliol college were exhibited to those who were interested in such matters.

At six o'clock the public dinner took place in the Town Hall, at which about 350 ladies and gentlemen were present. The Marquess of Northampton was in the chair; the chief toasts were responded to by the Vice-Chancellor, the Mayor, Sir Charles Anderson, the Principal of Brazenose, Mr. Hallam, the Warden of New College, and Professor Waagen. In the evening the Rev. William Sewell, in his capacity of President of the Architectural Society of Oxford, entertained a party of more than 700 in the hall, quadrangle, and gardens of Exeter college, which were furnished and illuminated with much taste and splendour for the occasion.

Thursday, June 20. No sectional meetings were held this morning, which was devoted to an excursion to the church at Dorchester and the church and hospital at Ewelme. The latter (the most distant) place was visited first. The Rev. Dr. Jacobson, who is Rector of Ewelme in connection with his office of Regius Professor of Divinity, met the archæologists in the church, and afterwards entertained them on the lawn of his parsonage house. At Dorchester the chief architectural points of interest in the church were explained by Mr. Freeman, and the monuments, stained glass, and brasses by the Rev. John Baron. Afterwards a collection was made, to continue the repairs, which amounted to more than 17*l.* A portion of the party then proceeded on foot to the entrenchment called the Dyke Hills, where excavations had been made; but the only relics discovered were some pieces of Roman pottery. On the road back the Norman church of Sandford was inspected.

At an evening meeting in the Town Hall, an important subject was introduced, by a letter from D. Wilson, esq. Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on the losses sustained by archæological science by the present state of the law of Treasure Trove: upon which it is proposed to make some representation to the legislature. (See the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries in our last Magazine, p. 76.) This was followed by a discourse given by C. Winston, esq. on the Art of Glass Painting, and on the Ancient Glass remaining in Oxford.

Friday, June 21. All the Sections met this morning. In the Historical Section the first paper was read by John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. on the descent of the Earldom of Oxford. This earldom continued for more than five centuries and a half in the family of Vere, of which there were twenty Earls in male succession, from Aubrey the first Earl, created by Henry II., to Aubrey the twentieth and last, who died in the reign of queen Anne. The first Earl was previously, by marriage, count of Guisnes in Normandy: his father, also Aubrey, was chamberlain to Henry I.; and his grandfather, the first Aubrey de Vere in England, appears as a tenant in chief in Domesday book. But the *comes Albericus* of that record was a different person, and his family has never been ascertained. The Earls of Oxford were hereditary chamberlains of England until the attainder of Robert the ninth Earl, the unworthy favourite of King Richard the Second, who had advanced him to the extraordinary dignity of Duke of Ireland. The office of lord great chamberlain was restored to John the 13th Earl, upon the accession of King Henry VII. whom he had materially helped to the throne; but on the decease of Henry the 18th Earl in 1625, it fell to coheirs, from whom it has descended to the present Marquess Cholmondeley and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, who now hold the office conjointly, and exercise it in alternate reigns. Mr. Nichols further noticed some other points connected with the descent of the dignity, with the most eminent junior branches of the family, and with their heraldic insignia; and exhibited impressions of the seals of seven of the Earls. After the extinction of the Veres the title of Earl of Oxford and Mortimer was conferred by queen Anne on her prime minister Sir Robert Harley, whose descendant the sixth Earl is now the last male survivor of his race.

A communication was read from Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. containing some biographical notices of Walter Map, archdeacon of Oxford. Its principal object was to prove that it was not Walter Mapes who gave Geoffrey of Monmouth the Historia Britonum, as asserted by Leland, Bale, and Pits; but another Walter the archdeacon long prior to him.

There were also read, Memorials of Sir Robert Dudley, son of the Earl of Leicester, by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.D.; and a history of Exeter Castle, by the Rev. Dr. Oliver.

In the Architectural Section were read—

1. Biographical Notices of John Carter, F.S.A. by John Britton, esq. F.S.A. This memoir has been published entire in The

Builder of the 29th of June. At its close the author took occasion to lament the deficiency of a metropolitan museum for the preservation of national antiquities; in reply to which the Marquess of Northampton, speaking as one of the Trustees of the British Museum, stated that some steps had already been taken at that establishment to effect the object required, and further measures were now under consideration.

2. Notices of Sherbourne Church, Dorsetshire, by the Rev. John Louis Petit, M.A., F.S.A. This large and handsome church, which is now undergoing repair, is a uniform Perpendicular structure, having owed its almost entire reconstruction to a fire which happened in the reign of Henry VI. in consequence of a dispute between the monks and the townspeople. (See a view of the church in our Magazine for February, 1842.) The whole internal length is 200 feet, the width of nave and aisles 60 feet; the height of the choir vaulting 54 feet 8 inc. The roofs are very fine, and in connection with these Mr. Petit offered some observations on the construction of vaults, which have been published in The Builder of the 29th of June. It appears that complicated vaulting is more prevalent in English than in foreign churches.

There was also prepared for this Section a paper On the Monumental Remains in the Cathedral Church of Oxford, by M. H. Bloxam, esq.; but the author was suddenly called away from Oxford before reading it.

In the Early and Mediæval Section, H. W. Acland, esq. M.D. gave a notice of a rude tracing upon stone, brought from Utica, of an antique ship, affording illustrations of the technical expressions which occur in the account of St. Paul's voyage and shipwreck, as given in the Acts of the Apostles.

Evelyn P. Shirley, esq. communicated some curious extracts illustrative of Domestic Manners and Household Expenses, in the times of Elizabeth, being selected from the executorship accounts of Thomas Fermor, esq. of Somerton, Oxfordshire, deceased in 1580. An account of the family and their seat at that place will be found in this Magazine, 1827, p. 113. The account of funeral expenses is curious, including payments of 20*l.* for the testator's tomb, and 4*l.* to the "waynman" who brought it. The sculptor's name is unfortunately omitted. It was closed in by a grate, and placed under a "teasterne." Many interesting particulars occur regarding the education of the son and daughter of the deceased, and items illustrative of the costume of the period, prices of commodities, rates of wages, and other matters.

M. J. Johnson, esq. made some remarks on Illuminated MSS.; and the Section also received a note from the Rev. John Barron on the singular discovery of some earthen vessels immured in the wall of a church in Oxfordshire, and intended to serve, as he supposes, in the fabrication of the wafer for the service of the mass; a paper by Dr. Bromet on the Chariot-wheels of the Ancients; a short Memoir on Saxon Runes and corrected readings of the inscriptions upon several ancient sculptured Crosses in the Isle of Man; and a paper on the substances employed in forming the Tessellæ of the Cirencester Pavements and their Chromatic arrangement, by James Buckman, esq. F.L.S., F.G.S., Professor of Botany in Cirencester College.

In the afternoon a very large assemblage was congregated in the Theatre, in order to hear the lecture of Professor Willis on the Cathedral Church. After a few apologetic remarks, explaining that he undertook this task, in the presence of so many local students of architecture, in continuation of his annual custom of examining the Cathedral Churches visited by the Archæological Institute, the Professor declared, that, though he had, sometimes the credit of assuring the inhabitants of every city he came to that their cathedral was the very best of its kind, he could not pursue that course on the present occasion; for he was bound to say that the cathedral-church of Oxford was unworthy of the university, the college, and the see! But that fact was sufficiently explained by its history. Oxford, as is well known, is one of the sees founded after the Reformation; and its church, which had originally belonged to a nunnery, had been reduced to its present dimensions to form a college-chapel. The nunnery was founded in Saxon times, and there had been antiquaries who were induced to attribute part of the church to that early period. He, however, agreed in opinion with those who held it to have been erected about the middle of the 12th century. Its workmanship is good, though unequal, and not so rude as some parts of Norwich cathedral, which is historically known to have been commenced in 1096. The sculpture of the capitals is florid and well executed. The Professor then proceeded to notice a portion of the design which has given rise to much controversy. Each arch of the nave and choir is in appearance double, and the capitals are as it were cut in two, one-half towards the ailes standing at a much lower elevation than than the other half towards the nave or choir. Between the lower and the higher arch is a triforium, and above the higher arch a clerestory. It had been suggested that the lower arches marked the original height

of the nave arches, as they had existed in Saxon times, that the present triforium was the Saxon clerestory, and that the present clerestory was an addition. But he had arrived at a different conclusion, which was entirely confirmed by an examination he had been enabled to make, on obtaining, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, an entrance through the roof of the south aisle of the choir, by raising the lead. The conclusion was, that the whole is an entire original design, somewhat bizarre no doubt, but not wholly without parallel, at Romsey and some other places. The Professor next proceeded to consider the order in which the erection of the structure was conducted. The builders first erected the quire and tower piers; and next the transept, in which some transitional features may be detected. Soon after, the nave was finished, the windows of which are Norman in mouldings and treatment, but pointed in form. The tower, to a short distance above the roof of the church, is of the same character; its upper part is early-English, and it furnishes a fine example of the connection of tower and spire. There were no remains of apses, but apses were not universal in England; for example, the cathedral of Old Sarum, and other churches, had none. The Norman Lady Chapel was probably on the site of the present one, north of the choir. This brought him to the time when the local saint, St. Frideswide, had been elevated to her peculiar worship. In earlier ages it had been deemed a species of impiety to disturb the remains of the dead. But an entire change came over the opinions of men on this subject, and it was declared to be a shame to allow "those precious jewels," the bones of the saints, to remain unhonoured in the dust. They were consequently exhumed, and placed in splendid chests or shrines raised on high. Such was the course adopted with regard to St. Frideswide. The occasion of a great parliament being held at Oxford in the year 1180 was taken to celebrate this solemnity in the presence of the king and a large number of prelates and nobles. They disinterred the bones of St. Frideswide, which had remained undisturbed for 480 years, and placed them in a magnificent shrine. Now the question was, in what part of the church did they place the saint, and what influence had that circumstance upon the structure? It is not now easy to determine these points; but it appeared that in 1289 there was a second translation of the saint. On the north side of the quire there are two parallel chapels, the first of early-English, and the furthest of rich Decorated architecture. The first of these, which has been generally called the Lady Chapel, he believed to have been the chapel of St. Frideswide; the other, which is usually known by the name of Lady Montacute's Chapel, was probably the Lady Chapel, as its roof is distinguished by remarkably fine bosses, some of which are covered with roses and lilies, which were emblems of the Virgin. As to the erection which is now called the shrine of St. Frideswide, having examined the remains of many such shrines, he found it by no means answerable to their usual form and construction: but, as in connection with the shrines there was usually a place called the watching-chamber, in which a person was stationed to watch and guard the treasures of the shrine, he had no doubt this elevated gallery was the watching-chamber of St. Frideswide's shrine. He then referred to the Chapter-house, which he said was one of the finest early-English buildings in existence, and expressed his regret at its present condition, being divided into two chambers. The time might, perhaps, arrive when it would be set right again. Finally, Professor Willis considered the process under which this monastery was converted into a college. At the beginning of the collegiate system several attempts were made to convert monastic institutions into places of education. The first attempt was made at Cambridge in the thirteenth century by Hugh de Balsham, who proposed to convert the hospital of St. John into a college. After struggling with some opposition, this project failed, and he was obliged to withdraw his students, though at a later period his design was prosecuted with better success. In 1456 Magdalene college at Oxford was quietly formed out of a hospital also dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the superior of which went out upon a pension for life. At Cambridge, in 1496, the nunnery of St. Radegund was converted into Jesus college. In 1524 Christ Church, of which he was now speaking, was founded on the ruins of no fewer than twenty-two monastic houses, including that of St. Frideswide. Thus this course of change was not attributable to Wolsey alone, but was part of a system already commenced: but, as the precedent for the general dissolution of monasteries, it showed how changes which at first might appear to be small and indisputably advantageous sometimes lead to innovations which proceed until they entirely subvert the institutions they pretend to reform. To convert the church of the nunnery into a college chapel Wolsey shortened the nave to the extent of four of its divisions at the west end, and the house of the Regius

Professor of Divinity now occupies the site. A wall was erected which also cut off one south division of the transept. The chapel of Jesus college, Cambridge, (of which Mr. Willis exhibited a plan,) was formed in a similar way from the nunnery church of the 12th century. It is recorded that at Christ Church the arrangement was intended to be only temporary, and that Wolsey had begun a new chapel on the north side of the great quadrangle, where his magnificent conceptions would scarcely have stopped short until he had rivalled or surpassed the chapel of King's at Cambridge, or the royal chapels of Windsor and Westminster.

The Professor afterwards, as usual, gave a further explanation of his views within the walls of the church itself.

At 4 o'clock a memoir on the Roman city of Silchester, by Henry Maclauchlan, esq. was read in the Early and Mediæval Section. It comprised the results of Mr. Maclauchlan's detailed survey of the site of Calleva, the adjacent works, lines of entrenchment, and ancient roads connected with it. The plan, made specially for the occasion, is the first accurate representation of these remarkable remains. It has been lithographed, and may be obtained on application at the office of the Institute. Mr. Maclauchlan gave also a summary of all the observations of preceding authors, and an account of all discoveries which have been made from time to time; and his memoir was illustrated by drawings of numerous ancient relics now preserved by the occupier of the site, Mr. Barton, with whose obliging permission the Institute were allowed to examine the vestiges of this great Roman work, and every facility afforded.

In the evening a very popular and interesting lecture was delivered at the Town Hall by Dr. Mantell,—"On the Remains of Man and Works of Art imbedded in Rocks and Strata, as illustrative of the Connection between Archæology and Geology." These observations had been suggested by the extraordinary treatise of M. Boucher de Perthes, entitled, "Antiquités Celtiques et Antediluviennes," comprising vague and erroneous conclusions in regard to supposed antediluvian relics of stone, which a slight acquaintance with geology would have enabled the author to avoid. Dr. Mantell discussed the conditions under which the relics of man or his works may become imbedded in the strata now in progress of formation; the occurrence of human bones, instruments, and coins, in, deposits of modern date; the presence of similar vestiges in more ancient sediments, associated with those of extinct animals; and the probability of discovering traces of the existence of the human race in the earlier tertiary formations. Dr. Mantell cited and explained several singular examples of the supposed deposit of coins, nails, &c. in flint or solid stone; the conglomerates found on the Sussex coast near Hastings where a Dutch vessel had been stranded, and recovered from the wreck of the Thetis near Rio Janeiro; the latter consisting of a material resembling granite, interspersed with dollars, gold coins, and other objects of metal, in solid masses. He adverted also to the ferruginous conglomerate replete with coins of the Edwards, found in 1831, in the bed of the River Dove, near Tutbury; and the breccia inclosing Roman coins and pottery, from the bed of the Thames, of which he had received a striking specimen from Mr. C. Roach Smith, exhibited to the meeting. He explained the occurrence of fossil human skeletons in the limestone strata, of recent formation, at Guadaloupe, the discovery of which had excited so much interest. Dr. Mantell detailed also the remarkable facts connected with deposits in certain caves and fissures in England, such as "Kent's Hole," near Torquay, in which pottery, knives, and arrow-heads of silex, with other objects, had been found associated with remains of bears and extinct carnivora, the whole being covered by a crust of stalagmite, forming the floor of the cavern. He considered, however, that no sufficient proof exists of the coeval deposit of these singular remains.

Dr. Thurnham read a memoir on the examination of tumuli in Yorkshire, known as the "Danes Graves," recently excavated by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club.

On *Saturday, June* 22, an excursion was made by railway to the Roman city of Silchester; and in the evening Dr. Daubeny, the Professor of Botany, gave a *soirée* in the Physic Gardens.

Monday, June 24. A considerable party of the Institute went this day an excursion to Uffington and the Vale of the White Horse. They visited the churches of Uffington, Woolstone, Sparsholt, and Wantage, Hardwell Camp, Wayland's Smithy, the encampment called Uffington Castle, and the Blowing Stone; and were entertained at Kingston Lisle by Martin Atkins, esq. In the meantime some business was pursued in the Sectional meetings at Oxford:—

In the HISTORICAL SECTION was read a paper by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.D. on the line of the night march of King Charles I., June 3, 1644, in his escape from Oxford, between the Parliament's armies at Ensham and Woodstock.

In the ARCHITECTURAL SECTION were read:—

1. Some Extracts from the Building

Accounts of Wadham College, communicated by the Rev. John Griffiths, M.A. Fellow of that college. The first stone of this edifice was laid on the 31st July, 1610, and the chapel was consecrated on the 29th of June, 1613: no architect's name has been found, but the "head-workman" was apparently William Arnold, who received wages of 1*l.* a week. He was probably related to Mr. John Arnold, the steward of the foundress. The most remarkable circumstance about this college is the entirely different character of the architecture of the chapel, and that of the antechapel, though both were clearly in progress at the same time. The chapel is of very fair Pointed architecture; the antechapel exceedingly debased in style, its windows corresponding with those of the hall. It is evident two entirely different sets of workmen were employed, and it was suggested in Mr. Jewitt's paper (which will be presently noticed) that the superior masons engaged on the chapel may have been brought from the county of Somerset, where the founder's estates were situated, and where ecclesiastical architecture was maintained in greater purity than in most other parts of the country. The stone was brought from Burford and various other places, and Magdalene college allowed the gratuitous use of its quarries, a favour which was acknowledged by a present of books. Timber was obtained from the Lord Norris.

The subject of the second paper was Abingdon Abbey: contributed by Miss Spenlove. It consisted of a long detail of its history, and a description of the present remains, accompanied by drawings made by Mr. A. S. Palmer.

Mr. Orlando Jewitt communicated an historical and synoptic memoir on the Jacobean Gothic Architecture prevalent in Oxford. After remarking that the Divinity School remains as when built in the time of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, soon after 1480, with its handsome ambulatory, he noticed the fact that the east front of Bodley's building is panelled to correspond with the Divinity School. Sir Thomas Bodley died in 1613, and the first stone of the Schools was laid the day after his funeral. Selden's addition was made in 1634. Mr. Jewitt then proceeded to notice the building of Wadham college; and remarked that Trinity, Jesus, Exeter, St. John's, and almost all the other colleges have portions of post-Gothic architecture. Inigo Jones was employed at St. John's to build the second quadrangle, including the library, and the east front towards the garden. He also built the chapel of Lincoln college, which is one of the best specimens of the period. In the works at Brazenose, between 1656 and 1666, all the characteristic features of Gothic have vanished, the tracery being oval, but a roof of Gothic form is retained: and one of the finest Gothic roofs in the University is that of the staircase at Christ Church, which was built as late as 1620. Mr. Jewitt concluded his paper with some account of Water Eaton, a mansion built by the Lord Lovelace, four miles from Oxford. The chapel was planned in the old ecclesiastical style, like the chapel of Wadham college, with screen, pulpit, and open seats; the house in the new manner.

At two o'clock this day a Convocation was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, at which the Marquess of Northampton, President of the Institute, and late Pres. R.S., and William H. Prescott, esq. the historian of Ferdinand and Isabella, were presented by Dr. Phillimore, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, for the honorary degree of D.C.L. The Rev. John Louis Petit, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem* in a Convocation held on Friday the 21st.

In the evening the Mayor gave a soirée to the Institute and to a large party of his fellow-citizens, at the Town hall. It was amply supplied with pictures, drawings, and books of prints, and an amateur concert was performed under the direction of Mr. Corfe.

Tuesday, June 25. The Architectural Section met this morning, when a paper on the Gothic Architecture of the Continent, by the Rev. Dr. Whewell, was read; and another on some of the peculiarities of Continental Churches, as to their form and arrangement, by A. Milward, esq.

The charters of the Corporation, some early deeds, and interesting autographs and seals, were exhibited by the Town Clerk, G. P. Hester, esq.

At half past twelve the concluding meeting was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, the Marquess of Northampton in the chair. Charles Tucker, esq. Hon. Sec. read the annual report. It announced that there had been an accession of 162 members during the year. Seven had withdrawn, and others had been lost by death; among whom were particularly noticed the Bishop of Norwich, the President of 1847; the Dean of Hereford, one of the most useful Vice-Presidents, and whose exertions in the cause of archæology on the downs of Wiltshire last year had possibly hastened his death; Mr. Stapleton, formerly a constant attendant of the Central Committee; Louis Hayes Petit, esq; and James Bandinel, esq. who died of cholera taken at Salisbury. To these names might very properly have been added that of Dr. Bromet, one of the

original members and most active promoters of the Institute, the news of whose death in Italy had not arrived before the preparation of the Report.

In lieu of the Vice-President and six members retiring from the Central Committee, according to annual custom, there were chosen—the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A. as Vice-President; John Auldjo, esq. F.R.S.; W. Wynne Foulkes, esq.; Thomas William King, esq. F.S.A. York Herald; Henry Salusbury Milman, esq. M.A.; Alexander Nesbitt, esq. and the Rev. Stephen Rigaud, M.A. Assistant Master of Westminster School; and as Auditors, Chas. Desborough Bedford, esq. and George Vulliamy, esq.

The Secretary then read invitations from Newcastle upon Tyne and Lichfield to hold the meeting for 1852, and from Peterborough for 1851. It was mentioned that Chichester and St. Alban's were also desirous of welcoming the next meeting. The meeting at Peterborough was deferred because the Marquess of Northampton expects to be absent on the continent next summer; and it was finally agreed that the meeting of 1851 should take place at Bristol, a previous meeting of a single day being held at St. Alban's. Various votes of thanks were then proposed—to the noble President by the Vice-Chancellor, to the Vice-Chancellor by Sir Charles Anderson, to the Heads of Houses, &c. by Dr. Markland, to the Corporation by W. W. E. Wynne, esq. to the Curators of the Museums, &c. by the Rev. Hamilton Grey, to the Rev. William Sewell and other hospitable entertainers by the Rev. J. L. Petit, to Professor Willis by the Bishop of Oxford, to the contributors of papers by the Provost of Oriel, to the contributors to the Museum by the Rector of Exeter, to the officers of Sections by the Principal of Exeter, to the local Committee and the Rev. E. Hill the manager of excursions, to the Honorary Secretaries, &c. &c. After listening to many excellent addresses made in moving and acknowleging these thanks, and especially one from the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the assembly dispersed.—Of the very interesting temporary museum which was formed at this meeting, we shall hope to give some account next month.

ST. ALBAN'S ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Town-hall, St. Alban's, on Monday June 17th, the anniversary of the martyrdom of the British protomartyr St. Alban. The chair was occupied by the noble President of the Society, the Earl of Verulam; and the attendance of the members and their friends was very numerous. From the annual report it is apparent that this Society is in earnest in the cause of mediæval art and architecture, and that its working is eminently calculated to produce results equally beneficial and gratifying. The report, after adverting to the consecration and restoration of several churches within the county of Hertford during the previous twelve months, contains the following excellent remarks:—

"Communications of the nature just referred to are especially invited; and the committee believe that much advantage would result if those who are engaged in church restoration in their several parishes will make the meetings of the Society the medium of communicating their experience to those who may be desirous of commencing similar restorations, but are less conversant with the principles on which such restorations should be effected; and possibly by such means the laudable spirit of restoration may still go on. Here are, surely, grounds for confidence: for, though there would be some who would mock and slight our work, there yet shall, and do, rise up men actuated by one common spirit, and each in his own sphere ready to labour for the honour of God's house. True, unhappily, that there is still much neglect, and some desecration, to lament: but a few years since this was all but universal. That the time may soon arrive when a neglected church shall be the exception, not the rule, is surely not too much to hope: and when this is the case, the low notion of very shame may induce the reluctant to give assistance and countenance our labours: then, and not till then, will societies like ours have accomplished their work, then will they no longer require our support."

On the motion of Professor Donaldson, the report was adopted, after which several papers of the highest interest were read, one on the "Monastery of St. Alban's," by Rev. H. Hall, and one on "Ancient Seals," by Professor Donaldson: the latter subject was chosen for his essay by the learned Professor, in order to introduce a notice of a most remarkable seal of ivory or bone of the Norman period, which had recently been found in the abbey church. An able note upon this curious relic from Mr. Albert Way was also read by Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Rector of St. Alban's.

Before the adjournment of the meeting it was resolved that in future the Society should be entitled "The St. Alban's Architectural and Archæological Society."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 17.

Lord *Stanley*, after giving his opinion at great length on the conduct of Ministers with respect to GREECE, concluded by moving that the House should resolve "That, while the House fully recognises the right and duty of the Government to secure to Her Majesty's subjects residing in foreign states the full protection of those states, it regrets to find by the correspondence recently laid upon the table by Her Majesty's command, that various claims against the Greek government, doubtful in point of justice or exaggerated in amount, have been enforced by coercive measures directed against the commerce and people of Greece, and calculated to endanger the continuance of our friendly relations with other powers."—The conduct of Lord Palmerston was defended by the Marquess of *Lansdowne*, but condemned by the Earl of *Aberdeen*, Viscount *Canning*, and Lord *Brougham*. Their Lordships divided — Contents (including proxies) 169, Non-Contents 132, majority against Ministers 37.

July 1. The House went into Committee on the PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (Ireland) Bill.—On clause 1, Lord *Desart* moved, as an amendment, that the minimum rating qualification necessary to confer the franchise upon tenants should be increased from 8*l.* to 15*l.*—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* opposed the amendment, enlarging upon the necessity which existed of placing the Irish electorate upon a real and substantial basis, and contended that the 8*l.* rating was not too low.—Lord *Stanley* said, in his opinion, 15*l.* was too low, but he was willing to vote for it as an approach to a sound system of qualification.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* offerred to adopt the 12*l.* qualification, as proposed in an amendment suggested by the Earl of *St. German's*; but this compromise not being accepted, their Lordships at length divided—For the clause 50; for Lord Desart's amendment 72.

July 2. The Earl of *Harrowby* moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the expenditure of the public money granted annually for the purposes of EDUCATION. Detailing the chief features of the controversy now pending between the National Society and the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, the noble Earl argued that the right of interference claimed by the council with all the schools which were to partake in the national grants, tended to shake and extinguish the efforts of individual zeal among a large portion of the clerical and lay members of the Established Church. By the system of supervision the whole body of schoolmasters was placed under the immediate control of the Privy Council, and the result was that the education of the people was checked on one side, and the privileges of the Church invaded on the other.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne*, from an official knowledge of the facts, declared that the system of inspection had worked well, and objected to the appointment of a select committee. Their Lordships divided—Contents, 26; Non-Contents, 31.

July 5. In Committee on the PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (Ireland) Bill, Lord *Stanley* moved an amendment for the omission of the compulsory cause, urging that in Ireland, as in England, the elector should be obliged to prefer and substantiate his own claims before he should be admitted to the franchise; which was carried against the Ministry by a majority of 53 to 39.

July 15. The House went into Committee on the FACTORIES Bill, when the Earl of *Harrowby* moved an amendment similar to that which had been moved by Lord Ashley in the House of Commons, for the purpose of limiting the hours of work in the case of children.—Lord *Stanley* opposed the amendment, chiefly because it was a restriction on the millowners not contemplated by the Act of 1847.—The Committee divided, and the amendment was rejected by a majority of 58 to 25.—The Duke of *Richmond* moved an amendment, with the view of making the measure really a ten-hours Bill. The amendment was similar to that moved in the House of Commons by Lord John Manners.—The Bishop of *Ripon*, Lord *Stanley*, and the Bishop of *Oxford* supported this amendment; the Bishop of *Manchester* and the Marquess of *Lansdowne* maintained the Bill as a compromise between the parties concerned.—The amendment was defeated by a majority of 52 to 39, and the Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 14. The House went into Committee to consider the amendments of the FACTORIES Bill. After an amendment had been proposed by Sir *George Grey*, and adopted by the Committee, to prevent females above the age of eighteen from being employed in a manufactory after the prescribed hours, Lord *Ashley* moved an amendment to insert "no child," in certain clauses.—Sir *George Grey* opposed the amendment. The present Bill had nothing to do with children. The effect of the noble lord's amendment would be to place a material restriction on the working of the machinery in factories, and he could not consent to this. The Committee divided—For Lord *Ashley's* amendments, 159; against them, 160.—Lord *J. Manners* then moved an amendment, the purpose of which was to make the measure a ten-hours Bill. The noble lord contended that it was the duty of the House to abide by its former legislation. After a lengthened discussion there appeared—For the amendment, 142; against it, 181. The Bill was then reported as amended.

June 17. The adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the LORD LIEUTENANCY ABOLITION (IRELAND) Bill was resumed by Mr. *Anstey*, who opposed the Bill.—Sir *R. Peel* was willing to support the measure as an experiment, although he had more misgivings of its beneficial results than he had ever entertained for any measure for which he voted. He strongly advised the Home Secretary to take the functions of the proposed Irish Secretaryship on himself. The House divided—For the second reading, 295; against it, 70.—The Bill was read a second time.

June 19. The second reading of the SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENTS (SCOTLAND) Bill was moved by Lord *Melgund*. The noble lord advocated the measure as extending the advantages of education in Scotland, and separating from the educational institutions those sectarian distinctions which are calculated to interfere with their utility.—Sir *G. Clerk* eulogised the results of the parochial schools, and, believing that the supervision of the Established Church over education ought to be retained, moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—The House divided—For the second reading, 94; for the amendment, 100.—The Bill is consequently lost.

June 21. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. *G. A. Hamilton* moved an address to the Queen, praying that the national system of EDUCATION IN IRELAND should be so altered as to remove the conscientious objections of a large majority of the members and ministers of the Established Church.—Mr. *Walpole* seconded the resolution.—Sir *W. Somerville* opposed the motion, and declared the objections expressed against the national system to be founded either in mistake or upon bigoted motives.—Lord *J. Russell* contended that under the national system the children in the schools had expanded from 107,000 to 480,000 between 1832 and 1849. He refused to change an institution which had worked so well for the seventeen years during which it had been tried.—On a division the resolution was negatived by 225 votes to 142—majority, 83.

June 24. Mr. *Roebuck* moved the following resolution (in consequence of the vote of the House of Peers on the 17th), "That the principles upon which the FOREIGN POLICY of the Government has been regulated have been calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of this country, and in times of unexampled difficulty to preserve peace between England and foreign nations."—Sir *J. Graham*, testifying from long personal knowledge and official connection to the high and patriotic motives by which the Foreign Secretary was generally actuated, yet could not in honour and truth vote for a resolution declaring that the foreign policy of the Government was the best calculated to preserve the dignity of the country and peace with the rest of the world.—The debate was continued in the following evening, when Lord *Palmerston* defended his policy in a speech which occupied four hours and three quarters in delivery, and was considered a masterly effort of parliamentary oratory. The debate was again adjourned to the 27th, and to the 28th.—On the last evening Sir *Robert Peel* addressed the House, as it unfortunately proved, for the last time. He had given his conscientious support to ministers because he had cordially approved of their policy in domestic affairs, commercial, monetary, and in relation to Ireland. There were occasions in which he had supported their foreign policy, which he did not come forward to condemn; but he was asked to give his approval of the whole, and to affirm principles ten-fold more important than the saving of a Government. Was it not the wisest policy to hold the doctrine recognised by Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Canning, that the true policy of this country was non-interference? He believed that the cause of constitutional liberty would only be encumbered by our help, whilst by obtruding it, we should involve this country in incalculable difficulties. For these reasons he should dissent from the motion.—The

House divided—For the motion, 310; against it, 264; majority for Government, 46.

June 26. The second reading of the COUNTY RATES Bill was discussed for some time, but the result was the abandonment of the measure for the present session.

The LARCENY SUMMARY JURISDICTION Bill, which stood for the third reading, was opposed by Sir *G. Strickland*; but, after some discussion, was carried on a division by a majority of 119 to 25.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The second reading of the COPYHOLDS ENFRANCHISEMENT Bill was also opposed and discussed at some length. On a division, the measure passed the third reading by 103 votes to 84.

The second reading of the ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS Bill was moved by Mr. *Newdegate*. This measure was designed so to alter the law relative to the compensation paid for damages sustained through accidents upon railways, as to render the company more strictly liable for the acts of their servants.—Mr. *Ellis* moved that the measure be read a second time that day six months.—The House divided—For the second reading, 53; against it, 108.

July 1. In answer to a series of questions put by Mr. *T. Duncombe*, respecting the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851,—Lord *J. Russell* stated that it was intended that the latest period to which the exhibition should remain open was the 1st Nov. 1851, seven months after which date the contractors were to remove all the materials; that at two very full meetings of the Commissioners, the reasons for and against the selection of Hyde-park as the site of the exhibition had been well considered, and they had drawn up their reasons for adhering to that site in the form of a report to the Lords of the Treasury (for a copy of which he moved); that it had never been in contemplation to ask any grant from the public, and his persuasion was that if the exhibition took place in Hyde-park, the subscriptions of individuals and the money taken at the door would be sufficient to meet the expense.

July 2. Mr. *Pusey* moved the third reading of the LANDLORD AND TENANT Bill.—Colonel *Sibthorp* opposed the measure, and moved that it be read a third time that day six months.—The House divided—For the third reading 53; for the amendment, 17.—A second amendment was moved by Mr. *S. Crawford*, for exempting Ireland from the operation of the Bill. This was also negatived by a majority of 64 to 16, and the Bill was then passed.

July 5. Lord *John Russell* stated the fate proposed by the Government for the various Bills now in progress through the legislature. He designed to proceed with the Stamp Duties Bill; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill, which the Lords had already considered; the Mercantile Marine Bill; the Parliamentary Oaths Bill; and the Charitable Trusts Bill. The measures which it was intended to drop comprised the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland Abolition Bill, the Securities for Advances (Ireland) Bill, the Merchant Seamen's Bill, the Woods and Forests Bill, the Railway Audit Bill, and the Landlord and Tenant Bill.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declared his intention to go on with the Savings Bank Bill; adding, however, that the measure need not be hurried through the House, as it would not now come into operation before the expiration of another quarter, upon October 5th.

Colonel *Sibthorp* moved that the report just presented respecting the proposed EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY to be held in Hyde-park be referred to a select committee.—Mr. *Alcock* seconded the motion, and suggested Battersea-fields as a less objectionable locality.—Sir *B. Hall* criticised many of the acts and intentions of the commissioners, censuring particularly their cutting down trees belonging to the public, and concluded by moving that an address be presented to the Crown, praying her Majesty not to sanction the erection of any building in the park for the purposes of the Exhibition.—Mr. *Stephenson*, as a member of the building committee, explained the reasons which had guided the selection of Hyde-park for a site, and combated the objections that had been adduced against it.—Sir *B. Hall* expressed his willingness to withdraw his motion, but several members having insisted on coming to a vote, the House divided—For Sir *B. Hall's* motion, 47; against it, 166: majority, 119.—A second division took place on the motion of Colonel *Sibthorp*, which was also rejected by a majority of 166 to 46.

Lord *Naas* moved the second reading of the HOME-MADE SPIRITS IN BOND Bill.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* reiterated the arguments he had urged upon the first reading against the measure, and declared his intention of again taking the sense of the House upon it.—Mr. *Wyld* moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House divided—For adjourning the debate, 95; against it, 135.

July 8. The House went into committee on the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION Bill.—On the first clause, Mr. *Horsman* moved an amendment, by which

the whole administrative and financial duties of the commission were to be placed under the control of three paid and responsible commissioners.—Lord *J. Russell* remarked that the amendment proposed a wide departure from the course recommended in the report of the committee. The arrangement as it stood in the Bill was, he contended, preferable. Two commissioners, one nominated by the Crown, and the other by the Archbishop of Canterbury, would represent the highest interests of the Church and State; and their authority would have the greatest weight. Many of the objections urged against this plan were, he added, directed against the general system of Church establishment, rather than the special case of the Ecclesiastical Commission.—The Committee divided—For the amendment, 22; against it 60; majority, 38.—Several clauses having been passed, a prolonged discussion ensued upon the clause introduced in the House of Lords for providing the gradual appointment of a series of Suffragan Bishops, who are to receive a reduced scale of income, and enjoy no parliamentary privileges, but to fulfil a minor and auxiliary range of episcopal duties.—Lord *J. Russell* moved an amendment, whereby the operation of this clause was considerably restricted. The committee then divided, and the Government amendment was carried by a majority of 163 to 111.

The Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation Bill and the Population (Census) Bill went through committee.

On the order for going into committee on the Home-made Spirits Bill, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved to defer the committee for three months. Upon a division this motion was carried by 121 to 120, so that the Bill was lost by one vote.

July 9. Mr. *Locke King* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to equalise the Franchise in counties and boroughs, by giving the right of voting to occupiers of tenements of the annual value of 10*l*. The condition and circumstances of the nation had very materially changed since the passing of the Reform Act, and our system of representation should be amended, because the people had altered and improved in their ideas.—Mr. *Hume* seconded the motion, which, he said, the House might safely adopt without alarming the most timid reformers. The House divided, when the motion was negatived by 159 against 100.

Mr. *Anstey* moved for a select committee to inquire into the declining state of the Coffee trade, and whether such decline is attributable to any frauds practised by the sellers of coffee.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion, which was negatived by 205 against 60.

Mr. *Locke* moved an address to Her Majesty praying for an inquiry whether the amount of Sunday labour in the Post Office might not be reduced without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters, &c. on Sundays.—Mr. *Roebuck* seconded the motion; which was opposed by Lord *Ashley*.—Mr. *Gladstone* said, nothing had a greater tendency to disparage the authority of the House than to rescind a motion, especially one so recently passed, before the result of the change could be seen. He objected to the preamble of the motion, referring to the great public inconvenience which had arisen from the total cessation of any delivery or collection of letters on Sunday.—Mr. *A. Hope* moved the omission of the words objected to by Mr. *Gladstone*; which proposal was put as an amendment, and carried, on a division, by 233 against 92; and, after some explanations respecting the course that would be taken when the inquiry was completed, the House divided upon the motion, which was carried by 195 against 112.

July 10. On the order for the third reading of the Marriages Bill, Mr. *Walpole* moved, that it be deferred for three months, observing that if the bill passed it would utterly subvert the best interests of society by destroying the confidence and happiness of families.—A division gave a majority of 10 against Mr. *Walpole's* amendment, there being 134 ayes and 144 noes. The bill was read a third time.—Mr. *Oswald* moved a clause exempting Scotland from the operation of the bill.—This was opposed by Mr. *S. Wortley*, and negatived by a majority of 137 to 130.

July 11. The Convict Prisons Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. *Ewart* moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the Punishment of Death.—Mr. *Hume* supported the motion.—Sir *G. Grey* deprecated the abolition of a punishment which formed, as he believed, a necessary safeguard to human life. Practically speaking, the only crime for which the life of the criminal was taken was that of murder.—The House divided — For the motion, 40; against it, 46.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain, on the 12th July, gave birth to a prince; but the infant lived only a few minutes after its birth. The Queen's health is good.

The Conde of Montemolin, the son of Don Carlos, has married the Princess Caroline of Naples; and in consequence the Duke de Rivas, the Spanish Ambassador at Naples, has left that court. The Duchess of Berry has negotiated this marriage, with the disapproval of the Royal family, except the King and the bride, who, being thirty years old, was naturally not indisposed to contract matrimony. In the marriage contracts no other title has been given to the bride-groom than that of Conde of Montemolin.

DENMARK.

Advices from Berlin of the 2d July, announced the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace between Denmark on the one side and Prussia acting for herself and Germany on the other; and that the Danish *ultimatum* has been accepted with some trifling modifications. The general conditions, in so far as relates to Schleswig, are agreed to, and Prussia and Germany are bound to maintain peace and neutrality, supposing that Holstein should still offer resistance. This, it has appeared from subsequent events, they were fully determined to do. They have assembled their forces between Kiel, Rendsburg, and Schleswig; and were attacked by the Danes at Ickstedt on the 25th of July. The engagement is said to have been severe, but finally the Holsteiners were overcome by superiority of numbers, and the Danes occupied the town of Schleswig.

INDIA.

A dreadful calamity has occurred at Benares. A fleet of 30 boats containing ordnance stores, including no less than 3000 barrels of gunpowder, had reached Benares on their way to the Upper Provinces, and anchored, late in the afternoon of the 1st of May, off the principal landing-place, and close by the hotel in the centre of the town. About 10 o'clock a burst of flame was seen for an instant to proceed from one of the boats, followed by a terrific explosion. The boats themselves were of course destroyed, houses shaken to their foundations, and doors and windows blown in; 420 human beings were killed on the spot, and the list of killed and wounded includes no fewer than 1200. All the houses fronting the river, for an extent of several hundred yards, including the Begum's palace, were entirely destroyed. She was one of the royal family of Delhi, and with her family, slaves, and all inmates, was smothered in the ruins. The Rev. Mr. Small's mission-house is also destroyed, and Mrs. Small killed. On the river, all the 35 ordnance boats were sunk or destroyed, together with 28 boats laden with beer, the property of Messrs. Crump and Co., of Cawnpore, and also 12 or 15 laden with merchandise belonging to natives. The crews of these boats, with very few exceptions, perished.

AMERICA.

The President of the United States, General Taylor, died on the 9th July, the very day the remains of our own statesman, Sir Robert Peel, were laid in their last resting-place. As is usual under similar circumstances, the Cabinet Ministers resigned, and Mr. Fillmore, the Vice-President.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The returns of deaths at Rio, from yellow fever, gave 14,000 inhabitants, 120 English residents, 150 English seamen, including eight masters and eighteen mates; a great number of foreign seamen, not computed. The Portuguese line-of-battle ship Vasco de Gama lost 150; and the Constitution 100. Her Majesty's ship Tweed, 18 officers and seamen; and the Cormorant, 12.

CALIFORNIA.

Accounts have been received of another destructive fire at San Francisco, occurring on the 14th of May. By some it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It broke out in the United States House, in Kearney-street, and spread rapidly in every direction. The property destroyed amounted to the value of five or six millions of dollars. Yet, in a few days, new buildings, of greater value, and of more strength and beauty of construction, supplied their places, scarcely leaving a trace of their ruin. Gold is still found in great abundance.

CANADA.

Two dreadful fires have occurred; one of the steam-ship Griffith, trading between Buffalo and Toledo, which was burned on Lake Erie on the 16th; 200 lives were lost on the occasion. The second conflagration was at Montreal, on the 15th. The church of St. Ann's and upwards of 200 houses were consumed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 24. The church of St. Stephen the Martyr in *Westminster*, which has been built and endowed at the sole cost of Miss Burdett Coutts, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is well-known that this munificent lady, being desirous of raising a memorial to her father, the late Sir Francis Burdett, conceived the idea that no more appropriate mode of carrying her wishes into effect could be adopted than that of building and endowing a church in the heart of that city with which her revered parent's name had for so many years been intimately associated. The idea once conceived, Miss Coutts lost no time in carrying her intentions into effect; and the Bishop of London having been consulted on the subject, an ecclesiastical district was formed in the centre of the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John's, an Incumbent appointed (the Rev. W. Tennant), and a site for the new church liberally granted by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Miss Coutts's plan includes not only the erection of a church and incumbent's residence, but also of a school-house, or rather two school-houses, capable together of accommodating upwards of 500 children, with apartments for the masters, &c. The first stone of the church was laid on the 20th July, 1847 (as noticed in our vol. XXVIII. p. 306) the architect is Mr. Ferrey. The edifice consists of a nave 79 feet long by 21 feet wide; north and south aisles of the same length, and 12 feet wide; and a chancel, 43 feet in depth by 21 feet wide. The height from the floor of the nave to the ridge of the roof is 54 feet, that of the chancel 40 feet, and that of the side walls of the aisles 20 feet. The tower, at the north-east angle of the nave, opens into the chancel by a moulded archway, within which stands the organ, the front presenting a screen of diapered pipes. The chancel has a polygonal ceiling, divided into panels; the ribs are enriched by carved bosses, and the panels are coloured blue, and powdered with stars in gold. The walls are decorated with texts, and the reredos is composed of the Canterbury diaper, picked out in gold and colour. There are three sedilia. The chancel is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles, and fitted up with oak stalls on each side; the westernmost stall on the south side being advanced a little more towards the centre as a reading desk. The lessons are read from a lectern. Over the chancel arch in the nave, the words "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will towards men," are curiously written so as to diaper the whole of the wall. The nave roof is of oak, and is divided by arched trusses and inter-ties, the arch principals resting upon stone capitals and triple shafts. The arcade is deeply moulded, and each capital of the clustered shafts has different foliage. The aisle roofs are similarly divided by ornamental trusses, and form arches in their design, the spandrils being filled with geometrical tracery. The pulpit is of Caen stone: the base is plain, supporting an enriched corbelled front, and the sides finish in spandrils, filled in by tracery-work. The font, at the west end of the church, is ornamented by panels containing Scriptural subjects. Many of the windows are filled with stained glass by Mr. Wailes, and the remainder very effectively with Messrs. Powell's stamped quarries. The carving, of which there is a great deal, has been ably executed by Mr. White. The church affords seats for 850 persons.

June 27. As her Majesty was leaving Cambridge House, (where she had called on her uncle, the late Duke of Cambridge,) in an open barouche, a man standing at the gates struck at her with a small cane, so as to cut through her bonnet and wound her forehead. He was immediately arrested, and proved to be Robert Pate, formerly an officer in the 10th Hussars, which regiment he joined in 1841, and left in 1845. He was brought to trial on the 11th July, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

DURHAM.

June 19. The new dock at *Sunderland* was opened. The length of the portion just opened is 2,000 feet, average breadth 440; occupying in all 18½ acres. A spacious tidal harbour has been formed. The dock entrance is 60 feet wide; depth of water at quays, 20 feet; in middle 24 feet. Length of quays in dock, 5,248 feet; in half-tide basin, 1,026 feet. The dock will contain 260 vessels; half-tide basin, 38. The cost of works yet to complete, viz., sea outlet, piers, and tidal basin, is stated at 60,000*l.*; the whole to be finished in about two years.

HAMPSHIRE.

A painted window to the memory of the late Mrs. Garnier, wife of the present Dean of Winchester, has been placed in Cardinal Langton's Chapel, on the south side of the eastern or Virgin Mary's Chapel of *Winchester* Cathedral. The

window embraces six subjects, illustrative of the benevolent and christian virtues of the lady to whose memory it is dedicated, placed under enriched canopies of elegant and appropriate design. The subjects are —first, the healing at the Beautiful Gate —second, little children brought to our Saviour—third, the Good Samaritan—fourth, the story of Ruth—fifth, the raising of Jairus's daughter—sixth, the angel and women at the Sepulchre. Through the middle of the window runs the following inscription:—"Mariæ Garnier, fœminæ optimæ, uxori carissimæ, matri pietissimæ, hanc fenestram ornandam curavit Thomas Garnier, LL.D. Decanus A. D. XIII: KAL: IVNII: A. S. MDCCCXLIX." In the upper portion of the window appear the descending dove, and four of the cardinal virtues—Sincerity, Fortitude, Charity, and Prudence. The arrangement and superintendence of the window were confided to Mr. Owen Carter, architect, of Winchester, who was assisted in the work by Charles Winston, Esq. of the Temple, whose experience and knowledge of painted glass are well known. The window was executed by Messrs. Nixon and Ward, of London; and it is understood that a similar window is in preparation by the same artists, as a memorial to the late highly-respected brother of the Dean—the Rev. W. Garnier, for years Chancellor of the diocese, which is destined to occupy a similar situation in the chapel on the north side of the Presbytery.

The new church at *Newtown*, in the parish of Soberton, was consecrated on the 27th *June* by the Bishop of Winchester. It is built from the design of Mr. Colson, is in style early-English, and is constructed of flint, with Caen stone dressings. It consists of a nave 60 feet in length, and 25 feet in breadth; a short chancel 18 feet long by 11 feet 9 inches broad; a porch on the south side, a small vestry, and a bell turret, containing one bell, on the west gable. There are three lancet windows at the west end, with an early quatrefoil over the centre one, and a triple lancet window at the east in the chancel. The roof of the church is open, of high pitch, and composed of trussed rafters, boarded on the back, and stained oak colour; the height to the ridge is 43 feet, and to the wall plate 18 feet 6 inches. The seats are all without doors, low, and all free, and stained to resemble oak. The passages are paved with blue and red paving-tiles. The cost of this church is about 1250*l*. It will seat 258 persons.

The church at *Widley* has been rebuilt by the same architect, and was consecrated on the 28th June by the Bishop of Winchester. It is designed in the Norman style of architecture, and very plain: it is constructed of rubble, with Bath stone dressings, and consists of a nave 51 feet in length, and 17 feet 6 inches in breadth, a north aisle 8 feet 10 inches broad, a semicircular apse, a vestry and south porch; there is a bell-turret on the west-gable and nave, containing an old bell from the old church. The nave and north aisle are separated by stone columns and arches. The roof is open, and constructed of trussed rafters, stained oak colour; the height to the ridge is 32 feet in the nave. The seats are all low, and stained oak colour. The pulpit, of stone, is circular, and surrounded by an arcade of intersecting arches. The church cost only about 625*l*. raised by private subscriptions, exclusive of the old materials. It will seat 214 persons.

KENT.

June 14. The consecration took place of the new church of St. John, *Kingsdown*, near Dover. The cost of erection and endowment, about 7000*l*. has been defrayed by Mr. William Curling. The seats are open benches, free, for 400 persons.

YORKSHIRE.

June 13. The church of St. Michael and All Angels, *Shelf*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. It has been erected and endowed mainly by the family of Mr. Hardy, late M.P. for Bradford. The design was by Messrs. Mallinson and Healey, of Bradford and Halifax, architects, and is in the early geometric Decorated style.

July 3. The formal opening of the new Victoria Dock at *Hull* took place. The area of the dock and its half-tide basin is about 15 acres. The length of quay round both is 15-16ths of a mile, the quantity of quay-room nearly 20 acres, of which 13½ are round the dock, and 6½ round the basin. The sill of the 60-feet entrance to the dock is laid two feet lower than that of the Humber dock. The east end of the dock, which is 468 feet wide, is sloped with an inclination of 4 to 1, and laid with granite paving stones. The breadth of slope or quay above high water of spring tides is 200 feet. The north quay is also sloped. The entrance is half a mile eastward of that of the harbour. The form of this dock is irregular, to suit that of the citadel, to which it forms a second moat. The plans for the last link of the present series of docks at Hull, namely, the Drypool Basin, and entrance to Victoria Dock, await the sanction of the Admiralty, which is expected forthwith. Nearly 20 acres of dock will thus have been added of late years to the Hull shipping accommodation.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

June 26. Royal Artillery, brevet Major C. Gostling to be Lieut.-Col.

June 28. Scots Fusilier Guards, Major and Col. W. T. Knollys to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Col. H. Lord Rokeby to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. F. Seymour to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. —32d Foot, Major-Gen. Sir R. Armstrong, C.B., from 95th Foot, to be Colonel.—95th Foot, Maj.-Gen. J. Bell, C.B. to be Colonel Brevet, Capt. M. C. Halcott, of 15th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

July 3. Knighted, Colonel the Hon. Sir Henry Dundas, C.B. 60th Royal Rifles; John Watson Gordon, esq. Limner to Her Majesty for Scotland, and President of the Royal Scottish Academy; Edwin Landseer, esq. painter; Charles Hastings, esq. M.D.; and Robert Carswell, esq. M.D. Physician to his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

July 9. 29th Foot, brevet Major A. St.G. H. Stepney to be Major.

July 12. 66th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Grubbe, from 76th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

July 13. The Right Hon. Henry Tufnell, sworn of the Privy Council.

July 15. The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt. sworn Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland; and created Baron Truro, of Bowes, co. Middlesex.

July 19. 72d Foot, Capt. J. W. Gaisford to be Major.—3d West India Regt. brevet Lieut.-Col. C. M. Maclean, from 72d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—Hospital Staff, Dep. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals Charles St. John, M.D. to be Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army: Capt. N. T. Christie, 38th Foot; Capt. C. E. Macdonnell, 29th Foot. —To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Capt. H. B. Edwardes, 1st Bengal European Regt.; Capt. H. J. Stannus, 5th Bengal Cavalry.—Nathaniel Hart, esq. to be Her Majesty's Treasurer, and Robert Shany Harper, esq. to be Provost-Marshal, for the Island of St. Christopher.—Johannes Cornelius Schade, esq. to be Financial Accountant for the colony of British Guiana.

Sir John Jervis to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir John Romilly to be Attorney-General.

Alexander J. E. Cockburn, esq. to be Solicitor-General.

Naval Preferments.

July 1. Captain Sir H. M. Blackwood to Vengeance; Comm. R. D. White to Cygnet.

July 5. Comm. W. R. Mends to Vengeance.

July 17. Captain J. R. Lambert to Fox; Commander Pecke H. Dyke to the Inflexible; J. S. Ellman to the Salamander.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Chester.—Hon. W. O. Stanley.

Devonport.—Sir John Romilly, *re-elected.*

Southampton.—A. J. E. Cockburn, esq. *re-el.*

Ecclesiastical Preferments and Appointments.

Rev. F. Fulford, D.D. Bishopric of Montreal.

Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, D.D. Bishopric of Quebec.

Rev. T. Jackson, D.D. Bishopric of Lyttelton, Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand.

Very Rev. G. Elliot (Dean of Bristol), Olveston V. Gloucestershire.

Hon. and Rev. L. Noel, (V. of Exton, Rutland,) Hon. Canonry, Peterborough Cathedral.

Hon. and Rev. W. H. Spencer, Stoke-Climsland R. Cornwall.

Rev. W. F. Addison, Dorchester P.C. Oxfordsh.

Rev. E. Alderson, Aslackby V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Barker, King's Sombourn V. w. Little Sombourn C. Hants.

Rev. T. Bennett, Lectureship of St. Michael, Cornhill, London.

Rev. J. Casson, Ironville P.C. Derbyshire.

Rev. C. Chambers, Newtown P.C. Soberton, Hants.

Rev. W. Chawner, Quarnford P.C. Staffordsh.

Rev. A. L. Courtenay, St. James's Chapel, Pentonville, Middlesex.

Rev. T. C. Cowan, St. Andrew P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. R. W. Cracroft, Harrington R. and Brinkhill R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. H. de Sausmarez, St. Peter R. Northampton w. Upton C.

Rev. R. C. Didham, Swadlincote P.C. Derbysh.

Rev. H. Edwards, Jun. Wambrook R. Dorset.

Rev. G. C. Fenwicke, Blaston St. Giles D. and C. Leicestershire.

Rev. F. W. Freeman, Little Finborough P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Gover, Evening Preachership, Somerstown Chapel, London.

Rev. H. J. Hatch, Chorlton P.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. E. Hawkins, Curzon Chapel, Mayfair.

Rev. A. B. Hemsworth, Rockland St. Andrew R. w. All Saints' R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Hodges, Blackmore P.C. Essex.

Rev. E. Howells, Holmer V. w. Huntingdon C. Herefordshire.

Rev. Judah Jones, St. Martin P.C. Caerphilly, Glamorganshire.

Rev. T. W. Leventhorpe, Yelling R. Hunts.

Rev. G. Lewis, St. Dunstan V. Canterbury.

Rev. H. R. Lloyd, Owersby V. w. Kirkby-Osgodby V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. Lowe, Willingdon V. Sussex.

Rev. S. M. D. Mackay, Skillington V. Linc.

Rev. H. Malpas, Corse V. Gloucestershire.

Rev. W. S. Maturin, Emmanuel P.C. Camberwell.

Rev. S. W. Morton, Ramsgill P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. T. Nunn, West Pennard P.C. Somerset.

Rev. J. F. Ogle, Flamborough P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. W. J. Partridge, Caston R. Norfolk.

Rev. E. R. Pemberton, D.D. St. Mary-Steps R. Exeter.

Rev. D. S. Perkins, Clifton-Campville R. w. Chilcote C. Staffordshire.

Rev. E. M. Pickford, Tilston R. Cheshire.

Rev. G. H. Scott, Rhôscrowther R. Pemb.

Rev. F. H. Sewell, Cockerham V. Lancashire.

Rev. T. Sewell, Swindale P.C. Westmoreland.

Rev. F. J. Shea, Henbury P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. R. S. John Shirreff, Thorley V. Isle of Wight.

Rev. G. Stable, Weston-under-Weatherley V. Warwickshire.

Rev. W. Stubbs, Haverstock V. Essex.

Rev. S. F. Surtees, Banham R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. S. Thorpe, Breckles V. Norfolk.

Rev. F. E. Thurland, Minor Canonry and Precentorship, Chester Cathedral.

Rev. C. Turner, Holt P.C. Bradford, Wilts.

Rev. J. Walker, Linton R. (2nd mediety) Linc.

Rev. J. Waters, Pensley [?] P.C. Durham.

Rev. T. W. Were, Longthorpe P.C. N'p'n.

Rev. W. Williams, Llanynis R. Brecknocksh.

Rev. H. D. L. Willis, St. John's P.C. Manchester Road, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Rev. C. N. Wodehouse (Canon of Norwich), North Lynn R. w. St. Margaret w. St. Nicholas P.C. Lynn Regis, Norfolk.
Rev. W. Woodward, St. George P.C. Truro.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. E. B. Allen, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton.
Rev. G. B. de Renzy, Leeds Borough Gaol.
Rev. J. Dolphin, (V. of Antingham, Norfolk,) Sheriff of Essex.
Rev. R. Hawkins, (V. of Lamberhurst, Kent,) Marquess Camden.
Rev. B. Hemming, Pershore Union.
Rev. W. N. Jepson, City Gaol, Lincoln.
Rev. H. Pruen, General Hospital, Cheltenham.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

J. Anster, LL.D. Professorship of Civil Law and Gen. Jurisprudence, Trinity coll. Dublin.
E. N. Bloomfield, B.A. Exeter Fellowship, Clare Hall, Cambridge.
C. W. Boase, Fellowship, Exeter college, Oxf.
F. N. Budd, B.A. Frankland Fellowship, Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge.
R. J. Burton, B.A. Finch and Baines' Fellowship, Christ's college, Cambridge.
S. Cheetham, B.A. Finch and Baines' Fellowship, Christ's college, Cambridge.
Rev. J. R. Crawford, Mastership of Royal Grammar School, Great Berkhampstead.
W. A. Gully, Fellowship, King's coll. Camb.
Rev. W. Hichens, B.A. Fell. Exeter coll. Oxf.
G. Howson, B.A. Foundation Fellowship, Christ's college, Cambridge.
Rev. T. F. Lee, Head Mastership of Lancaster Grammar School.
C. W. Lipscomb, Fellowship, New college, Oxf.
Rev. W. S. Newman, Mastership of Tavistock Grammar School, Devon.
F. M. Nichols, B.A. Fellowship, Wadham, Oxf.
W. A. Porter, B.A. Fellowship, St. Peter's college, Cambridge.
Rev. J. Power, M.A. Senior Fellowship, Clare Hall, Cambridge.
J. H. Reid, Fellowship, St. John's college, Oxf.
R. C. W. Ryder, Fellowship, Wadham, Oxford.
Rev. T. C. Southey, Fellowship, Queen's, Oxf.
Rev. W. Temple, Mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury.
H. F. Tozer, Fellowship, Exeter college, Oxf.
T. W. Wigtesworth, B.A. Wortley Fellowship, Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge.

BIRTHS.

May 1. At the Residency house, Lahore, the wife of Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B. a dau.——23. At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. Charles T. Arnold, a dau.

June 3. At Barford house, near Bridgwater, the Countess of Cavan, a dau.——At Henbury house, Dorset, the wife of Chas. Joseph Parke, esq. a son.——8. The wife of Dr. Knox, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, a dau.——14. At St. Leonard's dale, near Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Tottenham, a dau.——In Lowndes st. Viscountess Chelsea, a son.——In Chester sq. the Hon. Mrs. Abercromby, of Birkenbog, a son and heir.——17. At Haighlands Haigh, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Lindsay, a dau.——18. In Piccadilly, Lady Moreton, a dau.——21. At Wolseley hall, Staffordshire, Lady Wolseley, a son.——22. In New street, Spring gardens, the wife of J. Bonham Carter, esq. M.P. a dau.——At Bryanstone sq. the wife of Bulkeley J. M. Praed, esq. a dau.——At the Elms, Chudleigh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lethbridge, H.E.I.C.S. a dau.——25. At Windmill hill, Sussex, the wife of Herbert Mascall Curteis, esq. M.P. a dau.——26. At Oxford, the Hon. Mrs. Bradshaw, a son.——28. At Redenhall rectory, the wife of Archd. Ormerod, a dau.——At Drumhoe, Lady Hayes, a son.——29. At Holbrook grange, the wife of Charles M. Caldecott, esq. a dau.——The wife of Alexander Pitts Elliott Powell, esq. of Hurdcott house, Wilts, a son.

Lately. At Nantyglo house, Monmouthshire, the wife of Henry Bailey, esq. a son and heir.——At Flaxley abbey, Gloucestershire, the wife of Sir M. H. Crawley Beevey, Bart. a dau.

July 3. At Cottles, the wife of Major Hale, 3d (King's Own) Light Dragoons, a dau.——At Hadbury lodge, Hants, the wife of James Richard Lysaght, esq. a dau.——4. At Charlton Barrow, near Blandford, Dorset, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Dillon Browne, a son.——5. At Chester pl. Regent's park, the wife of C. E. Rashleigh, esq. a dau.——6. At Carlton gardens, the wife of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 4. At Hobart Town, Robert Charles Chester Eardley *Wilmot*, esq. seventh son of the late Sir John Eardley-Eardley Wilmot, Bart. to Jessie-Louisa-Stewart, second dau. of John Dunn, esq. Heathfield.

March 16. At Umballa, George Bertram *Collier*, esq. late of H.M. 3rd Light Dragoons, second son of Dr. Collier, of Spring gardens, to Rebecca, eldest dau. of Thomas Garret, esq. P.M. H.E.I.C.S.

21. At Allahabad, Lieut. A. L. *Nicholson*, 44th B.N.I. to Jane, dau. of the late John M'Intosh, esq. of Upper Berkeley street.

April 3. At Lahore, William Delafield *Arnold*, of the 58th Bengal Native Inf. to Frances-Anne, dau. of the late Major-Gen. J. A. Hodgson, of the Bengal Army.

12. At Calcutta, the Rev. James *Coley*, A.M. Junior Chaplain of the Old Church, to Charlotte-Mary, eldest dau. of John Dougal, esq. of Glenferness, co. of Nairn.

13. At Calcutta, Elphinstone *Jackson*, esq. Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of Welby Jackson, esq. to Charlotte, third dau. of the late Major Ralph Henry Sneyd.

16. At Trinidad, his Excellency the Right Hon. George Francis *Lord Harris*, Gov. and Comm.-in-Chief of that colony, to Sarah, second and youngest dau. of the Ven. George Cummins, A.M. Archd. of Trinidad.

27. At St. Pancras, Grant *Dalrymple*, esq. C.E. only son of Kirkby Dalrymple, esq. of Nunraw, to Mary-Elizabeth, only child of Wm. Burchett, esq. of Pavaensey hall, Carmarth.

May 7. At Florence, Guido Matchese Mannelli *Riccardi*, to Christine, third dau. of the late William Reader, esq. of Banghurst house, Hants.——At Wiesbaden, Frederick-William-Louis-Ernest, son of Lieut.-Gen. Baron *De Malachowski*, deceased, Aide-de-Camp to his late Majesty the King of Prussia, to Emma-Maria-Juliana, eldest dau. of Col. Dickson.

9. At Wargrave, Berks. Edward James Mortimer *Collins*, esq. of Lancaster, to Susan, widow of the Rev. H. J. Crump, formerly Chaplain of the Mill hill Grammar-School.

11. At Southwark, Henry-John, eldest son of Lieut. H. J. *Hall*, R.N. of Charlton, Kent, to Rosa, third dau. of John Ledger, esq. of St. John's, Southwark.——At Brussels, William Thornhill *Tucker*, esq. Hon. E.I.C. Bengal Civil Service, to Mina-Douglas, dau. of the late Joseph Andrew de Lautour, esq. of Hexton, Herts.——At Hamburgh, Michael Henry *Scholefield*, esq. second son of the late Rev. J. Scholefield, B.D. Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warw. to Emma-Dorothea, eldest dau. of Ludovig Franz Volckers, esq. of Hamburgh.

14. At Cottesbrooke, Northamptonsh. John Cotton *Powell*, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex, to Frances-Ann, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, Rector of Cottesbrooke.——At Walthamstow, the Rev. Joseph *Oldham*, to Emma, eldest dau. of the late William Morris, esq. of Woodford hall, Essex.——At Highbury, James *Muzio*, esq. of Grove villas, Highbury, to Susan, widow of Vincent Rice, esq.——At Hampstead, the Rev. George Henry *Ainger*, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Tutor of St. Bees' coll. Cumberland, to Eliza-Janet, youngest dau. of John Hodgson, esq. the Elms, Hampstead heath.——At Basingstoke, the Rev. Francis Ellis *Jervoise*, Rector of Lasham, Hants, and Vicar of Long Compton, Warw. to Sophia, only dau. of the late Rev. James Roe, Rector of Newbury.——At the Chapel of the Royal Hospital of Bridewell, James *Thompson*, esq. of Halifax, N.S. to Margaret-Maria, dau. of the late George Thomas Baxter, esq. and step-dau. of James Anderton, esq. of New Bridge st. Blackfriars, and Dulwich common.

15. At Bideford, Stephen C. *Willcocks*, esq. son of the late Major Willcocks, to Jane-Amelia, dau. of the late Capt. Forbes, R.N.——At St. James's Piccadilly, the Rev. Francis *Hopkinson*, LL.B. of Magdalene college, Cambridge, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Samuel Baker, esq. of Amwell Grove, Herts.——At Hastings, Nicholas Henry *Roesell*, esq. of Kennington, Surrey, and of Vernlam buildings, solicitor, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of John Bishop, esq. of the Croft, Hastings.——At St. Columb Major, Cornwall, John Luke *Peter*, esq. of Redruth, to Mary-Selina, third dau. of Thurston Collins, esq. of St. Columb.——At South Warnborough, Hants, the Rev. W. *Lempriere*, esq. second son of Philip Raoul Lempriere, of Rozel Manor, Jersey, to Julia-Anne, youngest dau. of Thos. Moore Wayne, esq. of the Manor house, South Warnborough.——At Cilcain, Flintshire, H. *Romilly*, esq. of Liverpool, fourth son of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, to Rosa-Gardiner, eldest dau. of the late J. P. Morris, esq. of Bolton, Pennsylvania.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles L. F. *Daniell*, esq. of Helston, Cornwall, to Emily-Jane, relict of John Dent, esq. Madras Civil Service.——At York, Jedediah *Strutt*, esq. of Belper, Derbyshire, to Jane-Roberts, youngest dau. of the late Myles Sandys, esq. of Graythwaite hall, Lancashire, and niece of Gen. the Earl of Stair.——At St. John's, Calcutta, T. P. *Larkins*, esq. of the Hon. E.I.Co's. Civil Service, to Eliza-Anne, dau. of J. B. Plumb, esq. of the Bank of Bengal.

16. At Barrow, Cheshire, William Charles *Yates*, late Capt. Royal Dragoons, only son of the Rev. W. Yates, Rector of Eccleston, Lanc. to Charlotte-Moyson, only dau. of the Rev. John Clark, M.A. Rector of Barrow.——At St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, and at St. James's, Sussex gardens, Hyde pk. Frederick *Randall*, esq. of Highbury, to Dame Sarah Blennerhassett, relict of Sir Arthur Blennerhassett, Bart. of Churchtown, co. of Kerry.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Thos. *Tod*, esq. attached to Her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna, to Amelia-Frances-Caroline, fourth dau. of General Sir Henry J. Cumming, Col. 12th Royal Lancers.——Robert *Partridge*, of Great Braxted hall, near Witham, Essex, youngest son of William Partridge, esq. of Breewood hall, to Jane, eldest dau. of William Parsons, esq. of Weldon lodge, Northamptonshire.——At Fareham, William Bridger *Gater*, esq. of the Glen, near Bursledon, to Emma-Louisa, second dau. of James Fitchet Burrell, esq. of Belvoir house, Fareham.——At Sydenham, Capt. R. *Price*, 67th N.I. second son of R. Price, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, to Harriet, second dau. of the late Sir C. Price, Bart. of Spring grove, Richmond, Surrey.——At Ringmer, Henry P. *Crofts*, esq. second son of the Rev. P. G. Crofts, of Malling house, near Lewes, to Ellen-Merriall, dau. of the late Geo. Dodson, esq. of Lichfield, and niece of the Rev. John Constable, Vicar of Ringmer, Sussex.——At St. Michael's Pimlico, Charles Jas. *Welsh*, esq. of Pines hill, Essex, to Henrietta, widow of Captain Carmac, of Her Majesty's 3d Foot (or Buffs), and dau. of the late Major Irwin Maling, of the Hon. E.I.Co's. Service, Bengal.——At Blakeney, Norfolk, the Rev. Alexander *Napier*, Vicar of Holkham, to Robina, fourth dau. of the Rev. Joseph Cotterill, Rector of Blakeney, and Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.——At St. Pancras, William *Morgan*, esq. surgeon, Kentish town, third son of the late Rev. J. E. Morgan, St. Bride's Major, Glam. to Catherine, dau. of Charles Robinson, esq. Demerara, West Indies.——At Old Windsor Church, Capt. Charles *Balfour*, R.N. son of Gen. Balfour, of Balbirnie house, Fifeshire, N.B. to Miss Fanny Erskine Wemyss, only dau. of Col. Wemyss, of Wemyss castle, Torrie, and Lynde.——At St. Marylebone, Thomas Francis de *Fonblanque*, esq. to Charlotte, younger dau. of C. P. Allen, esq. of Hamilton terrace, St. John's wood.

18. At West Ham, William Kemble *Wackerbarth*, esq. of Upton, Essex, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late John Baiger, esq. of Stratford.

21. At St. George's Hanover sq. Clinton George *Dawkins*, esq. Her Majesty's Consul-Gen. at Venice, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late James T. Roberts, esq.——At Donnington, Salop, John, son of Samuel *Brooks*, esq. Whalley house, near Manchester, to Anne, eldest dau. of John Jones, esq. of Kilsall hall, Albrighton, and granddau. of George Jones, esq. Shackerley house, Salop.——At Kempsey, Capt. *Tennant*, R.N. of the Ham Court, near Upton, to Sophia, eldest dau. of R. Temple, esq.——At Wyke Regis, near Weymouth, Dorset, the Rev. John Sibley *Woodman*, son of James Woodman, esq. M.D. of Chichester, to Emma Bridge, second dau. of Edward Palmer, esq.——At St. Pancras, Henry Philip *Roche*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Eugenius Roche, esq. to Elizabeth, sixth dau. of T. L. Holt, esq. of Guilford street and Edmondston, co. of Louth.——At South Shields, Durham, J. *Swan*, esq. of Constantinople, to Jane-Rippon, eldest dau. of T. Waller, esq. of Brinkburn house, near Westoe.——At Frodesley, Salop, Samuel *Day*, esq. of St. Neot's, Hunts, to Henrietta-Eleanor, eldest dau. of Thomas Jennings, esq. of the Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.

22. At Burneston, Yorkshire, Edw. *Hardy*, esq. of Bella Vista, Chili, to Caroline-Maria, only dau. of Edward John Carter, esq. of Theakston hall.——At Esher, Chas. Frederick *Stovin*, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Caroline, dau. of Offley Shore, esq.——R. J. *Morrison*, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Mary, dau. of the Rev. G. Stokes, of Hereford lodge, Brompton.——At Islington, Charles, only son of Capt. *Letch*, R.N. of Knaresborough, to Maria, eldest dau. of J. Walton, esq. of Barnsbury sq. Islington.

23. At Plymouth, Capt. J. P. *Hall*, 14th Regt. to Caroline, eldest dau. of Jonathan Luxmoore, esq. of Plymouth.——At Clifton, Joseph *Roberts*, esq. of Truro, to Mary-Anne-Peppin, only dau. of the late Henry Luxmoore, M.D. and widow of William Paul, esq. of Southleigh, Truro.——At Balderton, Thomas *Need*, esq. of Woodhouse, Notts, to Elizabeth-Anne, only surviving dau. of Thomas Spragging Godfrey, esq.——At Brighton, Edward Collier Scott *Blake*, esq. of Newington, Surrey, son of the Rev. H. J. C. Blake, M.A. of Birdham near Chichester, to Harriet, second dau. of Haffey

Mence, esq. of the Grand Parade, Brighton.——At St. Katharine's Chapel, Regent's park, William *Daubuz*, esq. of Killiow, near Truro, to Helen-Mary, eldest dau. of the late C. T. Soulsby, esq. of Bessingby, Yorkshire.——At Wawne, Thomas *Crust*, esq. Town Clerk of Beverley, to Mercy, second dau. of the late Richard Consitt, esq. of Hull.——At Ilfracombe, Horace *Vidal*, surgeon, to Elizabeth-Lovering, only dau. of the late George Harris, esq. banker, of Ilfracombe.——At Wordsley, the Rev. Henry Girdlestone *Young*, only son of James Young, esq. Wells, Norfolk, to Eliza, eldest dau. of William Foster, esq. of Wordsley house, co. Stafford.——At Brixton, Robert *Finch*, M.D. son of Frederick Finch, esq. of Groom's hill, Greenwich, to Louisa, eldest dau. of John Hales, esq. of Tulse hill.——At Chelsea, F. R. *Sasse*, esq. of the Foreign Office, second son of the late Richard Sasse, esq. to Mary-Anne, third dau. of C. H. Phillips, esq. of Cleveland row, St. James's.

25. At Painswick, Glouc. Capt. Hugh Hamon John *Massy*, of the 44th Regt. eldest son of the Hon. George William Massy, of Belmont, co. of Limerick, to Annie-Margaret, second dau. of the late Morgan John Evans, esq. of Llwynbarried.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, Ambrose *Poynter*, esq. of Park street, Westminster, to Louisa-Noble, dau. of the late Gen. Robert Bell, Madras Artillery.——T. H. Burton *Crosse*, esq. eldest son of the late Col. Crosse, K.L.K.S.F., St. Crosse, Herefordshire, to Mary, widow of Durell Blake, esq. of Elkington hall, Som. and Belmont, co. Galway.

27. At St. George's Hanover sq. Harcourt *Johnstone*, esq. eldest son of Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart. M.P. of Hackness hall, to Charlotte, second dau. of Charles Mills, esq. of Camelford house.——At St. Marylebone, Capt. W. J. *Verner*, 21st Fusiliers, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Rogers, esq. of Langham place.

28. At Walcot, Bath, John *Marcon*, esq. late Capt. 12th Regt. to Ellen, second dau. of John T. Anstey, esq.——At Bath, Charles, son of the late Rev. H. *Nicholson*, D.D. to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Gresham, esq. of Barnby Dun, Yorkshire.——At Norton, near Worcester, by the Rev. G. Edmond Walker, Hugh C. E. *Childers*, esq. B.A. of Trinity coll. Cambridge, to Emily, third dau. of George J. A. Walker, esq. of Norton.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, Charles *Yorke*, esq. of Oundle, eldest son of Charles Frederick Yorke, esq. of Peterborough, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the Rev. Francis Dollman, Vicar of Loders, Dorset.——At Melton Parva, the Rev. Francis *Raikes*, Rector of Carleton Forehoe, Norfolk, to Martha, eldest dau. of Rev. J. C. Barkley, Vicar of Melton Parva.

29. At the Roman Catholic Chapel in Spanish place, Manchester square, and subsequently at St. George's Hanover sq. Gen. *Cabrera*, to Miss Marianne-Catherine Richards, only child and heiress of the late Robert Vaughan Richards, esq. The bride it is said has a fortune of 25,000*l.* a-year.——At Sandhurst, Charles G. *Butler*, esq. 86th Regt. second son of Major-Gen. the Hon. H. E. Butler, to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Prosser, Royal Fusiliers.——Jacob L. *Elkin*, esq. of Devonshire pl. London, to Emily, eldest dau. of Wm. W. Alexander, esq. of Berkeley sq.——At Colchester, John-Campbell, youngest son of Robert *Lyall*, esq. Old Montrose, Forfarshire, to Octavia-Sophia, dau. of the late Roger Nunn, esq. M.D.

30. At St. George's Hanover sq. Gladwin *Turbutt*, esq. of Oyston hall, Derbyshire, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq. of Hollingbourne house, Kent.——At Hayes, Kent, Francis-Henry, eldest son of Francis *Lascelles*, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Mary, third dau. of Samuel Nevil Ward, esq. of Baston Hayes.——At Bromsgrove, John *Webster*, esq. of Manchester, to Maria-Selina, dau. of the late George Fletcher, esq. M.D. formerly of Chesterfield.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Frederick *Haworth*, esq. to Louisa-Anne, youngest dau. and co-heiress of the late Thomas Stevens, esq. of Cross, co. Devon.——At Wormley, Herts, William-Robert, eldest son of W. R. *Hawkes*, esq. of Bishop's Stortford, to Annie, second dau. of the late Thomas Unwin, esq. of Sawbridgeworth.

June 1. At St. Paul's Hammersmith, J. A. D. *Cox*, esq. of Ham Common, Surrey, to Mary-Brodie, relict of J. T. Smith, M.D. of Stevenage, Herts, and third dau. of the late W. Whitehorne Lawrence, esq. of St. Ann's, Jamaica.——At St Marylebone, the Rev. Thos. Henry *Knight*, M.A. Incumbent of Stoke Canon, Devonshire, to Catherine-Jane, only child of the late Thomas Lee, esq.——At St. Margaret's Westminster, the Rev. Thomas *Dealtry*, only son of the Bishop of Madras, to Lucy-Healey, youngest dau. of John Bagshaw, esq. M.P. of Cliff house, Essex.——At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Lieut. *Halliday*, R.N. nephew of the late Adm. Tollemache, to Frances-Louisa, only unmarried dau. of the Hon. Chas. Tollemache.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, Samuel T. *Clarke*, esq. solicitor, of Bury st. St. James's, second son of George Somers Clarke, esq. of Tavistock sq. to Henrietta-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Sherard Coleman, esq. of Bitteswell house, Leic.

2. At Stratford-on-Avon, the Rev. E. W. *Wilkinson*, of Christ college, Cambridge, to Maria-Eliza, dau. of John Branston Freer, esq. of Stratford-on-Avon.

3. At Chorleywood, the Rev. W. S. *Thomson*, M.A. Rector of Fobbing, Essex, to Sarah, dau. of John Barnes, esq. of Chorleywood house, Herts.

4. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Sir George Howland *Beaumont*, Bart. to Paulina-Menzies, third dau. of W. Hallows Bellt, esq. and granddau. of the late Rev. W. Howley, Archb. of Canterbury.——At Clifton, Capt. George *Prues*, Bombay Art. to Mary-Anne-Harriet, eldest dau. of Barrington Tristam, esq. of Clifton.——At Elton, in the county of Durham, the Rev. Henry *Maister*, M.A. of New Inn Hall, Oxford, eldest son of the late Colonel Maister, of Winestead, in Holderness, to Grace, eldest dau. of George William Sutton, esq. of Elton, in the county of Durham.——At Glentworth, Linc. the Rev. John *Day*, eldest son of the Rev. Edmund Day, Vicar of Norton, to Catherine-Mary, only dau. of the Rev. H. Bassett, Vicar of Glentworth.——At Paddington, Geo. David *Pollock*, esq. second son of Sir George Pollock, G.C.B. to Marianne-Charity, eldest dau. of Robert Saunders, esq. of Cambridge square.——At Lavenham, the Rev. Charles Jex-*Blake*, M.A. younger son of the Rev. W. J. Jex-Blake, of Lamas in Norfolk, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Johnson, M.A. of Stalham in Norfolk, and of Lavenham rectory in Suffolk.——At Baconsthorpe, Norf. Henry Staniforth *Patteson*, esq. of Cringleford, near Norwich, to Isabella-Katherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. A. Partridge, Rector of Baconsthorpe.——At Edinburgh, Edw. Hunter *Blair*, esq. of Dunskey, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late George Wauchope, esq.——At St. Giles's-in-the-fields, Arthur *Foster*, esq. of Bryanston st. youngest son of the late Charles Foster, esq. of Jamaica, to Lionella, only dau. of William Lionel Lampet, esq.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Adam *Atkinson*, esq. of Lorbottle house, Northumberland, to Charlotte-Eustatia, only child of John Collett, esq.

of Upper Belgrave street.——At Stratford-on-Avon, the Rev. Edward Walker *Wilkinson*, of Christ college, Cambridge, to Maria-Eliza, dau. of J. B. Freer, esq. of Stratford-on-Avon.——At Wakefield, the Rev. Matthew Forde *Smyth*, B.A. Eccles, near Manchester, and ex-scholar of Holy Trinity, Dublin, to Henrietta-Noble, youngest dau. of the late H. Thompson, esq. Capt. 66th Regt.——At Neston, Cheshire, the Rev. Samuel *Haworth*, B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Samuel Briscoe.

5. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Count *Maggiolini*, of Monbercelli and Belvidere in Piedmont, Capt. of the Grenadier Guards, to Adelaide-Eliza, eldest dau. of Kerrison Harvey, esq. of Thorpe, near Norwich.——At St. Pancras, Thomas Theodore *Campbell*, jun. esq. of Gloucester crescent, Regent's park, to Sabina-Mariana, widow of Robert Neave, esq. Hon. E.I.C.'s Bengal Civil Service.——At Guernsey, the Rev. Robert *Le Marchant*, M.D. third son of John Le Marchant, esq. of Melrose, of that island, to Eliza-Catherine, dau. of Daniel Tupper, esq.——At Clifton, John Edward Harryman *Pryce*, esq. late Capt. 2nd Queen's (Royals), and youngest son of the late Richard Pryce, esq. of Gunley, Montgomeryshire, to Eliza-Martha, youngest dau. of the late Francis Burton, esq. of the 12th Royal Lancers.

6. At St. James's Piccadilly, the Ven. Marcus Gervais *Beresford*, Archdeacon of Ardagh, son of the late Bishop of Kilmore, to Elizabeth, relict of R. G. Bomford, esq. of Rahanstown, co. of Meath, and only dau. of the late J. T. Kennedy, esq. of Annadale, Down.——At Edinburgh, George *Wailes*, esq. solicitor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Anne-Jones, fourth dau. of the late John Dyer, esq. of Chicklade lodge, Wilts, formerly chief clerk of the Adm. and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.——At Great Budworth, Cheshire, the Rev. Harold H. *Sherlock*, M.A. Rector of Ashton-le-Willows, Lancashire, to Mary-Harriette-Hannah, eldest dau. of the late J. Leche, esq. formerly Capt. in 86th Foot.

8. At Leamington, Stephen-Digby, son of the late Admiral Robert *Murray*, to Anne, relict of William Jackson Young, esq. of Banbury.——At St. James's Piccadilly, Alfred Whaley *Cole*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Eliza-Hill, only dau. of the late William Whitfield, esq. Lieut. R.N.——At Ledbury, Heref. the Rev. Henry John *Chancellor*, of St. Helier's, Jersey, eldest son of Mr. John Chancellor, of Hyde house, Battersea, to Anna-Maria, second dau. of Mr. John Burden.

10. At Leamington, Arthur Mowbray *Cochrane*, esq. youngest son of the late Hon. Archibald Cochrane, Capt. R.N. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late J. M. Malonek, esq.——At Brompton, Middlesex, Constantine *Cole*, of Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, to Sarah-Anne-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Col. C. F. Mackenzie, 60th Royal Rifles, and niece of the late Sir Colin Mackenzie, of Belmodothy house, Ross-shire.

11. At Knowle, the Rev. Rashleigh *Duke*, third son of the Rev. Edward Duke, of Lake house, near Salisbury, to Ellen Savage, third dau. of the late Rev. Charles Savage Landor, Rector of Colton, Staffordshire.——At St. David's H. *Mills*, esq. 2nd Bengal Grenadiers, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of G. C. Holroyd, esq. of Southernhay, Exeter.——At Temple Ewell, Philip Davis *Rose*, esq. of Rosebrook, Port Philip, fourth son of W. G. Rose, esq. of Dover, to Laura-Osborn, second dau. of Osborn Snoulten, esq. of Woodville, near Dover.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Vesey-Weston, eldest son of Capt. William *Holl*, R.N. to Ellen-Mary, only dau. of John S. Gaskoin, esq. of Clarges st. Mayfair.——At St. Mark's Kennington, Capt. Edward *Hall*, 52nd Bengal N.I. to Harriette-Jane, eldest dau. of John Dalley, esq. late Collector of H.M. Customs, Newry, Ireland.——At Rochester, Francis Henry *Talman*, esq. D.C.L. Oxon, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of David Baxter Lewis, esq. of Rochester.——At Stroud, Baldwin Arden *Wake*, esq. Comm. R.N. to Adelaide-Maria, seventh dau. of the Rev. Geo. Hough, A.M. Far hill, Stroud, and late Senior Chaplain, Cape of Good Hope.

12. At Glasgow, Mr. Henry Bassano *Hare*, B.A. of Trinity college, Oxford, youngest son of the late Charles Hare, esq. of Bristol, to Jane, dau. of David Chapman, esq. of Glasgow.——At Tooting, James *Rutter*, esq. of Mitcham, to Laura-Matilda, dau. of William George Harrison, esq. of Hill house, Tooting common.——At Pancras, Capt. P. H. de Waal, 34th Regt. Bengal N.I. to Fanny-Susan, second dau. of the late Richard Curtis, esq. and granddau. of the late Francis Hargrave, esq. K.C. Recorder of Liverpool.——At Ryde, Isle of Wight, John Henry *Anderson*, esq. to Ellen, third dau. of the late John Alexander Thwaites, esq. of Knowle lodge, Hampstead.

13. At Leamington, the Rev. Richd. Cowley *Powles*, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Exeter college, Oxford, to Mary, dau. of the late G. Chester, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.——At Farforth, George Harwood *Browne*, esq. of Stainsby house, Linc. to Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Allenby, esq. of Maidenwell.——At Paddington, T. E. *Bigge*, esq. of Bryanstone sq. to Ellen-Fanny, only dau. of the late G. O'Brien, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.——At Stonehouse, Lieut. Benj. Spencer P. *Pickard*, R.N. to Mary-Ann-Annette, youngest dau. of the late Comm. Thomas Delafons, R.N.——At Dungarvan, Lieut. *Carmichael*, R.N. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Carmichael, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Sir Nugent Humble, Bart. of Clonkoscoran house, co. of Waterford.——At Edinburgh, Capt. Robert Christie, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, second son of Charles M. Christie, esq. of Durie, Fifeshire, to Sarah-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Horace Petley, esq.——At St. Pancras, the Rev. A. R. G. *Thomas*, M.A. Incumbent of St. Paul's, Camden sq. to Helen, youngest dau. of the late John Tennent, esq. formerly of Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.

14. At Llanaber, North Wales, John Maurice *Foster*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Catherine-Anne, widow of William L. Owen, esq. of Caerberllan, Merionethshire.

15. At Acton, Middlesex, Charles-William, eldest son of Charles Berwick *Curtis*, esq. to Henrietta-Francisca, youngest dau. of William R. Robinson, esq. of Hill house, Acton.——At Upper Norwood, George-Fuller, eldest son of the late George Piggott *Howes*, esq. of the Adj.-General's Department, Horse Guards, to Anne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Laming, esq. of Maida hill West.——At South Warnborough, Hants, the Rev. Robert *Gandell*, M.A. Michel Fellow of Queen's college, and Assistant Tutor of Magdalen hall, Oxford, to Louisa-Caroline, eldest dau. of Thomas Pearse, esq. of South Warnborough lodge, and granddau. of the late Lord Charles B. Kerr.——At Clapham, George-Edward, youngest son of the late Rev. Henry *Nicholson*, D.D. to Emily, only dau. of James Harvey, esq. of Dolgelly.

26. At Copford, Essex, the Rev. Stratford *Leigh*, Vicar of Hatfield Peverel, to Priscilla, only dau. of the late W. P. Honywood, esq. of Marks-hall, formerly M.P. for Kent.

July 23. At St. James's Paddington, by the Rev. Richard Harcourt Skrine, M.A. Geo. Chaplin *Child*, M.D. of Queen Ann street, to Ann-Eliza, dau. of Charles Baldwin, esq. of Sussex square.

OBITUARY.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

July 8. At Cambridge House, Piccadilly, in his 77th year, H.R.H. Prince Adolphus Frederick of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron of Culloden; a Privy-Councillor, K.G., G.C.B., and G.C.H., Grand Master and first principal Knight Grand Cross of the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle; Field-Marshal in the army, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles, and a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum; Ranger of St. James's, Hyde, and Richmond Parks, Warden and Keeper of the New Forest; D.C.L., &c. &c.

The Duke of Cambridge was the seventh and youngest surviving son of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte; his younger brothers, the Princes Octavius and Alfred, dying in their infancy. He was born on the 24th Feb. 1774, and went by the name of Prince Adolphus for the first twenty-five years of his life, having no dignity of peerage until after the union with Ireland. On the 2nd June, 1786, together with his brothers Princes Edward, Ernest, and Augustus, he was elected a Knight of the Garter, the King on that occasion enlarging the number of the order to twenty-six, *exclusive of the sons of the Sovereign or his successors.* Prince Adolphus received his earliest education at Kew, together with his brothers the King of Hanover and the late Duke of Sussex, under the care of Dr. Hughes and Mr. Cookson. At fifteen years of age he was sent with his brothers to Göttingen, to finish his studies. He also visited the court of Prussia to perfect his knowledge of military tactics.

In 1793 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed Colonel in the Hanoverian army. He served as a volunteer under his brother the Duke of York during the early part of the campaign of 1793, in Flanders, and during the latter part of that campaign with Marshal Freytag. On the retreat of the corps of observation under the Marshal, in September, the Duke of Cambridge received two wounds, and was taken prisoner near Rexpoode, but was soon after rescued by the Hanoverians.

At the close of 1793 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed Colonel of the Hanoverian Guards. His Royal Highness served the campaign of 1794 and part of 1795, as Colonel and Major-General in General Walmoden's corps, and bore an active share in the various operations of that arduous campaign. His zeal, attention, and gallantry were always conspicuous, whilst his affability, and excellent character and conduct, secured him the respect and affection of all who approached him. In 1798 his Royal Highness was appointed Lieut.-General in the Hanoverian service. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom at the same time that his elder brother Prince Augustus-Frederick was created Duke of Sussex, on the 27th Nov. 1801. His titles, as in the case of his elder brother, were taken from each of the three kingdoms, being Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron of Culloden. At the same time that he was thus honoured with the rank to which his princely birth entitled him, Parliament voted him a yearly allowance of 12,000*l.* This was subsequently increased (on his marriage) to 27,000*l.* per annum. He was sworn a Privy Councillor on Feb. 3, 1802.

In 1803 he was transferred from the Hanoverian to the British service; on the 25th Sept. promoted to the rank of General; and on the 17th Nov. appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the King's German Legion, a force then taken into British pay, and which was destined for the relief of Hanover, then menaced, together with the rest of eastern and northern Europe, by the French armies. The revolutionary fever, however, had so far affected the people of the electorate, that they showed no great disposition to accept the aid thus proffered, but rather evinced an inclination towards the French. The Prince, therefore, solicited and obtained permission to return to England, leaving the British forces under the command of Count Walmoden, who soon after surrendered.

In 1804 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to command the Home District; and on the 5th Sept. 1805 he received the Colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards.

In 1811 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, on the death of the first Viscount Melville; but he resigned that office in 1814, after he had taken up his residence at Hanover, and was succeeded by the present Lord Melville.

On the 26th Nov. 1813, his Royal Highness was advanced to the rank of Field-Marshal, and was again appointed to command in the Electorate of Hanover, which had then been recently restored to the dominions of his royal father, after having

been annexed for a time by the decree of Buonaparte to the kingdom of Westphalia. Shortly after, his Royal Highness was appointed by his father Governor-General of Hanover, and he continued to fill that important post with satisfaction to the country, until, in the year 1839, the death of King William IV. opened the succession to the throne of Hanover to the Duke of Cumberland, when the Duke of Cambridge returned to England. His administration of the affairs of that kingdom was characterized with wisdom, mildness, and discretion. On the breaking out of a popular commotion there, in the revolutionary period of 1831, the Duke's conduct was such as to eventually pacify all parties, and to effect the perfect restoration of order; in fact, the great regard the people of Hanover had for a prince so kind and conciliating, and yet so firm and so tenacious of his honour, went a great way to preserve the Hanoverian crown for his family.

On the 7th of May, 1818, the Duke of Cambridge was united in marriage, at Cassel, to the Princess Wilhelmina Louisa, youngest daughter of Frederick Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and that marriage was renewed upon the arrival of their Royal Highnesses in England. Contrary, however, to the practice observed in most of the marriages of members of the Royal Family, this was celebrated privately, having been deferred to the 1st of June, in consequence of the ill health of Queen Charlotte. The only issue of this marriage were a son and two daughters: 1. Prince George-William-Frederick-Charles, born in 1819, and now Duke of Cambridge; 2. the Princess Augusta, born in 1822, and married in 1843 to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; and 3. the Princess Mary, born in 1833.

The Duke of Cambridge was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, on the enlargement of the order, Jan. 2, 1815. He was nominated Grand Master of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George in 1826. In 1827 he was appointed Colonel-in-chief of the 60th Foot.

In 1842 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Cambridge.

On the 29th Aug. 1835, he was appointed Ranger of Richmond New Park; on the 31st May, 1843, Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde Park and St. James's Park; and on the 22d Feb. 1845, Warden and Keeper of the New Forest; all of which offices he retained to his death.

In this country his Royal Highness has always been popular, and most deservedly so. Like his late amiable brothers the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge was a zealous and indefatigable supporter of those public charities which are the pride of England, and he was always ready to give them his efficient aid by presiding at their anniversary meetings and festivals, where the frankness of his manners, and the straightforward earnestness with which he advocated their claims, rendered him an universal favourite. Without the slightest pretension to eloquence, he had yet a manly, unaffected, and thoroughly English style of speaking and conducting himself, which endeared him much to all those with whom he came publicly in contact. His Royal Highness was President of the Foundling Hospital, the London Hospital, the Small-pox Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, and the Royal Orthopœdic Hospital; Patron of the Westminster Hospital, the Lock Hospital, the Jews' Hospital, Charing-cross Hospital, the Charitable Fund Dispensary, the Royal Asylum of the St. Ann's Society, the Royal Society of Musicians, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Society of Schoolmasters, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the London Society for the Protection of Young Females; Vice-Patron of the Royal Academy of Music, the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, the Royal General Dispensary, the Westminster General Dispensary, the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, the London Orphan Asylum, the British Orphan Asylum, the Royal National Institution, the Royal Humane Society, &c.

He was also Patron of the Art Union, and during the struggles that society has sustained to establish its reputation and the legality of its operations, he has stood in the front of its battle. In other cases, "he was not," as the *Times* has remarked, "found always in smooth water. He did not think it his sole duty to preside over turtle and venison, or to angle for bank-notes. He did not seek solely to dignify that which was harmonious, or to give grace and solemnity to the administrative skill of others. On the contrary, wherever there was difficulty or dispute, there was the Duke of Cambridge in the midst of it. If a close committee of some charity in which he was interested became split into parties or torn by professional rivalry, he would suddenly make his appearance on a committee-day, take the chair as president of the charity without notice or ceremony, and, in a very short time, either compose the quarrel, or, what was equally important, put the burden and disgrace of the dispute on the right shoulders. He would sacrifice none of his own dignity in

investigating the most minute circumstances, and he took care that others should not peril the charity by their disputes or intrigues. This habit of rushing into the breach was strongly shown in 1847, when the very existence of the German Hospital at Dalston was perilled by a dispute amongst its officers; and still more successfully exhibited in the same year at the Middlesex Hospital, where, from similar causes, a disturbance had taken place." His private character was ever unexceptionable. When young his habits were very studious, and his acquirements as a scholar were far more considerable than was generally supposed. He was the favourite son of his father, who on one occasion said fondly of him that "Adolphus had not committed his first fault." His manners were affable and pleasing, no person, perhaps, possessing more completely that characteristic which the French term "*bonhommie*." He was a thorough English prince in habits, disposition, and bearing, and he seemed at all times at home with the English people, and they with him.

Of music he was a constant and a cordial patron. There was no pretence in the interest he took in the art. If sometimes it was amusingly demonstrated, it was always sincere, and for the most part well directed. In his day, too, the Duke bore a fair reputation among amateur performers.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Cambridge spoke but rarely, and on important occasions. In politics, he had from the beginning of his career acted generally in favour of the Tory party; his deep affection for his father made him resist all overtures on the part of Fox, Sheridan, his brother the Prince of Wales, and the other Whigs of that day; and, though latterly always ready to support the measures of the Government as chosen by his Sovereign, if he conscientiously could, he on all occasions displayed Conservative calmness and caution. His mode of address, though not eloquent, was sensible and impressive, and he was ever listened to with attention and respect.

As a friend to the soldier's widow and the soldier's orphan, his Royal Highness worthily imitated the example set by his brother the Duke of York: he almost weekly visited the Military School at Chelsea.

His Royal Highness was attacked on the 13th of June with cramp in the stomach, but, after the severity of the attack had passed away, all danger was thought to be over. He was attended by Dr. Francis Hawkins, Dr. Bright, Dr. Watson, Mr. Keate, and Mr. Illingworth; and within a few days of his death it was thought he would recover, although suffering from loss of appetite and much debility. He sank rapidly during the last four-and-twenty hours, and expired without a struggle.

His body was on Wednesday, the 17th July, consigned to a temporary resting-place in Kew Church, in the immediate vicinity of Cambridge-cottage, his favourite suburban residence. It is intended to erect a family mausoleum in a portion of the royal grounds near the church, where the deceased prince had more than once expressed his desire to be laid after death. The funeral arrangements were unostentatious, in strict accordance with the Duke's wishes; and to insure the privacy of the ceremonial it was arranged that the procession should move from Cambridge-house shortly after six in the morning, and that the interment should take place at the early hour of ten o'clock. The procession left Cambridge-house in the following order:—

A detachment of Life Guards.

Seven mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, conveying, 1. the pages of his late Royal Highness; 2. four Medical Attendants; 3. the Equerry of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, the Equerry of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and two Equerries of his late Royal Highness; 4. three Equerries of his late Royal Highness; 5. the Equerry of His Majesty the King of Hanover, the representative of the Hanoverian Embassy, and the Groom in Waiting and the Equerry of Her Majesty the Queen; 6. the Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and two of the Bearers of the Pall, Lord Camoys, Sir James Macdonell, and Sir William Gomm; 7. the Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, and two of the Bearers of the Pall.

The state carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, conveying the coronet and cushion and the baton and cushion of his late Royal Highness, borne respectively by Baron Knesebeck and Colonel Hay.

THE HEARSE,

drawn by eight horses, preceded and followed by Life Guards.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, Lord John Russell, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Minto, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Forrester, and Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, were present, wearing scarfs and hatbands, seated in pews facing the altar. The Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princesses her daughters, entered the church by a private door, and sat in the Royal pew, which was hung round

with deep black curtains. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan, the Baroness Ahlefeldt, and the Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. Mr. Edmund Mildmay, equerry to the late Duke, was also in attendance. The coffin was borne by twelve colour-sergeants; the service was read by the Rev. James Hutchinson, M.A., one of the Domestic Chaplains to his late Royal Highness, and the Rev. R. P. Byam, Vicar of Kew, made the responses.

The funeral was conducted under the exclusive superintendence of the Lord Chamberlain's office. The College of Arms took no part in the ceremony, nor was Garter present to proclaim the style and titles of the deceased prince, as usual in the case of royal interments.

RT. HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, M.P.

July 2. At his house in Privy Gardens, Whitehall, in his 63d year, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the 2d Bart. (1800), a Privy Councillor of Great Britain and of Ireland, M.P. for Tamworth, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Governor of the Charter House, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

Sir Robert Peel was born on the 5th Feb. 1788. The place of his birth was a small cottage in the neighbourhood of Chamber Hall, his father's residence, near Bury in Lancashire, the house itself being at the time under repair. His father, in conjunction with Mr. Yates, had established a cotton factory at Bury in the year 1773. This establishment attained extraordinary prosperity. It is stated that in the year 1803 the firm had in their employment no fewer than 15,000 persons, and that their contribution to the Excise in the shape of duty on printed goods amounted to no less than 40,000*l.* a year. In 1787 Mr. Peel married the daughter of his partner Mr. Yates, and the subject of our memoir was the eldest of a family of six sons and five daughters. Mr. Peel soon became a landowner on a large scale in the counties of Warwick, Lancaster, and Stafford, and in the year 1790 he was first returned to the House of Commons for Tamworth. He was one of the warmest supporters of Mr. Pitt's policy; and his admiration of that statesman and of his system was carried almost to the point of devotion. Shortly before he was returned to parliament, he published a pamphlet, entitled "The National Debt productive of National Prosperity;" of which the title alone indicates the spirit and character. In 1798, when the Government appealed to the community for pecuniary support in the war against France, the firm of which he was the head gave no less a sum than 10,000*l.* In 1800 he was created a Baronet; and when, in June, 1830, his will was proved, his personal property was sworn at the "upper value," that is, exceeding 900,000*l.**

Sir Robert Peel's early education was received under his father's immediate eye, and then he went to Harrow. Lord Byron has left the following record of his school days:

"Peel, the orator and statesman ('that was, or is, or is to be'), was my form-fellow, and we were both at the top of our remove. We were on good terms, but his brother was my intimate friend. There were always great hopes of Peel amongst us all—masters and scholars; and he has not disappointed them. As a scholar he was greatly my superior; as a declaimer and actor I was reckoned at least his equal. As a schoolboy out of school, I was always in scrapes, and he never; and in school he always knew his lesson, and I rarely; but when I knew it, I knew it nearly as well. In general information, history, &c. I think I was his superior, as well as of most boys of my standing."—Moore's Life of Byron, i. 62.

Peel had scarcely completed his 16th year when he left Harrow, and became a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of A.B. in Michaelmas term, 1808, with unprecedented distinction. The present system of examination being then new, he was the first man that ever took the honours of a double first class—first in classics, and first in mathematics.

The year 1809 saw him attain his majority, and also take his seat in the House of Commons as member for the city of Cashel,—a place then returning the nominee of Mr. Richard Pennefather. He entered upon his parliamentary career as a supporter of Mr. Perceval, and one of his first efforts was a vindication of the unfortunate Walcheren expedition. At the commencement of the session in 1810 he seconded the address in answer to the speech from the throne; and before the close of that session, he first took office as Under Secretary of State in the Home Department, of which the Right Hon. Richard Ryder was then Chief Secretary.

In May 1812, Mr. Perceval fell by the hands of an assassin, and, after the formation of the Liverpool ministry, Mr. Peel was Chief Secretary in Ireland, where the Duke of Richmond was then Viceroy. On this appointment he was sworn a

* A memoir of the first Sir Robert Peel, and the substance of his will, may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1830.

Privy Councillor on the 13th Aug. 1812. At the general election in the same year he had been elected for Chippenham in Wiltshire.

Pledged by all the ties of party to maintain the Protestant supremacy in Ireland, Mr. Peel found his bitterest opponent in the demagogue Councillor O'Connell; who abused him heartily on every opportunity. At length, in 1815, Mr. Peel felt so highly provoked that he sent Colonel Brown to arrange the preliminaries of a hostile meeting. Before the parties could act upon this, Mr. O'Connell was arrested in Dublin upon information sent to the sheriff by his wife, and again he was arrested, but on what information is not known, in London, as he was on the point of proceeding to Dover for the purpose of meeting Sir Robert. Subsequently Mr. O'Connell, according to his biographer Mr. Fagan, on more than one occasion acknowledged he was wrong in the observations which were the cause of offence.

During the six years that he held the Irish Secretaryship (under the three viceroyalties of the Duke of Richmond, Earl Whitworth, and Earl Talbot,) Mr. Peel introduced and defended many Irish measures, including some peace-preservation bills. The establishment of the constabulary force in that country is amongst the most permanent results of his administration. It is, moreover, one which may be considered as the experimental or preliminary step to the introduction of that system of metropolitan police which gives security to persons and property amidst the congregated millions of the vast cluster of cities, boroughs, and villages which we call London, and which has since been extended to every considerable provincial town.

In June 1817, when the elevation of Mr. Speaker Abbot to the peerage caused a vacancy in the representation of the University of Oxford, Mr. Peel was unanimously elected one of its burgesses.

On the 4th Feb. 1819, he was chosen chairman of the famous committee on currency, the result of which was one of the measures on which his political celebrity mainly rests—the return to cash payments: the act for which passed in the same session. The first Sir Robert Peel altogether differed from his son as to the tendency of this measure. But it was roundly asserted at the time, and very faintly denied, that it rendered that gentleman a more wealthy man, by something like half a million sterling, than he had previously been.

On the 17th Jan. 1822, Mr. Peel was appointed Home Secretary on the retirement of Lord Sidmouth: and from that period he filled that office during the remainder of the Liverpool administration.

In 1826 he brought forward, and carried, his measures for the reform of the Criminal Code.

On the accession of Mr. Canning as premier in April 1827, Mr. Peel determined to retire, because he considered that minister pledged to yield to the demands of the Roman Catholics, to which Mr. Peel had always offered an uncompromising resistance.

On the 25th Jan. 1828 he was reinstated in office as one of the ministry of the Duke of Wellington. And then it was that the Roman Catholics, and their Protestant advocates, finally defeated all attempts to restrain their agitation. After the discussions in the two Houses of Parliament on the Catholic question in the session of 1828, frequent communications took place between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel respecting the position of that question, and each of them came to the conclusion that it could not safely be left in the position in which it had stood for so many years, the members of the King's government having no opinion in common upon it, and the two Houses of Parliament coming to opposite decisions. In August, 1828, Mr. Peel wrote a letter to the Duke, in which he gave a deliberate opinion—that there was, upon the whole, less of evil in making a decided effort to settle the Catholic question, than in leaving it, as it had been left, an open question. He expressed his readiness to commit himself to the support of a measure of ample concession and relief, but desired to give it out of office.

In Jan. 1829, the Duke of Wellington convinced him that his assistance in office was indispensable. The King referred to his own scruples—to his own uniform opposition to the measure in question—and said, "You advise this measure; you see no escape from it; you ask me to make the sacrifice of opinion and of consistency—will you not make the same sacrifice?" Mr. Peel felt he could return to his Sovereign no other answer but the one he did return—viz. that he would make that sacrifice, and would bear his full share of the responsibility and unpopularity of the measure he advised. He moved the Relief Bill in the House of Commons on March 5, 1829; but it is a fact since published by himself that on the preceding day the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and he, after a long interview with his Majesty, at Windsor Castle, felt it necessary, on account of his Majesty's scruples with respect to parts of the intended measure of relief which they deemed indispensable, to tender their re-

signations of office. Those resignations were actually accepted, and the ministers departed from Windsor; but in the course of the night they were reinstated in office, having received from his Majesty the full authority which they required to proceed with the Relief Bill. Such were the circumstance under which they were precluded from entering into communications with their friends and supporters, whose confidence in many instances received an insurmountable shock by so sudden and unlooked-for a change of policy.

Having announced in a long letter to the Chancellor of the University of Oxford the reasons of his change of opinion, and the consequent resignation of his seat, Mr. Peel's re-election was opposed, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis was returned in his place by a majority of 146, Sir Robert polling 755 votes and Mr. Peel 609.

Mr. Peel re-entered the House of Commons as member for Westbury, through the influence of Sir Manasseh Lopes, and it was in that capacity that he proposed the Catholic Relief Bill, which received the royal assent on the 18th April, 1829.

On the 3d May, 1830, Mr. Peel succeeded his father in the dignity of a Baronet, and also as member for Tamworth, which he continued to represent in Parliament until his decease. On the 15th Nov. 1830, the administration were in a minority of 29 in the House of Commons, on the Civil List, and on the following day the House of Commons was informed by Sir Robert Peel that he and his colleagues had resigned office. The motive for doing so was not avowed at the time; but it was subsequently declared by Sir Robert Peel, that the Duke of Wellington and himself had decided to resign, not so much on account of having been in a minority on the question of the civil list, as from the anticipation of what would be the result of Mr. Brougham's motion for Reform in Parliament, which stood for the evening on which they announced their resignation.

Parliamentary Reform was one of the great changes of his time in which Peel had no share. It was carried by his rivals the Whigs, in spite of all the efforts he could make to oppose it. But the talent, the genius, and the courage which he manifested in the struggle won back for him the support, and restored to him the confidence, of many of those who had abandoned him, because they considered they had been betrayed by him in the passing of the Relief Bill, as well as in the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

The first elections under Reform reduced the Tory party to a small minority; the largest number they were able to collect upon any one occasion being 174, in opposition to the second reading of a bill introduced by Mr. Wood for the admission of dissenters to degrees in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. But it was wonderful in how brief a time Peel in some manner rallied his broken forces; either he or some of his political friends gave them the name of "Conservatives," and it soon appeared that the period of reaction was at hand. Every engine of party organization was put into vigorous activity, and before the summer of 1834 reached its close he was at the head of a compact, powerful, and well-disciplined Opposition. Such a high impression of their vigour and efficiency had King William IV. received, that when, in November of that year, Lord Althorp became a peer, and the Whigs thereupon lost their leader in the House of Commons, his Majesty, having taken the advice of the Duke of Wellington, sent to Italy to summon Sir Robert Peel to his councils, with a view to the immediate formation of a Conservative Ministry. Sir Robert accepted this heavy responsibility, though he mistrusted the condition of the country and the chances of success. A new House of Commons was instantly called, and for nearly three months Sir Robert Peel maintained a gallant struggle against the most formidable opposition that any minister has been called upon to encounter. At no time did his command of temper, his almost exhaustless resources of information, his vigorous and comprehensive intellect, appear to create such astonishment, or draw forth expressions of such unbounded admiration, as in the early part of the year 1835. But, after a well-fought contest, he resigned office on the 8th of April, and retired once more into opposition until the close of the second Melbourne administration in 1841. Yet, so nearly balanced were parties at this period, that when Lord Melbourne was restored to power the continued enjoyment of office was not found to promote the interests of his party, and from various causes the power of the Whigs perceptibly declined. The commencement of a new reign gave them some popularity; but in the new House of Commons, elected in consequence of that event, the Conservative party had evidently gained strength. Still, after the failure of 1834-5, it was no easy task to dislodge an existing Ministry, and at the same time to be prepared with a Cabinet and a party competent to succeed them. Sir Robert Peel, therefore, with characteristic caution, "bided his time," conducting the business of Opposition throughout the

whole of this period with an ability and success of which history affords few examples. He had accepted the Reform Act as the established constitution of the legislature, and as the system upon which the country was thenceforward to be governed. He was willing to carry it out in its true spirit, but he would proceed no further. He marshalled his Opposition upon the principle of resistance to any further organic changes, and he enlisted the majority of the peers and nearly the whole of the country gentlemen of England in support of the principle of protection to British industry.

In 1839 the Whig ministry was reduced to a majority of five, and it resigned on the 7th of May, but it was restored on the 11th; Sir Robert Peel had been "sent for," had submitted to her Majesty the names of the principal officers that he would select, and these having been approved, he was yet surprised to find that the other terms required by him would not be acceded to. He demanded that certain ladies of the Bedchamber,—the near relatives of eminent Whig politicians,—should be removed from the personal service of the Sovereign. As this was refused, he abandoned for the time any attempt to form a Government, and his opponents remained in office till 1841. On the 27th May in that year he submitted to the House of Commons a vote of want of confidence in the ministry, which after eight nights' debate was carried by a majority of one. Still they did not resign for three months longer; but on the 30th Aug. Sir Robert Peel became First Lord of the Treasury, and the Duke of Wellington, without office, accepted a seat in the Cabinet, taking the management of the House of Lords. Sir Robert Peel's Ministry was formed emphatically on Protectionist principles, but before the close of its career his sense of public duty impelled him once more to incur the odium which attends a fundamental change of policy. It was his misfortune to encounter more than any man ever did of that most painful hostility which such conduct, however necessary, never fails to produce. This great change in our commercial policy, however unavoidable, must be regarded as the proximate cause of Sir Robert Peel's final expulsion from office in the month of June, 1846: when the Whigs defeated him on the Irish Arms Bill. His administration, however, had been signalized by several measures of great importance. Among the earliest and most prominent of these were his financial plans, the striking feature of which was the income-tax, and the relaxation of our commercial tariff.

In the course of his long and eventful life many honours were conferred upon Sir Robert Peel. Wherever he went, and almost at all times, he attracted universal attention, and was always received with the highest consideration. At the close of the year 1836 the University of Glasgow elected him their Lord Rector; and the Conservatives of that city in Jan. 1837, invited him to a banquet at which 3,000 gentlemen assembled to do honour to their great political chief. But this was only one among many occasions on which he was "the great guest." Perhaps the most remarkable of these banquets was that given to him in 1835 at Merchant Taylors' Hall by 300 members of the House of Commons.

On the night before the occurrence of the fatal accident which terminated the life of Sir Robert Peel, the House of Commons, which, for more than forty years, has witnessed his triumphs and reverses, was filled with an extraordinary assemblage anxious for the result of a great political crisis. Sir Robert addressed them with an ability and a spirit which recalled his more youthful efforts and more powerful days. He sat down amid "loud and long-continued cheering." Within a few hours the statesman who had commanded the applause of that listening senate was a wreck of life and strength, shattered, feeble, restless, and agonised.

On Saturday the 29th June, Sir Robert Peel had called at Buckingham Palace and entered his name in her Majesty's visiting book only a few minutes before the accident. Proceeding up Constitution-hill, he had arrived nearly opposite the wicket-gate leading into the Green Park, when he met Miss Ellis, one of Lady Dover's daughters, on horseback, attended by a groom. Sir Robert had scarcely changed salutes with this young lady when his horse became slightly restiff, swerved towards the rails of the Green Park, and threw him on his left shoulder. He was immediately conveyed home in a carriage, and taken into his dining-room, which he never left alive. He suffered such extreme pain that the surgeons were unable to render him any relief. It appeared after his death, that not only had the clavicle of the shoulder suffered a comminuted fracture, but one of his ribs was also broken, and pressed upon the lung.

On the afternoon of Tuesday the 2d of July, the Bishop of Gibraltar (the Rev. Dr. Tomlinson), was summoned to his couch, and administered to him the holy communion. Sir Robert ceased to exist at nine minutes after 11 o'clock. Those present at his decease were, his three brothers, the Dean of Worcester, Colonel

Peel, Mr. Lawrence Peel (and his lady), three of his sons, Mr. F. Peel, M.P. Capt. W. Peel, R.N. and Mr. Arthur Peel; his son-in-law, Lord Villiers; Lord Hardinge, Sir James Graham, and the medical gentlemen in attendance. Sensibility to pain had ceased some time before death, and his last moments were not disturbed by any physical suffering.

For the last three years the present administration has received an efficient support from Sir Robert Peel. This support has been more than a mere parliamentary assistance—the advice of the great statesman was constantly asked and freely given on the details of ministerial measures. The actual circumstances in which Sir Robert was placed rendered him, as an adviser, perhaps the most useful that any government ever yet possessed. To an experience singularly great and a mind pre-eminently practical he added the most entire disinterestedness. He had known enough of place and power. He was jealous of his influence, and cared for little beyond. Time had chastened the few prejudices he possessed, and his clear head was undisturbed by any of those clouds with which the passions or promptings of the heart obscure the judgments of most public men.

It has been remarked in The Times that Sir Robert Peel "died in harness. He never sought repose, and his almost morbid restlessness rendered him incapable of enjoying it. His was a life of effort. The maxim that if anything is worth doing, it is worth doing well, seemed ever present in his mind, so that everything he did or said was somewhat over-laboured. His official powers, as some one said the other day, were Atlantean, and his Ministerial expositions on the same gigantic scale. There was an equal appearance of effort, however, in his most casual remarks, at least when in public, for he would never throw away a chance; and he still trusted to his industry rather than to his powers. But a man whose life is passed in the service of the public, and whose habits are parliamentary or official, is not to be judged by ordinary rules, for he can scarcely fail to be cold, guarded, and ostentatious. What is a senate but a species of theatre, where a part must be acted, feelings must be expressed, and applause must be won? Undoubtedly the habit of political exhibition told on Sir Robert's manner and style, and even on his mind. His egotism was proverbial; but, besides the excessive use of the first person, it occasionally betrayed him into performances at variance both with prudence and taste. His love of applause was closely allied to a still more dangerous appetite for national prosperity, without sufficient regard to its success and permanence. It was this that seduced him into encouraging, instead of controlling, the railway mania. Had the opportunity been allowed, we are inclined to think he would have falsified the common opinion as to his excessive discretion, and astonished mankind with some splendid, if successful, novelties. His style of speaking was admirably adapted for its purpose, for it was illuminous and methodical, while his powerful voice and emphatic delivery gave almost too much assistance to his language, for it was apt to be redundant and common-place. He had not that strong simplicity of expression which is almost a tradition of the old Whig school, and is no slight element of its power. We had almost omitted Sir Robert's private character. This is not the place to trumpet private virtues, which never shine better than when they are really private. Suffice it to say that Sir Robert was honoured and beloved in every relation of private life."

We extract from *The Athenæum* the following excellent remarks on Sir Robert Peel's patronage of Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts:—

"His title to the sympathy of literary men arises from the sympathy which he had with their cause and works—and the many ways and occasions which he took of showing it. He loved their society,—understood and encouraged art,—and apprehended and appreciated the labours of the great scientific characters of his age.

"To Sir Robert Walpole Sir Robert Peel has been and will continue to be compared. Yet, how different were the sympathies for all that is elegant in literature and art of the Sir Robert of king William the Fourth's time from those of the Sir Robert of king George the Second's. Walpole encouraged no kind of literary talent. His bounty and his pensions were bestowed on the lowest pamphleteers of his day, and his time was passed with fox-hunters and hard-drinkers,—not as Harley had passed his, with Pope and Swift, and Parnell, and Prior. Peel, on the other hand, delighted in the society of the really great men of his time. At his table might be seen many of the distinguished characters of whom posterity is likely to hear. Had he lived in the reign of Queen Anne he would have been fed with dedications, and would have divided the sympathies of men of genius with Dorset and Halifax. Had he flourished in the early part of the reign of George the Third, Goldsmith might have been saved by his timely interference from Newbery and

Griffiths, and Burns from gauging ale-firkins and filling a premature grave.

"There had been a certain kind of patronage of literary men by the Prime Ministers of this country before Sir Robert Peel set an example which has since been imitated (though somewhat indifferently) by Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell. But the patronage, though occasionally sound in kind, was often mistaken in principle, and little to the honour of literature and literary men. When Dr. Johnson received a pension from Lord Bute, Shebbeare and Mallet received pensions at the same time. This on the part of Lord Bute was only a cold fit of encouragement. Later in the century, when Addington drew Pitt's attention to the genius of Burns, the youthful Prime Minister admitted the truth of his friend's observation, promised that something should be done, and forgot the promise in a request that the bottle might not stop. All this was not lost on Sir Robert Peel. His father had risen from the ranks by the vigour of his mind and the sweat of his brow. The son had learned to sympathise with the necessities of literary men. He was their earnest advocate out of power, and their warmest suppporter when in power. We well remember a suggestion (it might have been a motion) made in the Commons in 1832, by Mr. Hume, that some ribbon of honour should be given by the State to men distinguished in literature and science. The suggestion was opposed by Sir Robert Peel. Mere symbols of distinction, he observed, were not what was necessary for the wants of literary men. 'Honours to a man in my situation,' said Goldsmith, 'are like ruffles to a man who is in want of a shirt.' The more substantial approbation of the public should assume, he thought, the shape of public pensions for services rendered. When this was said, the statesman by whom it was uttered was not in power; but when two years afterwards he was in power, he nobly illustrated the sentiments announced on that occasion. Southey received a pension of 300*l.* a year, and was offered a baronetcy; Wordsworth received a pension of the same amount; 150*l.* a year was given to James Montgomery; and during Sir Robert's second administration 200*l.* a year was bestowed on Mr. Tytler, 200*l.* a year on Mr. Tennyson, 200*l.* a year on Mr. M'Culloch, and 100*l.* a year on the widow of Thomas Hood. Frances Brown, the blind poetess, received also a pension at his hands. His patronage was extended to the children of persons eminent in literature. For the sons of Mrs. Hemans he found places under the Crown, which they still enjoy; and the first appointment of his first administration was given to a son of Allan Cunningham.

"Sir Robert's love of the fine arts was even more fervid than his predilection for literature. He materially assisted in the purchase for the nation of the Angerstein Collection; and when the National Gallery was established, he was always lending the weight of his influence to further acquisitions. Some of the most valuable of the recent purchases were made during his ministry. His own collection of Dutch and Flemish pictures was formed with the greatest taste and liberality, and will long be distinguished as one of the most important in the kingdom. His collection of English portraits is made in imitation, as we have heard, of the collection formed by Lord Clarendon and described by Evelyn. He invariably bought what was genuine and good. On the walls of his houses are still to be seen Cowley as a shepherd boy, by Sir Peter Lely; Wycherley, by Lely; Otway, by Mrs. Beale; Butler, by Soest; Pope, by Richardson; Dr. Johnson, by Sir Joshua; Burke, by Sir Joshua; Southey, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; Byron, by Phillips; and Wordsworth, by Pickersgill. The face of Sir Walter Scott is there represented in the bust by Chantrey; differing materially, and in some respects for the better, from the earlier marbles at Abbotsford and at Apsley House.

"His encouragement of native art was liberal and active. After king George the Fourth, he was the most munificent patron that Sir Thomas Lawrence ever had. Wilkie enjoyed his friendship; and the picture of 'John Knox Preaching,' one of the most important of the artist's works in his later style, was a commission of his giving. Nor was his encouragement restricted to one or two favourite painters only of the English school. Some of the largest and most valuable commissions received by Collins were of his giving. Roberts's large picture of the 'Departure of the Israelites' adorns the walls of Drayton Manor; and the picture by Mr. Clarkson Stanfield in the present Royal Academy Exhibition to which the place of honour has been assigned was expressly painted for Sir Robert Peel. When Drayton shall be visited hereafter —as it often will be for the sake of its founder—the portraits of Chantrey and Wilkie will be looked on with no less interest than the heads of Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, and the Duke of Wellington; and whenever the history of art in this country shall be

written, and the fate of Haydon related, the timely relief which the sympathy and munificence of Sir Robert Peel extended in the hour of need to the pressing necessities of that clever but misguided artist will make a part of the narration.

"Sir Robert's appreciation of persons distinguished in the several paths of science was not less discriminating and sincere. For the place at Greenwich which Mr. Airy fills with so much honour to his country he is indebted to Sir Robert Peel. Mrs. Somerville and Mr. Faraday owe the pensions they enjoy to the same friendly minister; and the Deanery of Westminster was bestowed by him on Dr. Buckland."

Sir Robert was passionately fond of a country life, and withdrew to Tamworth after the fatigues of his Parliamentary services with all the keen enjoyment of youth. He not only liked the country for the pleasures it afforded, but for the business occupations which it also supplied. The pressure of public duties, great as it must have been, was not allowed to betray him into negligence of his private affairs, and the same industrious, investigating, and cautious spirit which he brought with him to the concerns of the nation he carried into the management of his estates. His principal property extends westward from the Manor-house, which is almost on its verge; but he has left detached estates all round the neighbourhood, besides that at Blackburn, in Lancashire. The inheritance which he has left to his children is a splendid one, but one which still remains to be filled up to the scale on which the purchases originally made were calculated. Wealth, however, he has not alone bequeathed to them—he has left them his great name and reputation to uphold, and his private virtues and patriotism, if not to rival, at least to imitate.

Sir Robert Peel married, on the 8th June, 1820, Julia, daughter of General Sir John Floyd, Bart. a lady immortalized by one of Sir Thomas Lawrence's most pleasing female portraits. Lady Peel survives him, having had issue five sons and two daughters:—1. Julia Viscountess Villiers, married in 1841 to the eldest son of the Earl of Jersey, and has issue three sons and two daughters; 2. Sir Robert, born in 1822, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; he has been recently charge d'affaires in Switzerland, and is elected to succeed his father as M.P. for Tamworth; 3. Frederick, now M.P. for Leominster; 4. William, Capt. R.N.; 5. John Floyd, an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards; 6. Arthur-Wellesley; and 7. Eliza, born in 1832.

The body of the deceased having been conveyed to his mansion of Drayton Manor, near Tamworth, the funeral took place on the 9th July, at the church of Drayton Bassett. The order of procession was as follows:—

Principal tenants on horseback.

1. Mourning coach, containing the Bishop of Gibraltar, who read the funeral service.

2. Mourning coach, containing the incumbents of Tamworth, Drayton, Nuneaton, and Fazeley.

3. Mourning coach, containing Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Hodgson.

4 and 5. Two mourning coaches, containing the pall-bearers—Sir James Graham, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Hardinge, Sir F. Lawley, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. B. Denison, Sir George Clerk, and Mr. Hobhouse.

HEARSE.

6. Mourning coach.—Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Frederick Peel, esq., M.P., and Capt. Wm. Peel, R.N.

7. Mourning coach.—Arthur Peel, esq., Capt. John Peel, Scotch Fusilier Guards, and Lord Villiers.

8. Mourning coach.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, Col. Peel, M.P., and Lawrence Peel, esq.

9. Mourning coach.—The Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, the Very Rev. the Dean of York, Sir John Floyd, and Capt. Peel, 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, son of the late Right Hon. Wm. Yates Peel.

10. Mourning coach.—Capt. Edward Peel, 10th Hussars, (son of Edmund Peel, esq.,) Robert Peel, esq., (son of the Dean of Worcester,) Archibald Peel, esq., (son of Col. Peel, M.P.,) and Capt. Charles Lennox Peel, (son of Lawrence Peel, esq.)

11. Mourning coach.—Robert Peel Dawson, esq., Lord Henley, Sir Hume Campbell, and General Yates.

12. Mourning coach, containing the house steward and butler.

The corporation of Tamworth, in five carriages.

The late Sir R. Peel's private carriage.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th of July, a feeling tribute to the loss the nation had sustained was made by the Marquess of Lansdowne; Lord Stanley, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and the Duke of Cleveland, also addressed the house on the subject. The Duke of Wellington showed himself unusually affected, and testified in the strongest terms his admiration of the truthfulness and patriotism of the deceased.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Lord John Russell expressed, not only his regret at the sudden loss of this great statesman, but the high estimate he entertained of his capacious intellect, his

disinterested patriotism, his useful acts as a minister, especially instancing the relaxations he effected in the commercial tariffs, and his candour and forbearance while in opposition. Leaving the question entirely in the hands of his personal friends, Lord John Russell declared his willingness, if such was in accordance with the wishes of the family, to propose a motion for a public funeral such as was voted upon the death of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Grattan. Mr. Goulburn, as one of the executors of his late dear friend, and on the part of his family, accepted with gratitude the gracious intentions of the sovereign and the acknowledgements of the house, but he felt constrained to decline respectfully, yet firmly, the proposal for a public funeral. Simplicity was one of the great characteristics of his late right hon. friend, who had a dislike to pomp and ostentation, especially in reference to funerals, and who had, when in the plenitude of power in 1844, written strict injunctions that he should be interred in the vault of the parish of Drayton, with his father and mother, and that his funeral should be without ostentation or parade. That this aversion continued, was confirmed by the fact that no longer than six weeks ago, when alterations were making in the church of Drayton, he pointed out the very spot in which he wished his body to be laid.

On the 12th of July Lord John Russell moved an address to the Crown, that Her Majesty would be pleased to give directions for a monument to be erected in the Collegiate Church of Westminster to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. A public funeral having been declined by his family, a public monument seemed to be the only fit mode of evincing their sense of the loss they had sustained. Her Majesty, being anxious to show the sense which the Crown entertained of the services rendered by Sir Robert Peel, had desired him (Lord John) to inform Lady Peel that Her Majesty was desirous of bestowing upon her the same distinction as had been conferred upon the widow of Mr. Canning. The answer of Lady Peel was, that her own wish was to bear no other name than that by which her late husband had been known and honoured, who had left behind a record of his wish that no one of his family should receive any public reward for any public service he had rendered to his country. He now proposed to follow the precedent set on the death of the Earl of Chatham, when Colonel Barré moved that a public monument be erected to his memory, and it was a remarkable circumstance that Colonel Barré had been at one time opposed to the political opinions of Lord Chatham. They should, therefore, endeavour to forget for a time those keen encounters in which the great interests of the country required them to engage, and to show that they participated in the general feeling of the great mass of the nation. The House immediately went into committee, when a resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*, and adopted by the House.

An unprecedented tribute was paid to the late British statesman, by the French Assembly. At the opening of the sitting of Friday the 5th July, M. Dupin, the President, rose and said—"Gentlemen, at the moment when a neighbouring people, our ally, deplores the loss which it has just experienced in the person of one of its statesmen most worthy of esteem, I think that it will be to confer honour on the French tribune to express our sympathetic regret, and to manifest our high esteem for that illustrious orator, who during the whole course of his long and glorious career has never expressed any sentiments towards France but those of kind feeling and justice, and whose language has always been that of courtesy towards her Government. If the Assembly deigns to approve of my words, they shall be inserted in the *proces-verbal*." Marks of assent arose from every part of the Assembly.

Subscriptions have been set on foot for several public monuments to this great statesman besides that voted by Parliament. One in the city of London, and a second at the court end of the metropolis. To the former two hundred guineas have been contributed by the Merchant-taylors' Company, of which Sir Robert was a liveryman. One at Manchester; another to be erected in Peel Park, Salford; and another at Bury, in Lancashire, his native place. Besides these, there has been proposed a national Poor Man's Monument, the subscription to be limited to one penny, every penny of which to be spent on the monument, the expenses being defrayed by a separate subscription. Of this last Mr. Hume and Lord John Russell are trustees.

Of the numerous portraits which have been published of Sir Robert Peel, some of the most remarkable are the following:

By Sir Thomas Lawrence: engraved in mezzotint by C. Turner; and the head by F. C. Lewis.

By John Linnell, a whole-length, seated; engraved by the same in mezzotint, 1838; also (as three-quarters, and standing) by James Scott, 1840.

By J. T. Wedgwood, a head. 1841.

By J. Wood, half-length, at Tamworth, mezzot. by W. Ward. 1842.

By J. W. Walton, whole-length: mezzot. by C. E. Wagstaff. 1842.

By J. Bouvier, whole-length, at Glasgow.

By J. Deffett Francis, whole-length; mezzot. by G. T. Payne, 1844; also, in half-length, by the same, 1846.

By James Palmer, lithographed.

Sketch on horseback, by H.B. (J. Doyle).

Front whole-length, by the same.

Sketch, whole-length, by Alfred Crowquill. July 1850.

A Life of Sir Robert Peel, written by the late Dr. William Cooke Taylor, was published in three volumes octavo; and a fourth volume, to complete the work, is now announced.

It is said that Sir Robert has left his papers to Lord Mahon and Mr. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

Vice-Adm. Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart.

June 20. At Kenilworth House, Cheltenham, in his 78th year, Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill, the third Bart. (1778) of Coghill, Yorkshire, and Belvedere House, co. Dublin, a Vice-Admiral of the Red, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county Dublin.

He was the younger son of Sir John Coghill, the first Bart. by Mary, daughter of the Right Rev. Josiah Hort, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Tuam. He succeeded his brother, as third Baronet, May 21, 1817, and assumed, in the following June, the surname of Coghill, in place of his patronymic Cramer. He entered the navy in April, 1782, as captain's servant, on board the Bristol 50, Captains Hugh Campbell and Jas. Burney, with whom he served in the East Indies until he was discharged in April 1786. In April 1798 he re-embarked on board the Haerlem 64, *armée en flûte*, Capt. George Burlton, in which ship, having been created an acting-Lieutenant in Sept. 1798, he was officially promoted May 24, 1800. After attending the expedition to Egypt, and cutting out, in command of the Haerlem's boats, the Prima galley from the mole of Genoa, he removed, April 25, 1801, to the Africaine, Capt. James Stephenson; and, on May 7, 1802, was promoted, from the Dédaigneuse frigate, Capt. T. G. Shortland, to the command of the Rattlesnake sloop, in the East Indies; where, with two boats under his immediate orders, he destroyed, after a sanguinary contest, a pirate vessel on the coast of Malacca. He obtained, April 25, 1805, the acting command of La Concorde 36; and on Feb. 1, 1806, received a commission confirming his appointment to that frigate, in which he continued until Sept. 1807. He next joined, Oct. 2, 1809, the Diana 38, and proceeded to join the armament off Walcheren, where his service was marked by the approbation of the commander-in-chief. Captain Coghill left the Diana, in Feb. 1810, and remained on half-pay until Oct. 7, 1813, when he was appointed to the Ister 36, in which he served on the Leeward Island station until July, 1815. He has not been since afloat. His promotion to flag rank took place Nov. 23, 1841. *(O'Byrne's Royal Naval Biography.)*

Sir Josiah Coghill, married, first, in March, 1803, Sophia, daughter of James Dobson, esq. by whom (who died in 1817) he had three daughters; and, secondly, Jan. 27, 1819, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. That lady died in 1843, leaving two sons and seven daughters.

His eldest son, now Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, was born in 1826.

Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.

May 24. At his seat, Grendon Hall, Warwickshire, aged 67, Sir George Chetwynd, the second Bart. of Brocton, co. Stafford (1795), and a barrister-at-law.

He was born July 23, 1783, the eldest son of Sir George Chetwynd, the first Baronet, sometime Clerk of the Privy Council, by Jane, daughter of Richard Bantin, esq. of Little Faringdon, Berkshire. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 25, 1813. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, March 24, 1824.

He had previously been returned to Parliament for the borough of Stafford, after a contest in which he polled 322 votes, Benjamin Benson, esq. 306, and Richard Ironmonger, esq. 245. He represented the borough for only one parliament, from 1820 to 1826.

In 1832, when in consequence of the Reform Act the freeholders of Coventry became entitled to vote for the representation of the Northern Division of Warwickshire, Sir George Chetwynd offered his services, and would probably have been returned, had he not (it is presumed) become alarmed at the necessary expense of a contested election, and William Dugdale, esq. was consequently chosen in his room.

Sir George was one of the most constant frequenters of the Reform Club, and a great patron of its accomplished cook, the renowned Mons. Soyer. He spent a great portion of his time in sale-rooms, having a considerable taste for works of art and virtu, but a frugal disposition restrained him from becoming a liberal purchaser. His collection of a somewhat inferior class of art, the provincial coins and tokens, was especially complete, and a catalogue thereof, by the

late Thomas Sharp, esq. of Coventry, was privately printed in 4to, 1834. A token was struck by Sir George Chetwynd himself, bearing his own portrait in profile on one side, and a view of Grendon Hall on its reverse. It was only in our June Magazine, p. 646, that we recorded some important additions made to Sir George Chetwynd's numismatic collections at the sale of the plant of the Soho Mint.

The manuscript collections in illustration of the History of Warwickshire, formed by the late William Hamper, esq. F.S.A. of Birmingham, are deposited at Grendon Hall; but, on the whole, those made by the late William Staunton, esq. of Longbridge House, near Warwick, are many times more curious and valuable. It is understood that Sir George has strictly settled his library and collections as heir-looms in his family.

He married, Aug. 30, 1804, Hannah-Maria, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Sparrow, esq. of Bishton, Staffordshire; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. Maria-Elizabeth, married, in 1836, to Henry Grimes, esq. of Coton House, Warwickshire; 2. Charlotte, married in 1830 to Richard Ellison, esq.; 3. George, who has succeeded to the title; 4. William-Henry; and 5. Georgiana, married in 1833 to Sir John Hanmer, of Hanmer, Bart. but has no issue.

The present Baronet was born in 1809, and married, in 1843, Lady Charlotte Augusta Hill, eldest sister of the present Marquess of Downshire.

COLONEL SAWBRIDGE.

May 27. At Olantigh, near Ashford, in his 83d year, Samuel Elias Sawbridge, esq. a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Kent, formerly M.P. for Canterbury, and Colonel of the East Kent Militia.

The family of Sawbridge has been located at Olantigh since the reign of Queen Anne, when the estate was purchased from the Thornhills by Jacob Sawbridge, esq. of London, a director of the South Sea Company. His son and grandson succeeded him at Olantigh; the latter, the famous Alderman John Sawbridge,* was Lord Mayor of London in 1775, and sat as member for the city in three parliaments. He was accustomed to move annually in the House of Commons for a repeal of the Septennial Act, and in all the popular movements of the time took a leading part on the liberal side; he greatly improved and partly rebuilt the mansion of Olantigh, where he kept up great state, usually travelling with six horses. His funeral, which took place by torch-light, is well remembered by some old inhabitants of Wye. Mrs. Catharine Macaulay the historian was his sister. Samuel Elias Sawbridge, his second son, whose decease we now record, was his successor, in 1795, an elder brother, John, having died at an early age. His mother was the alderman's second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Stevenson, knt. Alderman and Lord Mayor of London.

The deceased (as his father had previously done, who raised the regiment in the time of the American war,) commanded for a lengthened period the East Kent Militia, and was universally esteemed by the officers and men, many of whom continued to the close of his life to receive from him unequivocal proofs of kindness and generosity. Numbers also of the poor of Wye and its neighbourhood have in Mr. Sawbridge lost a humane and charitable benefactor.

He was returned to Parliament for the city of Canterbury at the general election of 1796 in conjunction with John Baker, esq. to the exclusion of the former representatives George Gipps, esq. and Sir John Honywood, Bart. having been proposed by what was called the Independent, or Whig, interest. The numbers at the close of the poll were, for

John Baker, esq.	777
S. E. Sawbridge, esq.	754
Sir John Honywood, Bart.	734
George Gipps, esq.	706

These numbers were so close that they offered the opportunity for a petition; and the result was that, in March 1796, the election was declared void from bribery on the part of Messrs. Baker and Sawbridge. On a new election they were again chosen by a much more decided majority; but this election was also declared void, and the former members were reinstated.

On the death of James Simmons, esq. then one of the members for Canterbury, in Feb. 1807, Mr. Sawbridge was elected without opposition; but he sat in the house only until the dissolution in the following April. At the general election of 1830 a few votes were again proffered in his favour, but he was not actually a candidate.

He married in 1794 Elizabeth, daughter of Brabazon Ellis, esq. of Wyddiall Hall, Herts, and by that lady he had issue five

* See in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1795, a sketch of the character of Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, written by his neighbour, the Rev. Philip Parsons; also further biographical notices of him in the same Magazine, p. 253.—EDIT.

sons and three daughters. The eldest son John-Samuel-Wanley, having married in 1827 Jane-Frances daughter of Richard Erle Drax Grosvenor, esq. of Charborough Park, Dorsetshire, assumed, on the death of that lady's brother in the following year, the additional names of Erle-Drax; and has issue two daughters. Wanley-Elias, the second son, was a Captain in the 28th Regt. and is deceased. James, the third, is also deceased, having married three times, and leaving one son and one daughter. Samuel, twin with James, is a Lieut. R.N. Charles, the youngest, was in holy orders, and died in 1836, Rector of Walford in Berkshire.

The funeral of Colonel Sawbridge took place at Wye, on the 6th of June. His son J. S. W. S. E. Drax, esq. M.P. and Miss Sawbridge were the chief mourners, and were accompanied by Captain and J. Maxwell, esq. and J. Ellis, esq. by all the remaining officers of the East Kent Militia, viz. Colonel Tyler, of Lynsted, Philip Parsons, esq. W. Mount, esq. Mr. Miller; Capts. Winter, Bentham, Perrott, G. C. Dering, and Oakes, Rev. Mr. Hutcheson, R. Furley, esq. John Hall, esq. &c. Until this occasion the family vault in Wye church has not been opened since the interment of the patriotic Alderman in 1795.

FRANCIS PHILIPS, ESQ.

May 6. In his 78th year, Francis Philips, esq. of Bank Hall, Lancashire, and Abbey Cwmhir, Radnorshire; a Deputy Lieutenant of Cheshire.

The Philips's of Heath House, of whom the lamented gentleman, the subject of this notice, was a scion, have been resident in Staffordshire for many centuries. In the last century, the family separated into three branches; the eldest continued seated at the ancestral mansion, Heath House, near Cheadle; the second became enriched by manufacturing pursuits in Manchester; the third was raised to the degree of Baronet, in the person of Sir George Philips, of Weston.

Mr. Philips was the fourth son of John Philips, esq. who purchased Bank Hall, in the township of Heaton Norris, in 1777, by Sarah, daughter of George Leigh, esq. of Oughtrington Hall, in Cheshire. Two of his elder brothers being deceased, and another settled in America, he succeeded, under the will of his father, to the estates of that gentleman in 1824 (see a memoir of Mr. Philips, sen. in our Magazine, vol. XCIV. i. 642).

Possessing an ample fortune, Mr. Philips lived on his paternal estate at Bank Hall, which he brought to a state of cultivation which justly procured for him the reputation of being one of the most skilful farmers in the neighbourhood. Stockport, near which he principally resided, is deeply indebted to his liberality. He took much interest in the erection, prosperity, and active management of the Infirmary of that town. To this object, his purse, his counsel, and untiring personal exertions were devoted, for a long period, with great success. He was perhaps one of the best practical road-makers the kingdom possessed, and a pamphlet upon that very dry topic, which he published after his retirement from active life, is a clever illustration of how the dullest subject may be made interesting and useful, without abstracting those minute details which are necessary. He acted as a trustee of the principal turnpike roads in his own vicinity, and as one of the trustees of the Manchester and Buxton Road (to which he was elected in the year 1798); he rendered great service in the year 1826, when the Wellington Road, Stockport, was formed, not only by selecting the most eligible of the various lines proposed on that occasion, but by his great experience as a practical road-maker. He was also a sound agriculturist, and a determined protectionist.

Some years ago he purchased Abbey Cwmhir, a large domain in Radnorshire; and there, in addition to carrying out his views in the formation of roads, he employed a great many labourers in improving the estate, (which sadly needed it,) especially by means of spade husbandry, for the extension of which he was a great advocate.

In 1812 Mr. Philips chanced to be one of the nearest persons to Mr. Perceval, the prime minister, when shot by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons. At the examination of the assassin, which took place immediately, Mr. Francis Philips, (then of Longsight Hall, near Manchester,) deposed that "he was standing near the fire-place in the lobby, when he heard the report of a pistol. He saw Mr. Perceval walk forward, stagger, and fall on his knees, and heard him exclaim, 'I am murdered!' twice. He rushed forward, caught him in his arms, supported his head upon his shoulder, and assisted in carrying him into the secretary's room, where he soon after died in his arms. It might be ten, five, or fifteen minutes—he was so extremely agitated that he could not state the precise time. He did not hear him utter a word from the time of his first exclamation until his death."

Mr. Philips, up to near the time of his death, was a hale and hearty man, bidding fair to reach ninety years, at which advanced age his father died. His devotion

to out-door pursuits, however, led him into danger, and he sunk under an illness, the result of a severe cold he caught.

He married, Sept. 13th, 1792, Beatrice, daughter of the late James Aspinall, esq. of Liverpool, by whom he had two sons. 1. Francis Aspinall Philips, esq. of Thornfield, in the township of Heaton Norris, who married in 1825 his cousin Jane, only daughter and heir of William Jackson, esq. of Liverpool, by his wife Mary Aspinall, and has issue; and 2. Hindley-Leigh.

His elder brother, Mr. John Leigh Philips, who died in 1814, was one of the most active supporters of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, to which a ready and liberal aid was always extended by him, whether the demand was upon his purse or his time. He was well known in Manchester as a naturalist, and his splendid entomological collection formed the nucleus of the present Natural History Society's museum. He was also a patron of the fine arts, and had one of the best private libraries and collections of prints then extant.

W. C. TOWNSEND, ESQ. Q.C.

May 8. At the house of his brother the Rev. R. L. Townsend, on Wandsworth Common, after a short illness, aged 46, William Charles Townsend, esq. of Russell square, London, M.A. a Queen's Counsel, Recorder of Macclesfield, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Townsend was a descendant of one of the oldest families in the town of Liverpool. He was himself a native of that important place, and the second son of the late William Townsend, esq. He gave, at an early period, while residing with his parents, many indications of those talents which distinguished his career in after life. He had a very retentive memory as a boy, and it is remembered that he recited from recollection one of the splendid speeches delivered at Liverpool by that illustrious statesman Canning, though listened to by him in a dense crowd.

He was a member of Queen's college, Oxford, and graduated with classical honours in 1824. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 25, 1828. He first went the Northern circuit, and afterwards the Chester and Welsh circuits. His legal attainments were highly appreciated, and he had ever a lively sense of professional responsibility; hence his success as an advocate. In fact, his decease was hastened by overtasking his physical powers in a Committee before the House of Commons, at a time when his medical advisers were desirous he should have indulged in temporary recreation. The suavity of his manners, and the gentleness of his deportment, made him a general favourite. He attended, until his recent promotion, the Manchester and Cheshire Sessions; and for several years did good service as a Revising barrister. In 1833, he was elected by the burgesses, after a severe and popular contest, Recorder of Macclesfield. In the following year he married Frances, the second daughter of Richard Wood, esq. of the same place. That lady survives him, without issue.

He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in March last, and was we believe the junior Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Townsend wrote several epigrams and minor poems—The Reveries of Youth, &c. some of which were inserted in Fisher's Imperial Magazine, in 1820.

He was also the author of—

The Pæan of Oxford: a Poem. With a Reply to the Charges against that University in the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews. 1826. 8vo.

Memoirs of the House of Commons, from the Convention Parliament of 1688-9, to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Two vols. 8vo. 1843, 4. (Reviewed in VOL. XXIII. N.S. p. 156.)

The Lives of twelve eminent Judges of the last and present century. 1848. Two vols. 8vo. The lives included in these volumes are those of Lord Alvanley, Mr. Justice Buller, Lord Eldon, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Erskine, Sir Vicary Gibbs, Sir William Grant, Lord Kenyon, Lord Loughborough, Lord Redesdale, Lord Stowell, and Lord Tenterden. They were first published in the Law Magazine.

Modern State Trials: revised and illustrated with Essays and Notes. 1850. Two vols. 8vo. With respect to this work we refer to a review which will be given in our next Magazine.

"The character of the deceased," observes a writer in a local paper, "is the best tribute we can offer to his memory, and it must be a source of great consolation to his bereaved widow, relations, and numerous surviving friends. That Christian character was not only unsullied, but full of goodness. His kindness of heart, the courtesy of his manners, the charm of his conversation, will be long cherished by those who had the privilege of knowing him." (*Chester Courant.*)

The body of Mr. Townsend was placed in the vaults of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, on Tuesday, the 13th of May.

REV. WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.

July 4. At Barham, Suffolk, in his 92nd year, the Rev. William Kirby, M.A. Rector of that place, Rural Dean of the deanery of Claydon, and an Hon. Canon

of Norwich; Honorary President of the Entomological Society of London, President of the Ipswich Museum, Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, Zoological, and Geological Societies, and an honorary member of several foreign societies.

This venerable and excellent man was a grandson of John Kirby, born in the year 1690, the author of The Suffolk Traveller, a work of no mean reputation in its day.* His father was William Kirby, gent. of Witnesham, Suffolk, attorney-at-law, and his mother, Lucy, daughter of Daniel Meadows, of the same parish, gent.

Mr. Kirby was educated at the grammar school in Ipswich, whence he removed, in his 17th year, to Caius college, Cambridge. Here he pursued his studies with diligence, and laid so good a foundation, that he subsequently earned the reputation of being a sound and accurate scholar. In the year 1781 he took the degree of B.A.; and he proceeded M.A. in 1816. In 1782 he was admitted into holy orders, having been nominated by the Rev. Nicholas Bacon to the joint curacies of Barham and Coddenham. By his exemplary conduct in the discharge of his parochial duties, he so gained the esteem of Mr. Bacon, that he left him, by his will, the next presentation to the rectory of Barham, to which he was inducted in the year 1796; so that for sixty-eight years he exercised his ministry in the same charge, residing also in the same parsonage house. Always of an observant turn of mind, (having at an early period evinced a great fondness for natural science,) he had not been long resident at Barham before his attention was called to the habits of various insects which he met with in his daily walks. He was encouraged by some friend to pursue this study, as one opening before him a wide and extensive field of research; and from this time the study of the insect world became his constant source of recreation and amusement.

In the year 1801 he published his work entitled Monographia Apum Angliæ, in two vols. 8vo. in which, from materials almost wholly collected by himself, and the plates of which were mostly etched by his own hand (having taken lessons in the art for this express purpose), he described upwards of 200 of the wild bees of this country, with a largeness and correctness of view as to their family (or as they are now considered, generic divisions,) that excited the warmest admiration of British and foreign entomologists. About this time, or rather earlier, he formed an acquaintance, which afterwards ripened into a firm and unbroken friendship, with William Spence, esq. the well-known and highly-esteemed naturalist. It is probable they had both met with hindrances in the prosecution of their favourite study, from the paucity of books in the English language devoted to entomology, especially to the elementary part of the science; Curtis's translation of Fundamenta Entomologiæ, Yeate's Institutions of Entomology, and Barbut's Genera Insectorum, being the only works professedly devoted to this object; "the two former too unattractive, the latter too expensive, for the general reader." That this obstacle to the study of Entomology might no longer exist, Mr. Kirby and Mr. Spence determined to unite their efforts, and present the English nation with a work which should be at once a compendious and an accessible Introduction to the study. So happily was the design conceived and executed, that, whilst numerous scientific works have been superseded since the date of its publication, this still enjoys a reputation and celebrity steadily increasing, and has been translated into several foreign languages. Although Entomology was Mr. Kirby's favourite pursuit, he did not confine his attention to this alone, but was conversant with other subjects connected with Natural History, and from time to time contributed many valuable papers to the Transactions of the Linnean Society.

The energies of his powerful mind were with equal diligence directed to the study of Theology. In the year 1829, he published a volume of Sermons, partly (to use his own language) to show that while he devoted so much of his time to the study of God's *works*, he had not been negligent of his *word*. Mr. Kirby was shortly after selected by Mr. Davies Gilbert (the President of the Royal Society) to write one of the Bridgewater Treatises. His subject was "the history, habits, and instincts of animals," and was published in the year 1835. The manner in which he executed

* Joshua Kirby, the eldest son of John, was the author of Dr. Brook Taylor's Perspective made Easy; he was an intimate acquaintance of Gainsborough, and frequently his adviser; and such was Gainsborough's regard for his friend, that he made a special request in his will that he might be buried by his side—a desire which was carried into effect. This Joshua Kirby afterwards became a great favourite with his Majesty George III. and received, through his patronage, the office of comptroller of the works at Kew. The celebrated Mrs. Trimmer was his daughter, and consequently first cousin to the subject of this memoir. Many particulars of the family are collected in Nichols's Works of William Hogarth, 4to. vol. i. pp. 338-341.

this task, although in his 76th year, was alike creditable to his scientific acquirements and his piety; his earnest desire was to see God in all things here, his fervent hope was "to see all things in God hereafter."

Mr. Kirby was also the author of the description (occupying a quarto volume) of the insects of the "Fauna Boreali-Americana" of Sir John Richardson.

In 1841 Bishop Stanley nominated him an honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral.

Mr. Kirby was twice married: 1. to Sarah, daughter of Daniel Ripper of Debenham, gent. who died 13 Dec. 1814, aged 53; and 2. to Charlotte, daughter of Josiah Rodwell, of Livermere, gent. to whom he was married 27 June, 1816, and who died 6th June, 1844. By neither of his wives had he any issue.

In contemplating the character of this man of piety, Christians may rejoice and thank God for his example; science, too, may rejoice, and point in triumph to his name, standing forth, as it does, to the world, as that of a true philosopher, who was permitted for a long series of years to afford an example of a man whose faith was not only undisturbed and unshaken by investigation of the intricate mechanism of the wonders of nature, but whose humility was deepened as his knowledge increased; whose admiration and praise were heightened by contemplating the wonders he discovered; whose gratitude and hope were enlarged at the signs of goodness and of mercy which he traced.

Of the many virtues which adorned his private life we forbear to speak; at the same time there is one which stands so prominently forth, and which has been so severely tested in his intercourse with the world, that we must not omit to notice it. We allude to that real and genuine humility which even the most casual observer could not fail to mark. A correspondent of the highest literary characters, welcomed wherever he turned by the great and learned, receiving the most flattering testimonials and votes of thanks from individuals, from chartered bodies, and from foreign societies—not one of these circumstances could awaken pride, but the contrary, gratitude. The only view in which he regarded these things was, that, having undertaken a task, he had done his utmost; the kindness and liberality of others supplied the praise. The true secret of his passing through a long life, extending to nearly 92 years, with so much esteem and regard, and of his passing to another world with so much love and affection clinging to his memory, was, that he endeavoured to live by the precepts of the Gospel, and to adorn the doctrine of God his Saviour in all things. He was interred on Thursday, the 11th of July, in the chancel of Barham Church. The funeral, in compliance with his expressed wish, was as private as possible, but a great number of friends, nearly the whole of his own, and many of the adjoining parishes, attended to pay the last tribute of respect to deserving worth.

[In this memoir we have been largely indebted to the Literary Gazette, and partially to the Gardener's Chronicle.]

MISS JANE PORTER.

May 24. At the house of her brother, Dr. W. O. Porter, in Portland-square, Bristol, aged 74, Miss Jane Porter, the authoress of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "The Scottish Chiefs," &c.

This amiable and accomplished lady was born at Durham in 1776, as appears from the baptismal register of the church of St. Mary in the North Bailey. Her father, whom she had the misfortune to lose in early childhood, was surgeon to the 6th or Enniskillen Dragoons. He had married (whilst his regiment was quartered at Durham) Jane, youngest daughter of Peter Blenkinsopp of that city, who is described on his tombstone as having been for sixty-five years a member of the cathedral, whence it has been inferred that he was one of the gentlemen of the choir. Mrs. Blenkinsopp was the daughter of Cuthbert Adamson of Durham, by his wife Jane, relict of Thomas Rowland of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and daughter of Henry Eden, of Shincliffe, near the former place, Doctor of Physic, a collateral branch of that eminent family from which have sprung the Edens of West Auckland, and the Edens of Trur, both enrolled in the Baronetage, as well as those other branches which have been raised to still higher rank—the noble houses of Auckland and Henley.

Miss Porter received her early education at a day-school taught by a master of considerable note in his day, Mr. George Fulton, of Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh, where Mrs. Porter, with her three youngest children, spent the first years of her widowhood. Of these children, Jane was the eldest; the others were the celebrated traveller and artist, Sir Robert Ker Porter, and Anna Maria Porter, the authoress of several standard novels.* At Mr. Fulton's school they very soon gave indications of that mental superiority which enabled

* Very copious memoirs of Miss Anna Maria Porter were published on her death in 1832, in our Magazines for August and December of that year; and a memoir of Sir Robert Ker Porter was given in our Magazine for July, 1842.

them in after years to earn for themselves so fair a portion of literary renown. After some years, Mrs. Porter removed to London; but subsequently retired with her daughters to Ditton-on-the-Thames, opposite Hampton Court, where they continued to reside, until a change of situation was recommended to them, when they quitted it for the higher ground of Esher, in the same neighbourhood.*

It was during their residence in London, that Miss Porter published, in 1803, her first and perhaps most popular tale, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," wherein she set an example of blending truth with fiction, in the shape of an historical romance; and probably suggested to the author of Waverley, and those who have followed him, that style of novel, in which they have been so pre-eminently successful.

"Thaddeus of Warsaw" was soon translated into several of the continental languages, and the writer received many compliments. She was elected a lady chanoiness of the Teutonic Order of St. Joachim; and a relation of Kosciusko sent her a gold ring, containing his portrait. General Gardiner, who was British Ambassador at the Court of Stanislaus, was with difficulty persuaded to believe that any other than an eye-witness could have described the scenes and occurrences in the earlier chapters.

Miss Porter was an ardent admirer of the hero of Zutphen, Sir Philip Sidney, whose Aphorisms, with reflections upon them, she published in 2 vols. 12mo. The preface to this work, which is dated from Ditton, 1807, informs us that the authoress had at that time the intention (afterwards we suppose abandoned) of writing his life, and editing the Arcadia, with his other poems.

In 1809 appeared the "Scottish Chiefs," which was no less successful than its predecessor, "Thaddeus of Warsaw." In this tale Miss Porter has embodied her idea of the characters of Wallace and Bruce derived from the songs and legends which had made so indelible an impression upon her in earliest childhood. With regard to this romance, it is known that Sir Walter Scott admitted to George IV. one day in the library at Carlton Palace, that the "Scottish Chiefs" was the parent in his mind of the Waverley Novels. In a letter written to her friend Mr. Litchfield, about three months ago, Miss Porter, speaking of these novels, said:—"I own I feel myself a kind of sybil in these things; it being full fifty years ago since my 'Scottish Chiefs,' and 'Thaddeus of Warsaw,' came into the then untrodden field. And what a splendid race of the like chroniclers of generous deeds have followed, brightening the track as they have advanced! The author of 'Waverley' and all his soul-stirring 'Tales of my Landlord,' &c. Then comes Mr. James, with his historical romances on British and Foreign subjects, so admirably uniting the exquisite fiction with the fact, that the whole seems equally verity. But my feeble hand" (Miss Porter was ailing when she wrote the letter) "will not obey my wish to add more to this host of worthies. I can only find power to say with my trembling pen that I cannot but esteem them as a respected link with my past days of lively interest in all that might promote the virtue and true honour of my contemporaries from youth to age." These eloquent words become the more touching, when we consider that within three months after they were written, this admirable lady quitted this life in the honoured maturity of her fame.

Two other tales were written by Miss Porter during her residence at Ditton—the "Pastor's Fireside," and "Duke Christian of Luneburgh." The "Pastor's Fireside," notwithstanding its pacific title, is a chivalrous tale founded on facts, in the lives of two very extraordinary men, the Baron Ripperda, of Holland and Spain, and the Duke of Wharton of our own country. The subject of the next tale, "Duke Christian of Luneburgh," was suggested by his Majesty King George IV. who was pleased to furnish from the royal archives several materials for completing the sketch of that illustrious member of the house of Brunswick.

After their removal to Esher, the Misses Porter joined in publishing "Tales round a Winter's Hearth." The eldest sister's share was "Houtercombe, or Berenice's Pilgrimage," which she confesses to have been of all her tales the most interesting to herself, because it took her to Mount Olivet and Jerusalem. Then followed the "Field of Forty Footsteps," a tale of Cromwell's days, founded on a tradition connected with the ground near the London University.

Miss Porter was also an indefatigable contributor to the periodicals of the day. Her biographical sketch of Colonel Denham, the African traveller, in the Naval and Military Journal, was much admired as one of the most affecting tributes ever paid to departed merit. To the Gentleman's Magazine she was also an occasional contributor. A life of her old friend, the Rev. Percival Stockdale, by Miss Porter,

* Mrs. Porter was buried in the churchyard at Esher; and on her tomb the passer-by may read this inscription, "Here lies Jane Porter, a Christian widow."

appeared in the number for October, 1811, pp. 384—390; and a letter recommending the National Society, signed "An Englishwoman," in the same volume, p. 501.

After having retired from the field for many years, Miss Porter returned into print, after a long pause, as the editress of "Sir Edward Seaward's Diary." This work seemed real enough to be thought worthy an elaborate disproval and destruction of its authenticity in a leading review. At the merciless rummaging of Admiralty records and Indian maps, made by her critic, Miss Porter was more flattered than annoyed. When pressed to the real origin of "Sir Edward Seaward," she would quietly say, "Sir Walter Scott had his great secret; I must be allowed to keep my little one."

In 1831 Miss Porter lost her venerable mother, and within a twelvemonth received an additional shock by the death of her sister, to whom she was tenderly attached. Then, as she says herself, "she became a wanderer," paying lengthened visits to numerous old and attached friends, whose kind sympathy and friendly attention she gratefully acknowledges in a "Retrospective Preface" to the illustrated edition of "The Scottish Chiefs."

In 1842 she accompanied her favourite brother, Sir R. K. Porter, to St. Petersburgh, whither, on his release from his diplomatic duties in South America, he went on a visit to his daughter, and where, on the eve of his return to England, he was suddenly carried off by an apoplectic seizure. This must have been, under the circumstances, a source of the most poignant grief to her. It is understood that she has been for some time engaged in writing that brother's memoirs, which we trust will ere long be published.

Latterly, we believe, Miss Porter has resided with her elder brother at Bristol. She is said to have maintained to the last moment, not only her intellectual faculties unimpaired, but that cheerfulness of disposition for which she had been so much admired during her long life.

We conclude this memoir with the following personal comment on the deceased, which we find in the Athenæum:—

"In society, Miss Jane Porter was amiable rather than brilliant. There was a touch of old-world and sentimental eloquence in her manner, which we shall hardly see reproduced. She conversed like an accomplished woman who had kept much 'worshipful company' in her time—without, however, the slightest parade or pretension. On the contrary, her cordiality to, and admiration of, the authors of a younger generation can never be forgotten by those who have either witnessed or enjoyed it. She was actively kind in deed, as well as indulgent in word."

The library, pictures, and miscellaneous effects of Miss Jane Porter, with many belonging to her brother, were sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson on the 24th and 25th of July.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 21. At the manse, Road-hill, aged 57, the Rev. *George Randall Orchard*, Perpetual Curate of North Bradley, Wiltshire (1826).

June 22. The Rev. *Rushworth Batley*, third son of Wm. Batley, esq. of Denmark Hill, Surrey, and formerly of Blackheath. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1849.

At Foulmire, Cambridgeshire, aged 64, the Rev. *William Metcalfe*, Rector of that parish, and a magistrate for that county. He was of Sidney Sussex college, Camb. LL.B. 1812; and was presented to his living by the Earl of Hardwicke in 1814.

June 23. At Brantwood, near Coniston, the residence of Joshua Hudson, esq. aged 59, the Rev. *John Heslop*, Rector of Langton, Yorkshire (1846).

June 24. At Moffat, the Rev. *George Gray*, D.D. Professor of Oriental Languages (1839) in the university of Glasgow.

At Benson, Oxfordshire, aged 54, the Rev. *William Oram*.

June 27. At Holmesfield, Derbyshire, aged 89, the Rev. *William Pashley*, Perpetual Curate of that place (1795).

June 28. At King's College Hospital, London, aged 52, the Rev. *William Guscott*, Curate of Bagthorpe, and Chaplain to the Union, Docking, Norfolk. He committed suicide in King's College Hospital while labouring under excitement caused by the terror of the repetition of a serious operation, which from the nature of his disease, he was about to undergo. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

June 29. At Sharnford, Leicestershire, aged 89, the Rev. *Joseph Colman*, Rector of Sharnford, and formerly Chaplain to the late Admiral Duncan, in Her Majesty's ship Director. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, and was presented to his living by the Lord Chancellor in 1799.

Lately. At Aberdeen, the Rev. *Walter Carrick*, M.A. Minister of St. Clement's in that city.

July 1. At Cambridge, aged 75, the Rev. *James Barker*, formerly Rector of Westley in that county.

At Pattishall, Northamptonshire, aged

37, the Rev. *Henry Holloway*, B.C.L. Fellow of New college, Oxford, and Curate of Pattishall for the last four years. He was the fifth son of the late B. Holloway, esq. of Lee Place, Oxfordshire.

In South Audley-street, aged 64, the Rev. *Thomas Owen*, Rector of Hodgeston, Pembrokeshire; to which he was presented in 1829 by Sir John Owen, Bart.

July 2. At Bath, aged 70, the Rev. *Henry Frederick Bythesea*, Rector of Nettleton, Wilts (1813). He was the second son of Henry Bythesea, esq. by his second wife Fanny, daughter of Thomas Whittaker, esq. of North Bradley, Wilts. He married Eliza, daughter of General Meredith, and has left issue one son, who married Anne, youngest daughter of Miles Adams, esq. of King's Capel, co. Hereford, and has issue.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 18. At Hyde-park-square, Ellen-Mary, only child of the Rev. Joseph Thackeray, Rector of Horstead and Coltishill, Norfolk.

May 20. Aged 47, George Ireland Mills, esq. formerly Deputy-coroner for the county of Middlesex.

May 21. At the house of her grand-nephew, Dr. Basham, Chester-st. Grosvenor-pl. aged 84, Mrs. Charlotte Revell.

Aged 71, John Deacon, esq. of Doctors' Commons, Marshal of the Admiralty.

May 22. At Vauxhall, aged 73, William Wye, esq. formerly of Oporto.

In Lowndes-sq. Annie-Hammond, wife of the Hon. George A. Browne, brother to Lord Kilmaine. She was the daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, Knt. and was married, first, to St.-John Blacker, esq. and secondly, in 1845, to the Hon. George Aug. Browne.

May 23. At the residence of his son, Dalston, aged 68, John Tunstall, esq. formerly of Hutton House, Essex, and late of Plymouth.

May 24. In Manchester-st. aged 68, Mary, widow of Mr. Molteno, of Pall Mall.

June 5. At the residence of her son, Thomas William King, esq. York Herald, Camden Town, aged 68, Mrs. King, relict of Mr. Thomas King, of Great Yarmouth.

June 9. In Connaught-pl. West, aged 17, Emily-Harriett, second dau. of Edward Wigram, esq.

June 10. At Canonbury-park, aged 25, John Pirie Charles, esq.

June 11. At North Bank, Regent's-park, aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of Lt.-Col. James Conway.

In Southwick-pl. Elizabeth, wife of Edward Bury, esq. of the Middle Temple, and dau. of Alexander Henry, esq. M.P.

June 12. At Woodbine Villa, St. John's Wood, William de Montmorency, esq. of Upperwood, Kilkenny, eldest son of the late Sir William de Montmorency.

In the Kingsland-road, aged 86, George Breffit, esq.

At Park House, Gloucester-gate, aged 67, William Ball, esq. formerly of New Bond-st.

June 13. In Mansfield-st. aged 87, the Right Hon. Alice-Mary Countess dowager of Limerick, and grandmother of the present Earl. She was the only dau. and heir of Henry Ormsby, esq. of Cloghan, co. Mayo; was married in 1783, and left a widow in 1844, having had issue a very numerous family.

In Oxford-sq. Hyde Park, aged 72, Robert Borrowes, esq. of Gilltown, co. Kildare, youngest son of the late Sir Kildare Borrowes, Bart. M.P. for co. Kildare.

June 14. In Mornington-place, George Webbe Parson, esq. of Parson's Estate, in the Island of St. Christopher.

June 16. Aged 62, Richard Kennard, esq. M.D. of West Malling.

Aged 65, Samuel Parlour, esq. of Holloway, late of Addiscombe.

In Hawley-road, Camden Town, aged 64, Anne, wife of Charles Royer, esq. retired Commander R.N.

Aged 46, John Alexander Galloway, esq. C.E. eldest son of the late Alexander Galloway, esq.

Aged 58, Phœbe, wife of James Powell, esq. of the Limes, Upper Clapton, and of Lime-st. City.

In Norland-sq. Notting-hill, aged 75, Samuel Thurtle, esq. late of the Admiralty.

June 17. John Blackburne, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service; to which he was appointed in 1814.

In Great Portland-st. aged 81, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Gibson.

June 18. Sarah, wife of Richard Jones, esq. of Chapel-st. Belgrave-sq.

June 19. In Upper Gloucester-place, Crisp Molineux Montgomerie, esq. of Garboldisham, Norfolk, and Dover, Kent.

June 20. Aged 63, John Fisher, esq. of Dover.

At Blackheath, aged 75, Charlotte Elizabeth, relict of Charles Berkeley, esq. late of Biggin, near Oundle.

June 21. Mary, widow of Capt. John Theophilus Keays, 47th Regt.

In New Bond-st. aged 84, Mr. Michael Feetham.

In Brompton-crescent, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. Crawcour, esq. aged

71, Sophia, relict of Joseph Levy, esq. of Bristol.

At Upper Clapton, Henrietta-Margaret, widow of William Edward Smith, esq. and eldest dau. of the late George Frederic Herbst, esq.

June 22. In Judd-st. aged 95, Mrs. Mary Bishop.

At Highbury, aged 65, David M'Laren, esq. Manager of the South Australian Company.

Aged 76, John Lack, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs.

John Wheler, esq. Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late Rev. William Wheler, Rector of Sutton-on-Derwent. He was appointed a writer in 1830.

June 23. In Portugal-st. aged 67, Frances-Maria, relict of John Stratton, esq.

June 24. At Combe Wood, aged 25, George Francis, eldest surviving son of James Gordon Murdoch, esq.

June 25. In the Clapham-road, aged 80, Elizabeth, last surviving dau. of the late John Bristow, esq. of Reigate.

In James-st. Buckingham Palace, aged 81, Thomas Hague, esq.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 36, the Rt. Hon. George-John-Frederick Lord Viscount Cantilupe, son and heir apparent of Lord Delawarr. He was formerly an officer in the Grenadier Guards, and sat in parliament for Helston and for Lewes. He has died unmarried, and is succeeded in his title by his next brother, Major the Hon. C. R. West. His body was deposited in the ancient vault of the Sackville family at Withyham.

Caroline, wife of Sir Sandford Graham, Bart. She was the third daughter of John Langston, esq. of Sarsden House, co. Oxford; was married in 1819, and has left issue.

Aged 61, James Row, esq. of Oxford-square, Hyde Park, and Little St. Thomas Apostle; late of Tottenham.

In Jermyn-st. aged 49, Charles Grosvenor Lloyd, esq. eldest son of the late Charles Lloyd, esq. of Birmingham.

June 26. At his son-in-law's, John Bullar, esq. at Putney, aged 76, Andrew Tucker Follett, esq.

In London, Anne-West, youngest dau. of the late Robert Walker, esq. of Dover.

June 27. In Sloane-st. the Hon. Esther Charlotte Baird, widow of Major-Gen. Joseph Baird, and sister of the Rt. Hon. Dr. Ludlow Tonson, Lord Bishop of Killaloe. She was the eldest daughter of William first Lord Riversdale, by Rose, eldest dau. of James Bernard, esq. and sister to Francis first Earl of Bandon: was married in 1802, and left a widow in 1816.

Aged 60, Clara, eldest child of the late Samuel Perchard Piggott, esq.

In Euston-place, New-road, aged 59, Joseph Belletti, esq.

June 28. At Holloway, Dr. Carrington, for several years resident Medical Officer to the Holloway and North Islington Dispensary.

The wife of Charles Howard, esq. Upper Gower-st.

At Maida-hill, Kenelm-Cyril-Deane, second son of Dr. Gauntlett.

In Loughborough-road, Brixton, aged 66, Capt. John Clarkson.

At Hackney, aged 69, William James Frodsham, esq. F.R.S. of Change-alley, Cornhill.

At the residence of her mother, Craven-hill, Hyde Park, Jane, younger dau. of the late John Bayntun Scratton, esq. of Milton Hall, Prittlewell, Essex.

Harriet-Ann, wife of F. Le Gros Clark, esq. of Spring-gardens.

June 30. In Baker-st. Jane, widow of Major-Gen. William Wheatley, formerly of the Grenadier Guards. She was the 2d daughter of Thomas Williams, esq. M.P. for Great Marlow, and sister to the late Owen Williams, esq. M.P. for the same place.

July 1. In Brook-st. aged 77, Richard Betenson Dean, esq. for many years Chairman of the Board of Customs.

In Chester-pl. Kennington Cross, aged 74, Charles Reynolds, esq. of Manor house, Staines.

July 2. In Grosvenor-row, Pimlico, aged 94, Mrs. Elizabeth Vardy.

George Moseley, esq. late of the Albany.

July 3. In Wilton-st. Eaton-sq. aged 20, Elizabeth-Emma-Margaret, fourth dau. of the late Major Ralph Henry Sneyd.

In Eccleston-st. Anne-Lindsey, wife of Henry Dundas Scott, esq.

July 4. In Doughty-st. Margaret, widow of Abraham Toulmin, esq. of Surrey-st. Strand.

July 5. In Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens, aged 66, William Cook, esq.

In Somers-pl. Cambridge-sq. aged 35, James Adamson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

Accidentally drowned, at Bankside, while stepping from a sailing-boat, aged 21, Richard, only son of George Winter, esq. iron-merchant, of Bankside, Southwark, and Peckham-road.

At her son's, Henry Maldon, esq. Russell-sq. aged 84, the widow of Jonas Malden, esq. of Putney.

July 6. In Pownall-terr. Kennington, aged 73, Mr. James Edward Pownall, son of the late J. E. Pownall, esq. Tottenham.

In Berkeley-sq. Eliza, wife of Henry Clark, esq. and only dau. of the late Oliver Dowlin, esq. Charleville, co. Cork.

July 6. Aged 82, John Sharp, esq. late of Camberwell, and of Fish-st. Hill.

July 7. In Upper Norton-st. Charlotte, wife of Comm. John Sykes, R.N.

In Oxford-terr. aged 26, Julia, wife of W. C. Courtney, esq.

In Fitzroy-sq. Mary, youngest dau. of the late Henry Elliot, esq.

At Newington-green, aged 82, Mary, relict of Thomas Marshall, esq.

July 8. In Montagu-st. Portman-sq. Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Charles Bedford, esq. of Doctors' Commons, and Great George-st.

At Islington, aged 67, William Beverley, esq. late of Her Majesty's Customs.

July 9. In Harrington-st. Hampstead-road, aged 65, Capt. John Rees, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. He was elected in 1828.

At Chelsea, aged 66, Mrs. Laumann, mother of Henry Laumann, esq. LL.D., Burlington House, Fulham.

July 12. In Newgate, by hanging himself, Mr. Walter Watts, late lessee of the Olympic and Marylebone theatres. He had been sentenced to transportation for ten years, on conviction of having stolen an order for 1400*l.*, and a piece of paper of the value of one penny, the property of his employers, the Globe Insurance Company, to whom he was a defaulter to the amount of 80,000*l.* His father was an old and faithful servant of that establishment. Only a few hours before, another prisoner, named Donovan, also hung himself in Newgate, having been sentenced to death for attempting the life of his wife. He had been a pugilist.

BEDFORD.—*May* 10. At the Woodlands, Clapham, aged 70, John Thomas Dawson, esq. high sheriff of the county in 1830.

BERKS.—*June* 10. At Binfield, aged 93, Richard Lowndes, esq. for many years Clerk of Assize on the Midland Circuit.

June 13. At Maidenhead, Louisa, second dau. of the late Isaac Pocock, esq. of Ray Lodge.

June 18. At Windsor, aged 71, John Clode, esq. Justice of the Peace for the borough, of which he had served the office of chief magistrate three times.

June 26. At Wokingham, aged 50, Maria, youngest dau. of the late William Burrows, esq. of South Lambeth.

July 6. At her seat, Ascot Place, Ann, dau. of the late John Ferard, esq. of Engleheld-green.

BUCKS.—*June* 9. At Farnham Royal, George Bellis, esq. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. F. W. Bellis.

June 19. At Great Marlow, aged 80, Mary, relict of Joseph Wright, esq. of Marlow Mills.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*July* 4. At Cambridge, aged 45, Mr. Andrew Murray, curator of the University Botanic-garden.

CHESHIRE.—*June* 27. At Rowton, aged 75, Frances-Beatrix, second dau. of the late H. Tomkinson, esq. of Dorfold.

June 29. At Chester, aged 75, William Morgan, esq. formerly of Ravensdale, co. Kildare.

July 6. Aged 73, William Cluley, esq. of Altrincham.

July 8. At Trafford Hall, aged 59, R. G. Perryn, esq.

CORNWALL.—*June* 25. At the Bar, Falmouth, aged 50, W. R. Broad, esq. merchant.

June 27. At Truro, aged 79, Mary Anne, dau. of the late James Kempe, esq. and sister of the late Lady Devonshire.

June 28. At Truro, aged 60, Charles R. Griffiths, esq. late her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres.

CUMBERLAND.—*July* 3. At Whitehaven, aged 70, William Affleck, esq. formerly of Liverpool.

DEVON.—*April* 10. At Torquay, in his 20th year, Bernard, only son of Samuel Spurrett, esq. of Banbury.

June 14. At Mount Radford, near Exeter, Colonel Crsigie, who committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was a retired Lieut.-Col. in the Bengal Army.

June 17. Of consumption, aged 27, Henry, youngest son of the late Lieut. John Niess, of St. Thomas.

At Teignmouth, aged 66, Hugh Chudleigh Standert, esq. of Taunton.

June 18. At Plymouth, aged 63, Charlotte, widow of William D. Sole, esq. solicitor, Devonport, and dau. of the late Rev. James Coffin, Vicar of Linkinhorne, Cornwall.

June 28. At Instow, near Barnstaple, aged 76, Thomas Draper, esq. Inspector-General of Hospitals. This veteran officer had been surgeon in the army for more than 50 years, and had seen much service in Egypt, the Peninsular war, Canada, Demerara, West Indies, and other places. He was at the battle of Maida, in Calabria; in Sir John Moore's retreat, in Spain; and in the Waterloo campaign, for which he was publicly thanked by Government.

July 1. At Stoke Damerel, aged 75, Mary, wife of John Lindsay Angus, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Exeter, aged 62, Peter Wyatt, esq. of Islington, surgeon.

July 3. At Ilfracombe, aged 62, Elizabeth, widow of Francis Kingdon, esq. of Great Torrington, and eldest dau. of the late Very Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

July 4. At Tavistock, aged 78, Thomas Windeatt, esq.

July 7. At Killerton, aged 76, Mr. John Birmingham, who for upwards of 60 years had been in the service of Sir Thomas Acland and his family, and for half that period had faithfully discharged the responsible office of superintending their landed property.

July 9. At Witheridge, aged 73, Thomas Comins, esq.

DORSET.—*June* 9. At Milborne St. Andrew, the Rev. John Lesson, Wesleyan minister, of Sherborne—a man of great talent.

June 11. At Weymouth, aged 27, William Munro Aitchison, esq. eldest son of Capt. Aitchison, R.N.

June 28. At Morden, Lucy-Louisa, wife of the Rev. Hugh Wyndham.

July 8. At Lyme Regis, aged 62, Mr. James Munden, merchant, and one of the Town Councillors of the borough.

DURHAM.—*June* 13. Aged 50, Algernon Smith, esq. the last surviving son of the late William Smith, esq. of Old Elvet, Durham.

June 14. At his residence, Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 80, Richard Dickson, esq.

ESSEX.—*May* 19. At Upton, aged 62, Charlotte, wife of Thomas Chapman, esq. of Sydney, New South Wales.

June 15. At Upton-pl. Miss Weld, dau. of the late William Weld, esq. and sister of Capt. Weld, R.N.

June 21. At the Rectory, Stapleford Abbots, aged 71, Frances-Percy, widow of the Rev. London King Pitt, for several years Chaplain to the British Factory at St. Petersburgh, and mother of the Rev. Charles Whitworth Pitt, Rector of Stapleford Abbot's.

June 24. At Warlies Park, near Waltham Abbey, aged 83, Wm. Banbury, esq.

June 30. Margaretta-Maria, wife of John Purkis, esq. of Sturmer Hall, and dau. of the late Rev. John Nottidge, Rector of East Hanningfield.

At Honeylands, near Waltham Abbey, Newell Connop, esq. Treasurer of the Society for Building and Repairing Churches, and a munificent contributor to other charities connected with the Established Church.

July 1. At Colchester, at the residence of his sister, aged 76, William H. Savage, esq. of Gower-st.

GLOUCESTER.—*June* 7. At the rectory, Toddington, Harriet, sixth dau. of the late Rev. J. S. Sawbridge, Rector of Welford, Berks.

At Cheltenham, aged 84, Miss Frances Capper.

June 9. At Coleford, while on a visit to his son the Rev. John Penny, aged 77, John Penny, esq. of Albert-st. Regent's-park.

June 12. At Clifton, Frances, wife of John Harris, esq. and fifth dau. of the late Rev. John Jones, of Foy, co. Heref.

June 17. At Cheltenham, Mary-Anne, only child of Chiselden Henson, esq. of Bainton House, Northamptonshire.

June 19. At Cheltenham, aged 85, William Guest, esq.

June 21. At Cheltenham, aged 69, Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Oldnall, and sister of the late Sir Wm. Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.

June 23. At Redland, near Bristol, aged 91, William Costhupe, esq.

June 24. At Cheltenham, Charles Makepeace, esq. late Major in the 4th Dragoon Guards.

July 2. At Cheltenham, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wright, of the late Royal Staff Corps. He attained his rank in 1830, and was placed on half-pay in 1839. He was present at Waterloo.

July 3. At Eastington House, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hooper, esq.

June 4. At Newham, Henry Hill Evans, esq. third and youngest son of the late Col. Evans, of St. Edmond's, Tivoli, Cheltenham.

HANTS.—*June* 11. At Alverstoke, Elizabeth, wife of James Hoskins, esq.

June 16. At Gosport, aged 61, Lieut. George Cosens, minister of Providence Chapel, Chichester.

June 18. At Havant, aged 68, George Augustus Shaw, esq.

Alfred Johnson, esq. of Southampton-villa, Highgate-hill.

At Buckland Cottage, near Portsmouth, the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. H. B. Snooke, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints', Portsea, aged 82, Mary-Ann, relict of Capt. James Nash, R.N., of Torpoint, Cornwall.

June 22. At Park-hill, Burley, aged 67, Redston Warner, esq.

At Southsea, aged 74, Martha, relict of Edward Hawes, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

June 24. At Christchurch, aged 73, Mr. Scales, for many years barrack-master.

June 26. At Winchester, aged 82, Louisa Matilda, widow of William Nevill, esq. and mother of Capt. Nevill, R.N.

June 28. Drowned, whilst bathing, at Bournemouth, William-Richard, son of the late Rev. L. J. Boot, of Bodmin.

HEREFORD.—*June* 16. At Hereford, aged 26, Elizabeth-Jane, wife of the Rev. George Goodenough Hayter, M.A. and dau. of Joseph Mountford, esq. of Exeter.

June 25. Aged 22, Thomas, third surviving son of James Thomas Woodhouse, esq. of Leominster.

HERTS.—*June* 16. At Bushey-heath,

Mary-Helen, widow of John Houlton Marshall, Comm. R.N.

June 24. At Ridge Vicarage, aged 86, Susannah-Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Henry Hesketh Gower, of Great Marlow.

July 7. At Hertford, aged 80, John Alchorne, esq.

KENT.—*May* 28. At Margate, Eliza, surviving dau. of the late William Barth, esq. of Great Yarmouth: her mother having lost a husband, daughter-in-law, and nephew within two months.

June 15. At Hythe, aged 52, Jane, wife of Phillips Monypenny, esq.

June 17. At Gore-court, near Maidstone, aged 8, Louisa-Tatton, dau. of the Rev. Tatton Brockman, of Beachborough.

June 20. Mrs. Theresa Philo Bazalgette, of Tunbridge Wells, widow of Capt. Joseph William Bazalgette, R.N.

June 21. At Elham, aged 92, Mrs. Jane Dawson, leaving descendants to the number of 106.

June 22. At the residence of her mother, Canterbury, aged 34, Lydia-Emily, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Howis, esq.

June 23. At Canterbury, aged 58, the Hon. Mrs. Bunbury Isaac.

June 24. At Tunbridge Wells, Albert, eldest son of William Stone, esq.

June 25. Aged 73, Henry Swinny, esq. of Gravesend.

Aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Beeching, esq. of Tonbridge Wells.

June 26. At Lords, Sheldwich, aged 68, Charles Dupin, esq.

June 28. At Margate, aged 64, Mrs. Mary-Anne Bowron, of Aberdeen-pl. Maida-hill, relict of Michael Bowron, esq.

July 4. At Charing, aged 78, Thomas Prescott Wilks, esq. surgeon.

Aged 86, the relict of Robert Salter, esq. of Margate.

LANCASTER.—*May* 20. M. E. Paulet, esq. of Seaforth House, near Liverpool.

June 5. At Rose Grove, Longsight, near Manchester, aged 82, Mrs. Freeman.

June 14. At Mere-bank, near Liverpool, aged 64, Ann, widow of William Myers, esq.

June 18. At Liverpool, James Anderson, esq. of Hill Street Mills, Glasgow.

June 19. At Merton-bank, near St. Helen's, aged 73, Beatrice, relict of William Bromilaw, esq.

June 20. At Liverpool, Philadelphia, wife of W. H. Duncan, esq. M.D.

June 24. At Seacombe, near Liverpool, Christina, the eldest surviving dau. of the late James Hervey, esq. of Manchester, and sister of T. K. Hervey, esq. of London.

July 6. At Oak Hill, near Liverpool, Thurstan Dale, esq. of Ashbourn, formerly Major in the 4th Foot.

LEICESTER.—*June* 2. Aged 78, Joseph Spencer Cardale, esq. of Leicester.

June 19. At Dalby Hall, aged 40, Honoria, wife of E. B. Hartopp, esq. She was the second dau. of the late Major-Gen. William Gent, and was married in 1834.

LINCOLN.—*June* 14. At Partney, near Spilsby, aged 85, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Col. George Maddison.

June 27. At Binbrook, aged 68, Mary-Ann, wife of Robert Johnson, esq.

July 3. At Spalding, aged 55, Thomas Brabins Measure, esq. elder son of the late Brabins Measure, esq. of Graft House, Pinchbeck.

MIDDLESEX.—*June* 8. At Staines, aged 50, Mrs. Martha Love Chapman.

June 19. At Hampstead, at the residence of his son-in-law, aged 73, George Lamb, esq.

June 22. At Uxbridge Common, aged 77, the Rev. William Walford, late Pastor of the Congregational Church at the Old Meeting, Uxbridge, and formerly resident Tutor at Homerton College.

June 28. At Wraysbury, aged 38, John Shelton, esq. M.R.C.S.L. and E. eldest surviving son of the late William Shelton, esq. Landing Surveyor of her Majesty's Customs, of Port Newry, Ireland.

June 30. At Bromley, aged 69, Susan, wife of Æneas Coffey, esq.

July 1. At Hampton Court, aged 74, Joel Hethrington, esq.

July 3. Aged 84, Richard Whiting, of Tottenham.

July 6. William Gilbert, of Tottenham, son of William Gilbert, esq. of Finchley.

MONMOUTH.—*June* 10. At Coed Avon, near Blaenavon, aged 81, John Griffith, esq. He was, for a considerable period of his long life, manager and engineer of the Blaenavon Iron Works, and also proprietor and landlord of the Crown inn, at that place. By a life of industry and integrity he acquired property to the amount of 14,000*l.* a-year, which fortune goes into the possession of R. Wheely, esq. and family, of the Pentre, near Abergavenny, who married his grand-dau. Miss Jenkins, the only child of the late Rev. J. Jenkins, Rector of Llanfoist.

NORFOLK.—*June* 23. At Norwich, aged 78, William Robinson, esq. one of the Charity Trustees of that city.

June 24.—At Pulham, aged 67, Mary, wife of the Rev. William Leigh, Rector of that parish, and for many years incumbent of Bilston, Staffordshire.

June 27. At Norwich, aged 21, Alice, youngest dau. of W. Rackham, esq. and *July* 7, aged 28, Richard, his second surviving son.

NORTHAMPTON.—*June* 6. At Green's

Norton, near Towcester, aged 78, Alice, widow of Thos. Kingston, esq. formerly solicitor at Towcester.

June 11. At the Rev. Robert Bell's, Eye parsonage, near Peterborough, Lydia, relict of Thomas Bell, M.D. of Dublin.

NORTHUMBERLAND. — *June* 1. At Warkworth, aged 73, John Forster, esq. formerly of London.

June 27. Aged 43, George Bates, esq. of Heddon-on-the Wall.

OXFORD. — *June* 14. At Wytham Lodge, near Oxford, in consequence of a fall from her horse, Alicia-Ellen, only dau. of the late Capt. John Peter Wilson, H.E.I.C.S. by Eliza, daughter of Henry Lumsden, esq. (now Lady Seton) and niece of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B. Her body was interred in the churchyard of Sandford by the side of that of her only brother, who was drowned at Oxford a few years ago.

June 23. At Stadhampton, near Oxford, Edward Gilbert, esq. late of Her Majesty's Ordnance Office, Tower.

SALOP.—*June* 6. At Aston, near Ludlow, aged 60, J. Marston, esq.

SOMERSET.—*June* 13. At Bath, Eliza, dau. of the late William Paul, esq. of Scarborough, barrister-at-law, and bencher of Gray's-inn.

June 15. At Kelston, the residence of his father the Dean of York, aged 42, Robert D. Cockburn, esq.

June 18. At Oakfield, Brislington, aged 29, Elizabeth-Augusta, wife of Edwin Lydell Fox, esq.

June 27. At Bath, aged 85, Miss C. Ramsden.

June 28. At Bedminster, Samuel Brown, jun. esq. eldest son of Samuel Brown, esq. of Crediton, a magistrate for the city of Bristol, and trustee of some of the most important charities there.

June 30. At Lyncombe, Bath, aged 74, Frederick Holbrooke, esq. formerly Capt. 30th Foot, and 14th Light Dragoons.

July 4. Charlotte Arthurina, wife of L. B. Williams, esq. of Bath.

STAFFORD.—*June* 11. At the residence of her son, Penkhull parsonage, Mrs. Elizabeth Stretch.

June 21. At Lowe-hill, aged 73, John Pountney, esq.

July 2. At Stone, aged 18, Thomas-Stone, student of King's College, London, and eldest son of Joseph Heeley, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*June* 12. At Ivy Lodge, Woodbridge, aged 59, Talbot Smith, esq. late of Manchester-st. Manchester-sq.

June 96. At Lowestoft, aged 73, Mrs. Katharine Gurney, eldest dau. of the late John Gurney, esq. of Earlham Hall, co. Norfolk.

July 4. At Ipswich, after an affliction of 21 years, aged 71, J. P. Jarmain, gent. late of Brantham.

SURREY.—*June* 10. At Chinthurst-lodge, Wonersh, aged 72, John Mabanke, esq. a skilful and benevolent medical practitioner. He married in 1802 Anne-Stenhouse, dau. of David Littlejohn, esq. of Edinburgh, by whom he has left surviving issue. In 1807 he married, secondly, Harriet, dau. of Adm. Forest, of Binfield, Berkshire, who pre-deceased him, and by whom he left no issue.

June 13. At Sunmead-house, Fetcham, aged 87, Miss Girdler.

June 15. At his mother's, Mrs. Parson, Balham-hill, aged 37, S. K. Parson, esq. assistant-surgeon E. I. Co.'s service, eldest son of the late Rev. Joseph Parson.

At Hackbridge, Wallington, aged 58, George A. Goad, esq.

At Wimbledon, of a rapid decline, aged 19, Louisa-Charlotte, dau. of Capt. William John Williams, inspector of prisons.

June 23. At Bookham Lodge, James Templer, esq.

June 28. At Betchworth, aged 70, Jane, widow of James Sheffield Brooks, esq.

July 2. At Kingston, aged 72, Mr. John Reed, one of the oldest inhabitants of the town, who by a life of unwearied perseverance and economy, from being the owner of an humble wicker basket which contained the whole of his worldly goods, became the proprietor of a handsome shop and a good fortune. Mr. Reed has been for many years an alderman in the corporation, and trustee of the public charities.

July 5. Matilda, wife of Edward Jesse, esq. of Richmond, and dau. of the late Sir John Morris, Bart. of Clasemont, Glam.

SUSSEX.—*June* 10, while on a visit to Robert Young, esq. Battle, aged 21, Emma, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Hill, esq. of Hereford.

June 16. At Hastings, Ellen-Ann, wife of the Rev. Thomas Flood, and only dau. of Thomas Castle, esq. of Upper Tooting.

June 19. At Bognor, aged 31, John-Haywood, son of the late John Haywood Alsop, esq. of Leek, Staffordshire.

June 20. At Mayfield, aged 22, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Charles Pittman Longland, dau. of Mr. William Neales, Sandwich, Kent.

June 26. At Hastings, aged 24, Joseph Priestley, only son of Joseph Parkes, esq. of Whitehall-pl. Westminster.

June 27. At Henfield Lodge, aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Melvil, esq. of Amsterdam.

June 28. At Ashington, aged 95, Philip Norris, esq. late of Southstoke.

July 1. At Chichester, aged 87, Mrs. Rassell.

July 2. At Brighton, John William

Ferguson, esq. Postmaster of Brighton for upwards of 50 years.

July 3. At Brighton, aged 69, Sir Ralph Rice. The deceased was member of an old Carmarthenshire family, latterly settled in Surrey. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1805, and went the Western circuit for a considerable period. In 1817 he was appointed recorder of Penang, and he subsequently became one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court in Bombay.

July 10. At Lyminster, near Arundel, aged 83, Mary, relict of Jeremiah Lear, esq.

WARWICK.—*June* 16. At Bloomsbury, Birmingham, aged 73, Ann, widow of John Griffis, esq. formerly Capt. 14th Drag.

June 17. At Rugby, aged 31, Anna-Thorne, eldest dau. of Fred. Ricketts, esq.

June 21. At Leamington, Anne, wife of Samuel Grimshawe, esq. of Errwood Hall, Cheshire.

June 28. At Dunchurch, Elizabeth, wife of F. Gardner, esq. surgeon.

June 30. At the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Williamson, esq. Bubbenhall, Ann, relict of William Umbers, esq. of Weston Hall.

July 6. At Barford House, Barford, near Warwick, aged 62, John White, esq.

WESTMERLAND. — *June* 17. At Appleby, aged 53, George Thwaites, esq. M.D.

WILTS.—*June* 10. Aged 20, Ann, 2d dau. of John Tanner, esq. of Yatesbury.

June 15. Aged 76, Sarah, relict of George Fort Cooper, esq. formerly of Holt.

June 16. Birtha-Emmelina, wife of the Rev. Edmund William Estcourt, Rector of Long Newnton.

Lately. At Chippenham, aged 74, Wm. Poole, esq. many years a partner in the late banking firm of Gundry and Co.

July 1. In the Close, Salisbury, aged 76, Catherine, relict of Henry Brooke, esq.

WORCESTER.—*May* 22. At the residence of William Evans, esq. Stourbridge, Mary, sister of the above, and of the late Sir John Evans, of Erbistock Hall.

June 15. At Bromyard, Mrs. Elizabeth Deverour.

June 26. At Seed Green, near Stourport, aged 14, gentleman-cadet Edward Crane Wright, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wright, C.B. 39th regt.

At Great Malvern, Henry Bonar, esq.

June 27. At Allan Bank, Great Malvern, aged 56, Maria, widow of the Rev. William Scott, formerly rector of Aldridge, Staffordshire.

Lately. At Laughern, near Worcester, aged 82, George Munn, esq.

July 8. At Boughton, near Worcester, aged 82, Mrs. Susanna Grane.

YORK.—*June* 12. At Bradford, aged 55, James Garnett, esq. an alderman of that borough.

June 13. At Airy Hill, near Whitby, Elizabeth, wife of James Walker, esq. and eldest dau. of W. S. Chapman, esq. of High Stakesby, near Whitby.

June 18. Aged 76, Mrs. Theodosia Brooke, of Gateforth House, near Selby, and of Church Cliff House, Filey, and last surviving dau. of Humphrey-Brooke Osbaldeston, esq. late of Hunmanby.

June 19. At Helmsley, aged 18, Anthony-Lambert, second son of the Rev. G. Dixon, M.A. Vicar of Helmsley.

June 22. At Scarbro', aged 44, Richard Caton, esq. M.D.

July 6. At Felkirk Vicarage, the residence of her son, aged 86, Dorothy, relict of the Rev. John Graham, late Rector of St. Saviour and St. Mary Bishophill the Elder, both in York.

At Clough House, near Huddersfield, aged 41, Mr. John Wilson, late Manager of the West-Riding Union Banking Comp.

WALES.—*June* 22. At Cadoxton Lodge, near Neath, Glamorganshire. Margaret-Elizabeth, relict of George Tennant, esq.

Lately. At the Rhyddings, near Swansea, aged 50, George Huxham, esq.

July 3. Aged 64, Anne, relict of Thomas Nevile Guest, esq. of Cardiff.

July 7. At Tythegeston-court, Glamorganshire. Jane-Emma, wife of the Rev. Rob. Knight, Rector of Newton Nottage.

SCOTLAND.—*May* 11. At Aberdeen, aged 72, Dr. Philip Tidyman, of Charleston, South Carolina.

June 4. At Moness House, Perthshire, aged 63, John William Lamb Campbell, esq. of Glenfalloch.

June 7. At Edinburgh, Mary, widow of Gen. Sir James Hay, K.C.H., Col. of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and for some time Lieut.-Gov. of Edinburgh Castle.

June 11. At Victoria Park, Ayr, David Wilson, esq.

June 13. At Glasgow, Samuel L. Reid, esq. of Trinidad, second son of Capt. Charles Hope Reid, of Grangehill, Ayrshire, R.N.

June 18. In the wreck of the Orion, at Portpatrick, Alexander M'Neill, esq. of Ardlussa, Jura, and his wife Anne-Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late John Carstairs, esq. of Stratford Green, Essex, with Cecil-Anne and Hester-Mary, their eldest and youngest daughters; also Thomas B. Bennett, esq. of Chester; and John Pearce, esq. of Mevagissey, Cornwall.

June 20. At Edinburgh, Isabella Fraser Mackenzie, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Kenneth F. Mackenzie, H.E.I.C.S.

June 21. At Hamilton, Christina-Dewar, wife of Samuel Simpson, esq. of King's Grange.

June 26. At Corehouse, George Cranstoun, esq. late one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, by the title of Lord Corehouse.

June 27. At Edinburgh, Grace-Theresa-Emmeline, eldest dau. of Sir Wm. F. Elliot, Bart. of Stobs and Wells.

July 29. At Newton House, Morayshire, Alexander Porteath, esq. of Newton, and a Deputy Lieut. of that county.

IRELAND.—*June* 3. At Ardglass, Downshire, aged 78, Martha, relict of Major-Gen. William Alexander, and dau. of Sir Robert Waller, Bart. of Newport.

June 5. At Turlough Park, Mayo, Lieut.-Col. Thomas George Fitzgerald, formerly of Maperton House, Somerset, and Boldshay Hall, Yorkshire.

GUERNSEY.—*June* 15. Aged 58, William Henry Humby, esq. late of Wellington-st. London.

EAST INDIES.—*Feb.* 23. At Nainghat, Kishnaor division, Bengal, Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Henry Russell, eldest son of F. W. Russell, esq. judge of Hooghley, and son-in-law of Mr. W. Holroyd, of Leeds.

March 26. At Ahmednugger, Honoria-Florence, wife of A. Fletcher Davidson, esq. Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. W. P. Tucker, Deputy Adj.-Gen. Bombay Army.

April 27. At Singhur, near Poonah, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Major Stuart, 14th Regt. B.N.I. and youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Willis.

April 30. At Secunderabad, the wife of Brigadier-Gen. J. P. James, and dau. of Cornelius Tripe, esq. of Devonport.

May 9. At Calcutta, aged 28, Samuel Longden, esq.

WEST INDIES.—*April* 16. At Antigua, aged 79, the Hon. Paul Horsford, member of Her Majesty's Council, and formerly Chief Justice of that island.

May 9. At Gilnock Hall, Jamaica, the Hon. Duncan Robertson, member of Her Majesty's Council in that island, where he had resided for nearly fifty years.

June 8. At Ordnance Island, aged 30, Algernon S. Tripe, esq. late senior clerk in the Ordnance Department, Jamaica, fifth son of C. Tripe, esq. of Devonport.

ABROAD.—*Dec.* 17. At sea, on his passage to Australia, Dr. Mac Mullin, Deputy Inspector Gen. Army Medical Department.

Dec. 25. At Geelong, Australia, aged 24, Mr. Charles Jennings, surgeon, youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Jennings, of Cheapside.

March 1. At Rio de Janeiro, aged 30, John Kidman Stewart, son of the late Capt. John Stewart, R.A.D., of Margate.

April 11. At the Cape of Good Hope, William, eldest son of the late William Hamilton, esq. of the War Office.

April 12. At Acora, Africa, aged 30, Frederick Burton Phillipson, esq. Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, third son of the late Major G. B. Phillipson, Hon. E.I.C.'s Service.

April 14. On her passage to the Cape of Good Hope, aged 19, Louisa, fourth dau. of the Rev. H. Hutton, Rector of Filleigh, Devonshire.

At Bagneres-de-Luchon, France, Louisa-Mary, wife of Col. J. E. Jones, Assistant Adj.-Gen. Royal Art. Woolwich.

May 11. At Malaga, whilst on a cruise in his yacht, in the Mediterranean, aged 62, George Clarke, esq. of Wyndham House, Brighton.

May 15. At Freiwalden, in Silesia, aged 30, John William Drummond, esq. H.E.I.C.S. third son of John Drummond, esq. of Mulgrave House, Fulham.

Suddenly, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 16, John Edward William, second son of F. W. Benecke, esq. of Denmark hill, Surrey.

May 16. In the Hospital at Malta, George Wilmot Blackwell, Midshipman of H.M. ship Caledonia, second son of the late George Graham Blackwell, esq. of Ampney Park, Gloucestershire.

May 17. At sea, aged 21, David, eldest son of the Rev. David Markham, Rector of Great Horkesley, Essex, and Canon of Windsor.

May 18. At Madeira, Joseph, son of William Patrick, esq. of Upper Clapton, and Limehouse.

May 19. At Paris, the Marchioness of Beauharnais, mother-in-law of the Grand Duchess of Baden.

May 24. At Calais, aged 72, Henry Robinson Hartley, esq. of Southampton.

May 25. At Naples, Isabella, wife of the Marquis de Riario Sforza, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Silician Majesty at Florence, and dau. of the late Admiral Lockhart.

At Pisa, aged 25, Maria-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Henry Harington, M.D. having survived her father only six weeks.

At Madeira, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. John Mac Mahon, half-pay, unattached.

May 28. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 48, Capt. John Forbes, late of the 92nd Highlanders.

May 29. At Erlangen, Bavaria, aged 61, the Baron Henri Von Sturz, for many years a member of the Stock Exchange.

May 31. At Abingdon, Pennsylvania, aged 34, Elijah Waring, esq. of Philadelphia, only surviving nephew of the late Edward Waring, esq. of Bristol.

Lately. At Havre, Sophia-Test, wife of William Farr, M.D. and second dau. of the late William Coney, esq. of Waterden, Norfolk.

June 3. At Paris, Mary-Ann, widow of John Tatham, esq. of Dorset-pl. Dorset-sq. London.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, aged 55, Anna-Eliza, wife of Count Hawks le Grice.

June 4. At the Hague, aged 6, His Royal Highness William Frederick Maurice of the Netherlands, second son of his Majesty the King. His Royal Highness was born Sept. 15, 1843.

June 7. At Fontainebleau, on his way to Italy, Frederick Mansell Reynolds, esq. late of Wilton House, Jersey, eldest son of the late Frederick Reynolds, the celebrated dramatist. He was the author of "Miserrimus," and one or two other works of fiction, and the first editor of Heath's "Keepsake."

June 9. At Avignon, France, aged 30, John Hagan, jun. esq. late of Baker-st.

June 13. At Calais, (on his way to London from Paris), aged 76, Dr. Kirby, M.D. He was at the battles of Salamanca and Waterloo.

June 14. At Florence, aged 62, Maria-Andrea, relict of Austin Shinkwin, esq. eldest dau. of Don Manuel De la Torre.

On-board the Severn, on his passage from Ceylon, aged 30, Edward, second son of Lieut-Col. Grantham, R.A.

June 19. On board the Indus, within four hours of arriving at Southampton, aged 20, Wentworth-Joseph, second son of the late Joseph Dillon, esq.

June 21. At Hanover, aged 63, Augustine Skottowe, esq. for 43 years of the office of Her Majesty's Paymaster General.

June 22. At Coblentz, Prussia, aged 20, Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Wodsworth, Rector of St. Peter's, Sandwich, Kent.

June 29. At Bruxelles, George-Forster, esq. of Egham, Surrey, and Elim, Jamaica.

July 3. At the Eaux Bonnes, Pyrenees, Frederick John Cuthbert, esq.

July 9. In Paris, General Boyer, the former President of the Republic of Hayti.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
June 29 .	369	374	212	1	956	531	425	1447
July 6 .	351	290	151	2	794	406	388	1247
,, 13 .	362	267	142	10	781	395	386	1299
,, 20 .	406	255	197	5	863	424	439	1193

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JULY 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
46 7	24 4	18 5	22 0	25 1	27 0

PRICE OF HOPS, JULY 26.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 10*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 29.

Hay, 2*l.* 12*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JULY 29. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	Veal	2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*	Pork	3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 29:—

Beasts	British,	3,259	Foreign,	601	Total,	3,860
Sheep	,,	28,180	,,	2,520	,,	30,700
Calves	,,	309	,,	204	,,	513
Pigs	,,	242	,,	0	,,	242

COAL MARKET, JULY 26.

Walls Ends, &c. 13*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	66	78	65	29, 89	fi.cy.r.lg.thr.
27	60	67	54	30, 06	do. do. do.
28	60	69	63	29, 60	do. do. do. lg.
29	61	67	53	, 88	do.
30	61	67	59	, 97	do.do.slht.rn.
J. 1	61	69	55	, 90	do. do. do. do.
2	62	69	58	, 89	do. do.
3	63	70	58	, 84	do. do.
4	61	63	52	, 78	rain
5	60	60	56	30, 05	fine, cloudy
6	63	71	55	, 06	do. do.
7	59	61	54	29, 77	cly.hy.shs.tr.
8	59	63	55	30, 00	do. fair
9	60	66	52	29, 96	fr.cdy.hy.shs.
10	59	65	58	30, 06	do. do.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	63	67	59	30, 09	fair, cloudy
12	65	71	57	, 09	do. do. rain
13	60	70	57	, 05	do.
14	62	72	62	, 08	do. do.
15	73	79	67	29, 97	do. do.
16	73	84	65	, 97	do. do.
17	65	77	68	, 93	do. do.
18	63	76	64	, 98	r. fr. r.thr.ltg.
19	63	70	61	, 97	do. do.
20	63	70	60	, 98	
21	65	70	61	, 98	do. do. do.
22	70	79	64	, 98	fine, cloudy
23	74	81	64	, 88	do. do. hy. rn.
24	66	75	57	, 94	do. do.
25	60	63	56	, 71	heavy rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	——	96⅛	——	97⅞	8¼	——	——	——	86 90 pm.	67 70 pm.
28	209½	96⅛	——	97⅞	——	——	——	——	86 90 pm.	67 70 pm.
29	——	96⅞	——	98¼	——	——	——	——	——	67 70 pm.
1	210	97	——	98⅜	8¼	——	——	——	87 pm.	67 pm.
2	210	97	——	98¼	——	——	——	——	87 90 pm.	67 pm.
3	210	97⅛	——	98⅜	8¼	——	——	——	90 87 pm.	67 70 pm.
4	——	97¼	——	98⅜	8⅜	96⅝	——	——	90 pm.	67 70 pm.
5	211	97⅜	——	99	——	——	——	——	87 90 pm.	67 70 pm.
6	——	97⅛	97	99	8⅜	——	——	——	90 87 pm.	67 70 pm.
8	211	97⅛	96⅞	99	8⅜	——	——	——	87 90 pm.	67 70 pm.
9	——	97⅛	97	99	8⅜	——	——	——	87 89 pm.	67 70 pm.
10	211	97⅜	97	99	8⅜	97⅛	——	265½	87 90 pm.	67 70 pm.
11	211½	97⅛	96⅞	99	8⅜	——	——	——	87 90 pm.	70 pm.
12	212	97⅜	96⅞	98⅞	8⅜	——	——	——	87 90 pm.	70 67 pm.
13	——	97¼	96⅜	98⅜	——	——	——	268	90 pm.	66 69 pm.
15	211½	97¼	96⅜	98⅜	——	——	——	——	89 87 pm.	66 69 pm.
16	212	97⅜	96⅜	98⅜	——	96⅜	106½	268	90 pm.	66 69 pm.
17	212	97⅜	97	99	——	——	——	——	87 90 pm.	66 69 pm.
18	——	97⅜	97	99⅛	8⅜	——	107⅜	——	88 91 pm.	67 70 pm.
19	212	97⅜	97	99	8⅜	——	106¼	269½	89 91 pm.	67 70 pm.
20	212½	97⅛	96⅞	99	——	——	——	270	91 88 pm.	67 70 pm.
22	212	97⅛	96⅞	99	8⅜	——	——	268	——	67 70 pm.
23	212	97⅛	96⅞	99	8⅜	——	——	——	——	67 70 pm.
24	212	97⅜	97	99⅛	8¼	97⅛	——	——	——	70 67 pm.
25	211	97⅜	97	99⅛	8⅜	——	——	——	92 pm.	67 70 pm.
26	212	97⅜	96⅞	99⅛	——	——	——	——	90 pm.	70 pm.
27	212	97⅛	96⅞	99⅛	8⅜	——	——	——	89 pm.	70 67 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Bluntesham Church, co. Huntingdon—The Ovava Tree—Rear-Adm. Sir R. Long—Catrix Bishop of Exeter—Old MS. Verses 234

Unpublished Anecdotes of Sir Thomas Wyatt the Poet, and of other members of his Family 235

The Remains of Roman Art at Cirencester (*with Engravings*) 241

The Congress of Vienna and the Prince de Ligne 247

Letter of the late Duke of York to Colonel Grenville 254

Unpopularity of the Spaniards in England, temp. Philip and Mary 255

Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey 256

Monuments in Oxford Cathedral: by M. H. Bloxam, esq. (*with two Plates*) .. 259

Michael Drayton and his "Idea's Mirrour" 262

PIOZZIANA, No. IX.—Animal Magnetism—Cicisbeism—Mantua—Venice—Bologna—Leghorn—Policinello and Harlequin—St. Anthony—Milan—Naples—Vienna—Dr. Johnson—Frederick the Great—Metastasio 265

Correspondence of the Emperor Charles V.: edited by W. Bradford, M.A. 271

Date of the Erection of Chaucer's Tomb in Westminster Abbey 280

The Ecclesiastical History Society not patronised by the late Archbishop of Canterbury: a Letter from the Rev. S. R. Maitland, D.D. 282

Great Literary Piracy in the Prayer Book published by the Ecclesiastical History Society: a Letter from A. J. Stephens, esq. F.R.S. 284

NOTES, CORRESPONDENCE, AND LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.—Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners on the British Museum—Petitions to Parliament for a Finding Catalogue—Hanwell Lunatic Asylum and Testimonial to Dr. Conolly—Discoveries at St. Peter's, Northampton—Re-interment of the Remains of the Founder of St. Michael House, Cambridge—Roman Ring found at Whittlesey—Fall of one of the Statues in the front of Wells Cathedral—New Books announced 292

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Heywood's Ancient Laws of the Fifteenth Century for King's College, Cambridge, &c.—Creasy's Memoirs of Eminent Etonians, 297; Spilsbury's Lincoln's Inn, 299; Historical Account of the Family of Maunsell, 301; Stafford's Compendium of Universal History—A Week at Killarney, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, &c. 302

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—Meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, 303; Epidemiological Society 305

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, 306; Sussex Archæological Society, 307; Sale of Lord Holmesdale's Cabinet of Coins and Medals 308

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Proceedings in Parliament, 310; Foreign News, 313; Domestic Occurrences 314

Promotions and Preferments, 317; Births and Marriages 318

OBITUARY: with Memoirs of President Taylor; Earl of Dunraven; Lord Petre: Lord Bolton; Lord Dunboyne; Hon. J. W. Stratford; Sir John P. Milbanke, Bart.; R. D. Browne, Esq.; Charles Bosanquet, Esq.; B. B. Pegge Burnell, Esq.; E. J. Lloyd, Esq.; Capt. Hills, R.N.; Capt. C. Laroche, R.N.; Capt. Owen Stanley, R.N.; Capt. F. Brace, R.N.; Lord Corehouse; Richard Preston, Esq. Q.C.; Sheffield Grace, Esq. LL.D.; J. G. Crosse, Esq. F.R.S.; H. R. Hartley, Esq.; James Duncan, Esq.; James Snell, Esq.; Robert Stevenson, Esq.; John Burns, M.D.; James Smith, Esq. of Deanston ..... 321—335

DEATHS, arranged in Counties 335

Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 343; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks 344

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with two Plates of ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT CIRENCESTER, and two Plates of MONUMENTS IN OXFORD CATHEDRAL.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A. remarks, "The church of Bluntesham, Hunts, is remarkable for a triple-gabled apse, which is not noticed in the list contained in the Glossary published recently by Mr. Parker. The church is said to have been engraved by Vertue in 1740. Can any of the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine refer A. to a copy, or furnish any notice of the church and the remarkable apse in question?"

The Bishop of New Zealand writes, "In visiting the mission station at the Mua, I came to a GIGANTIC OVAVA TREE at the head of the lagoon, which runs deep into the middle of Tongatabu. The ovava resembles the banian in its mode of growth; the young tree, as it grows, striking feelers down into the ground, which by degrees become consolidated into one enormous trunk. My native guide and I measured the girth of the tree, and found it twenty-five fathoms. The roots on one side run down into the shallow water of the lagoon, over which enormous limbs stretch out, no longer needing the support of the clustered roots, but seemingly as strong and independent as the oak itself."

In answer to an inquiry in our Magazine for April last respecting the period of the decease of REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT LONG, a supposed resident in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, H. G. confirms the latter supposition from a tomb in the burial-ground of that parish, situate in the Bayswater-road, commemorative of Admiral Long and others. He died "the 28th of June, 1771, aged 84." He is not there or elsewhere designated as a knight; therefore the prefix of "Sir" must be erroneous. BURNT YATES, near Ripley, in Yorkshire (where he founded a free school, the library of which is said to possess portraits of himself and wife), is an amusing instance of the rapid corruption and change in the names of places, it having but recently been styled Bond (or Bound) gates, from its having formerly been one of the ancient boundaries of the forest of Knaresborough.

H. G. also points out a mistake in a reference to Godwin, in elucidation of Dr. Bromet's statement given in our number for July, p. 60, relating to the tomb of a Bishop of Exeter, at Florence, inscribed, "H. J. JOHANNES CATRIX," &c. It is there declared to be Bishop Carey's, but was evidently intended for that of his predecessor in the respective sees of Lichfield and Exeter, if not also in the position of Ambassador from the English court, John Catherike, alias Catryk, otherwise Ketterich, as the name is variously spelt, whose death is recorded to have taken place in December, 1419, whilst that of Bishop Carey (whose Christian name was *James* not *John*) occurred in the March following 1419–1420. This statement is further confirmed by the armorial charges discernible on the tomb—being three cats; a chevron between three cats being the usual coat of Catterich—unless the lions of England, usually borne by our ambassadors at that period, have been mistaken for the paternal family arms. Izacke, in his Antiquities of Exeter, has placed the burial of Bishop Ketterich, in lieu of his death, at Avignon, and Bishop Carey's at Florence, and has assigned to the former another bearing (also a coat of Catterich), viz. On a fesse three quatrefoils, both essentially differing from the well-known coat of Carey,—three roses on a bend.

J. G. R. writes, "I have copied below a few manuscript verses, &c. which I find on the last page of a book in my possession printed by Vautrollier in 1585. The words in Italic are doubtful. The note in prose will remind the reader of the story told of Alleyne, the founder of Dulwich College.

"Certaine Players at Exeter acting *upon* the stage the tragicall storie of Dr. Faustus the Conjurer; as a certain nomber of Devels kept everie one his circle there, and as Faustus was busie in his magicall invocations, on a *sudden* they wer all *dasht*, every one harkning other in the eare, for they were all perswaded there was one devell too many amongst them; and so after a little pause desired the people to pardon them, they could go no further *with this* matter: the people also understanding the thing as it was, every man hastened to be first out of dores. The players (as I heard it) contrarye to their custome spending the night in reading and in prayer got them out of the towne the next morning."

The painted peacock priding in his Taile
Singes nothing like the little Nightingaile,
Nor with the Black-bird may compaire for note,
A sillye bird and clad in simple cote.

Redeeme the time was once the rule of Paul,
But Sell the time is now the trade of all;
They sell men time, and men untimely kill,
They sell men time and tenants yet at-will.

The spirit of Malte how leades it some amis,
The same *how* like to Ignis fatuus is;
I have the proofe and beare it yet in minde,
And marvaile *how* a man could be so blind.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

UNPUBLISHED ANECDOTES OF SIR THOMAS WYATT THE POET, AND OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THAT FAMILY.

IN an article inserted in the Magazine for June last, respecting Sir Thomas Wyatt and Bishop Bonner, I alluded to some information about Sir Thomas Wyatt contained in a volume of papers relating to various members of his family, to which access had been kindly given me by its possessor the Rev. Bradford D. Hawkins. I stated, at the same time, that I should probably, in a future paper, communicate some further particulars respecting the Wyatts, derived from that volume and from some other sources. I now proceed to perform my promise.

The Wyatts, or "Wiats," for that was the way in which they spelt their name, were originally a Yorkshire family. Sir Henry Wyatt, the father of the poet, was the first of them who settled at Allington Castle, near Maidstone, in Kent. He was in the service of Henry VII. and his sufferings consequent on his fidelity to that king before his attainment of the throne gave occasion to a picturesque anecdote, which is thus related in the Wyatt MS. in the possession of Mr. Hawkins.

"He was imprisoned often; once in a cold and narrow tower, where he had neither bed to lie on, nor clothes sufficient to warm him, nor meat for his mouth. He had starved there had not God, who sent a crow [raven?] to feed his prophet, sent this his and his country's martyr a cat both to feed and warm him. It was his own relation unto them from whom I had it. A cat came one day down into the dungeon unto him, and as it were offered herself unto him. He was glad of her, laid her in his bosom to warm him, and, by making much of her, won her love. After this she would come every day unto him divers times, and, when she could get one, bring him a pigeon. He complained to his keeper of his cold and short fare. The answer was, 'he durst not better it.' 'But,' said Sir Henry, 'if I can provide any, will you promise to dress it for me?' 'I may well enough,' said he, the keeper, 'you are safe for that matter;' and being urged again, promised him and kept his promise, dressed for him, from time to time, such pigeons as his accator the cat provided for him. Sir Henry Wyat in his prosperity for this would ever make much of cats, as other men will of their spaniels or hounds; and perhaps you shall not find his picture any where but, like Sir Christopher Hatton with his dog, with a cat beside him."*

But the hero of this pleasant tale went through worse sufferings for his master than those which were alleviated by his friendly cat. It is said that he was subjected to torture, which was inflicted

* Some memoranda in Mr. Hawkins's volume, compiled by Richard Wyatt, son of Mr. Serjeant Edwin Wyatt of Quex in Thanet, contain the following account of certain pictorial illustrations of this incident, in the possession of the family down to the middle of the last century; "of which story," Richard Wyatt says, "I can find no remains but his picture, and another of a cat, seemingly in the same hand-painting, with a pigeon in his claw, delivering it att the grates of the dungeon, with certain verses relating the story. The painting seems old, though we have no account by whose hand done." Can any of our Kentish friends, or other persons interested in the Wyatts, inform us what has become of these curious relics of family history?

by an instrument called the barnacles, which is placed by farriers on the upper lip of a horse in order to terrify and keep him quiet under the operation of bleeding. The memory of this fact is heraldically preserved in an addition to the arms borne by this branch of the Wyatts, namely, a pair of barnacles argent, the ring which unites them or; and Sir Henry transmitted the tradition in certain carpets which he caused to be manufactured, in which the figure of the barnacles was eminently conspicuous. In 1735 one of these carpets was in the possession of Francis Wyatt, heir of the family, and then seated at Quex in the isle of Thanet.

On one occasion, after Sir Henry had submitted to this torture, his descendant informs us that he was "examined" by Richard III. "Wyatt," said the tyrant, "why art thou such a fool? Thou servest for moonshine in the water. Thy master is a beggarly fugitive. Forsake him and become mine. I can reward thee, and I swear unto thee I will." "Sir," was his answer, "If I had first chosen you for my master, thus faithful would I have been to you, if you should have needed it; but the earl, poor and unhappy though he be, is my master, and no discouragement or allurement shall ever drive or draw me from him, by God's grace."

When the standard of the fugitive earl floated on the field of Bosworth, Wyatt found means to join it, and on its success discovered that he had served for something more substantial than moonshine in the water. He was appointed a gentleman of the privy-chamber, and

"In his attending on him the king oft demanded how he thrived. His answer was, his studies were to serve his majesty. Said the king, "Thy meaning is, then, I should study to make thee thrive; and thou sayest well, but the kings, my predecessors, weakening their treasure, have made themselves servants to their subjects.

"Yet," continues the family chronicler, "yet helped he him;" and he explains that he did so in a very characteristic manner, by lending him occasionally as much as a thousand pounds, probably at low interest, and on strict days of payment, by which means Wyatt was enabled to buy land. "The fruits of all were," that he was raised, "from a private gentleman, to a gentleman of the privy chamber; to the honour of a knight banneret; to master of the jewel-house; to treasurer of the king's chamber; to a privy councillor; and the honour of being one of the king's executors."

In the midst of this favour Wyatt retained the unselfish simplicity of his devotion to the royal service, and was bold enough even to admonish his stern master when he thought his conduct "not for his worship;" proofs of which the historian before us declares that he had seen. A portion of a letter contained in Mr. Hawkins's volume proves that Wyatt was employed in some temporary service of trust and confidence in the northern counties.

Such a man might well be the father of a hero. Nor was his wife less qualified by personal character to impart energy and fearlessness to her offspring. She was Anne, daughter of John Skinner esquire, of Reigate, in the county of Surrey. The domestic chronicler records, that whilst her husband was absent, in attendance at the court, she kept up a liberal hospitality at Allington Castle. "Lady Wyatt and her house" were celebrated throughout the county, Sir Henry being so seldom there, that some even of his neighbours were scarcely acquainted with him. The absence of the master seems to have encouraged the people round about to take liberties with the establishment; but probably Sir Henry would have been found easier to deal with in such matters than his intrepid lady. Amongst other persons who invaded the peace of Lady Wyatt's establishment was the abbot of the neighbouring abbey of Boxley, then principally celebrated for that marvellous piece of mechanism which is still remembered by the name of the wonderful rood. The abbot, as we are told in our MS. "coming often unto her house, and sometimes [naughty abbot!] playing his pranks there," the dragon of a lady, hearing of the abbatial peccadilloes "set a watch upon him," and, as ill-luck would have it, master abbot "was taken in the manour." Such an attack upon the reputation of her household constituted an unpardonable offence in the estimation of Lady Wyatt, and without judge or jury, and in

stern defiance of the wide privileges of the spirituality, she condemned the salacious abbot instantly to do penance for his knavery. Appeal was out of the question. Neither bishop nor ecclesiastical court was consulted. The clerical dignitary was carried through the gatehouse, and there in front of the castle, to the admiration of gentle and simple, sate the abbot of Boxley "in the stocks!" If the abbot had been a wise man, as he was no doubt a good churchman, he would of course have pocketed the affront, and have given himself with greater diligence to his masses and the exhibition of his rood, but the joke was too good a one to be confined to a little nook in Kent, and master abbot by way of making it better known appealed to the Privy Council to avenge his insulted dignity. Sir Henry was called upon to answer for the offence of his lady. He was wiser than the abbot, and replied with a jest. He told the council that if he, or any of the lords there present, had angered his wife as the abbot had done, in that place where she thought herself to be a justice of the peace at the least, he verily believed that she would have done as much for him or any of them. As to his responsibility for the actions of his wife, he laughed at it;—"Truly, my lords, you must let me live in the country if you would have me to be responsible for them." He warned their lordships also, if they were matched as he was, what suspicion they might raise in the minds of their own wives if they took upon them to condemn his. "If you," he remarked, "should seem to allow the abbot to play with my wife's maids, will not your wives think that you love the sport yourselves, and allow yourselves as great a liberty?" The judgment is not recorded, but one cannot doubt that, whatever it was, it left the abbot to enjoy the laugh, and something worse, of a country just arousing itself to a full sense of the character and value of the so-called religious houses.

This fearless couple had according to our MS. only two children, Margaret, married to Sir Anthony Lee, and Sir Thomas, the poet. It is not my intention to give a biography of this popular writer and wit; but merely to add to the circumstances of his life, as they are detailed in the current biographies, such particulars as are either new or are better related in Mr. Hawkins's volume. That he partook in the daring character of his parents was evident from the earliest action that is mentioned of him.

"He brought up at Allington Castle a lion's whelp and an Irish greyhound, in which he took much delight; and their manner was in his absence to attend his home-coming at the gate or hall-door; and many times there they met him and with great joy entertained him. But at length, when the lion's whelp grew into courage and heat, instead of friendly welcome, it ran roaring upon him, and flew fiercely into his bosom, and had certainly destroyed him but for the greyhound, who, coming after the lion, was as soon in his neck as he in his master's bosom, and with his teeth pulled him on his back, until Sir Thomas Wyat, in a most present and undaunted courage, drew forth his rapier and ran it into the rebel's heart."

When he afterwards went to court and there distinguished himself by his free and daring spirit, Henry VIII., who had heard of this memorable accident, remarked of him, "Oh, he can tame lions!"

Anthony Wood asserts that Sir Thomas Wyatt visited Italy, but Dr. Nott, arguing *de non apparentibus*, made out a case in opposition to the Oxford antiquary which has been deemed satisfactory by his subsequent biographer. Mr. Wiffen, in his Memoirs of the House of Russell, opened up the question again, and showed clearly enough that a Wyatt, who was probably the future Sir Thomas, really visited Venice, Ferrara, Bologna, Florence, and Rome. To remove all possibility of doubt as to the identity, one of our MS. chroniclers, in this instance Sir Thomas's grandson, tells us the origin of his ancestor's Italian mission, upon the authority of Edward the third Earl of Bedford. His account is as follows:—

"Sir John Russell, after lord privy seal, having his depeache of ambassage from Henry VIII. to the Pope, in his journey on the Thames encountered sir Thomas Wyatt, and after salutations was demanded of him whither he went, and had answer, 'To Italy, sent by the king.' 'And I,' said sir Thomas, 'will, if you please, ask leave, get money, and go with you.' 'No man more welcome,' answered the ambassador. So this accordingly done they passed in post together."

This must have been in January, 1526-7, when Wyatt was three-and-twenty years of age.

On their arrival in Rome they were received with all the distinction which belonged of right to ambassadors from the great Defender of the Faith. A Turkish horse which the Pope was accustomed to ride was sent for the special use of Sir John Russell, another for Wyatt, and others, hacks of less dignity, for the members of the ambassador's suite. These were sent out to them twelve miles from Rome that they might make their entrance into the capital of the world with proper dignity, and two miles from the city the ambassadors were met by a high official in the papal court, who led them to their lodgings, and overwhelmed them with his courtesies. Amongst other acts of that kind, one is chronicled in our MS. which it is difficult to relate in terms appropriate to the chasteness of modern ears, but which is too curious to be altogether omitted. "The chief favourite of his holiness" had scarcely departed when the astonished Englishmen were well nigh overwhelmed with further proofs of Italian kindness. A messenger arrived, but not alone. He came accompanied by two of the chief beauties of the papal court, and, as he introduced the ladies, adroitly whispered in the ear of the travellers "a plenary dispensation verbal." The travellers answered this courtesy by calling for wine, after which given, with a compliment in crowns and much laughter, the ladies and the messenger were dismissed together.

"This fashion," continues our chronicler, "was taken a tast [looked upon as a test] how they came furnished with crownes for depeche of that they came for. But sir Thomas took it withal to be an Italian scorn and kind of pronostick of the event of their success. So far Edward late earl of Bedford, of worthy memory, recounted to me of the frank love and friendship that was between his father [grandfather?] and my grandfather, in those days being in the king's service together, he ending his relation here by occasion of his being called to council. That which followed I after received of two; one a gentleman, a follower then of sir Thomas, another a kinsman of his name, some yet of good place living that heard it reported from their own mouths thus.

"After much delays and expense of moneys in the court of Rome, the ambassador urging earnestly his depeche, on letter from the king, he finally received answer of evil-satisfaction, according to the expectation of the former pronostick, which signified to the king, he was suddenly called home by new letters. And on his return, in a certain place changing horses, sir Thomas in his chamber on the wall drew a maze, and in it a minotaur with a triple crown on his head, both as it were falling, and a bottom of thread with certain guives and broken chains there lying by, and over this word,

Laqueus contritus est et nos liberati sumus.

This was but finished when the ambassador remounted with sir Thomas: he in the way told him what he had left behind him in return of the scorn used to them at their arrival to Rome, and in disdain of the want of success of the king's affairs there. At it my lord laughed heartily, specially (you may suppose) after he heard his holiness and all his college of cardinals wisdoms were troubled to scan upon a draft of the emprese sent to Rome by some that advertised of the author of it. But much the king is said to have taken pleasure to hear the discourse of it at my lord's return, and it was thought an occasion to the king of his employing sir Thomas the more in his services of importance and trust ever after."*

Another fact which has been equally unknown to Wyatt's biographers is established by a letter referred to by Mr. Wiffen,† namely, that Wyatt, in the course of a journey from Venice to Rome, was seized and detained as a prisoner by the imperialist forces under Bourbon. A correspondence ensued between the English ambassador, the papal court, and the captors. A ransom of 3,000 ducats was demanded. In the meantime Wyatt remained a prisoner, but, before the diplomatists had come to an arrangement, he saved them all further trouble by effecting his escape and suddenly making his appearance at Bologna.

* Richard Wyatt, in the family memorials before alluded to, remarks, that "we have" (no doubt at Quex) "the picture" of the maze, "with a centaur in the middle and a triple crown falling off his head." We may again ask whether any one can give us information as to this picture.

† Vitellius, B. ix. fo. 85.

Our next notice of Wyatt after his return to England relates to his first imprisonment in the Tower, which was the consequence of some displeasure given by him to Henry VIII. The fact is alluded to in the paper in the Magazine for June, and is there asserted by Bonner to have occasioned long-continued and rancorous anger and dissatisfaction in the mind of Wyatt. Its cause is as yet unknown, nor am I able to clear it up, although not without hope that the following letters may lead to its discovery. It has been hinted that it arose out of some acquaintance with Anne Boleyne, but I have not found anything which confirms that notion. The family chronicler relates that the unwelcome tidings that his son was "clapped up in the Tower" were conveyed to Sir Henry Wyatt, who was then an aged man and living in retirement at Allington, in the dead of the night.

"A messenger awaked him with the news . . . . yet was not the old knight, though a most loving and careful father for his only [?] son, terrified with it, but having read the letter gave only this answer: 'If he be a true man, as I trust he is, his truth will him deliver: it is no guile:' and with this word fell asleep again very soundly until his accustomed hour, and then, with all diligence, he did that by letters to the court he thought best, and which he found sufficient in the end. In the meantime not further troubling himself, as the manner of heartless and unprepared men is, to no purpose."

Of the letters which he wrote to the court about this imprisonment of his son, two have been preserved in the Cromwell correspondence in the State Paper Office, and as I believe they have never been published I will print them here. The first of them, written during his son's imprisonment, and addressed to Cromwell, then the king's secretary, runs as follows:—

[Cromwell Correspondence, S.P.O. Vol. 48. No. 382.]

"Most singuler good maister, I have receivid your lettres this x^th^ daie of May, to my grete comforte, and most humbly I thank your maistershipe for the paine that ye have take to write unto me the comfortable articles of your lettre, as well toching my son Thomas as to me, which lettres and paine that ye have takin I nor my saide sone ought never to forget. Hit maie please God that wee maie deserve yt with our seruice. And whene soeuer hit shalbe the kinges pleasure with your help to delyuer him, that ye will shewe hym that this ponishement that he hathe for this matter ys more for the displeasure that he hathe done to God otherweise, wherein I beseeche you to aduertice hym to fly vice and serue God better thenne he hathe done. And thus, as I am most bounden, I shall praie to God for the preseruaçon of your maistershippe long to contynewe.

"From Alington, this xj. daie of May.

"By your assurd seruant,

"Henry Wiat.

(*Addressed*)

"To the right honorable, and my singuler good maister, maister secretory."

From the tone of this letter, as well as of that which follows, it may be inferred that the accusation against Sir Thomas was not of a very serious kind. They seem to point rather to some wild or heedless frolic than to any very serious offence. The second letter was written after Sir Thomas had been discharged. Probably he was sent home from the Tower to remain at Allington under the honourable surveillance of his father, and was finally discharged in consequence of the letter which is alluded to in the following letter.

[Cromwell Correspondence, S.P.O. Vol. 48. No. 383.]

"Myne owne good maister secretory. In my most harty maner I recommend me unto you, certefying you that upon the receite of your lettres declaring unto me the kinges pleasure, after I had consydered to my grete comfort with myself the kinges grete goodnes toward my sonne, with his so favorable warnynges to adres him better thenne his wit can consyder, I strait callyd unto me my saide son, and as I have done oft, not only commandyd hym his obediens in all pointes to the kinges pleasure, but also the leving of such slanderous façon as hath engendred unto hym both the displeasure of God and of his maister, and as I suppose I fownde hit not nowe to do in hym, but alredy done. And further, on my blessing I have chargid hym not only to folowe your commaundmentes from tyme to tyme, but also in euery point to take and repute you as me, and if whilist he livithe, he have not this for sure printyd in his hart, that I refuse hym to be my son. I beseche you to contynewe unto hyme as ye have bene, and I mysknowe hym not to much, ye shall not think [yourself] eville emploide. And, after I be ons againe re-

commendyd unto you, I pray God send you as well to fare, myne owne good maister secretory, as I wolde myne owne hart, and I shall dayly pray for you. At Alington this xiiij. daie of June,

"Your assured frend and seruaunt,
"HENRY WIAT.

(Addressed)

"To my singuler good maister and frende maister secretory to the kinges grace."

The same volume from which these two letters of Sir Henry are extracted contains also one letter of Sir Thomas. It appears in the document printed in the former paper (Gent. Mag. June, p. 566,) that he was sent on the foreign embassy to which Bonner's accusations relate very shortly after his imprisonment in the Tower. "Was not that a pretty sending of me ambassador to the emperor, first to put me in the Tower, and then forthwith to send me hither?" The following letter exhibits him just appointed to his embassy, and is worthy of attention, as well on account of its biographical interest as also for the glimpse which it gives us of what was in those days esteemed to be the creditable expedition of a diplomatic envoy who travelled on horseback in twelve hours from London to Hythe as a port of embarkation for the continent.

[Cromwell Correspondence, S.P.O. Vol. 48. No. 384.]

"Plese it your good lordshipp, after I toke my leve of yow it was xij off the cloke afore I was dispechid from the kynges hyghnes. And, altho I made such diligens that I was at the see syde by midnyght, yet it helpid me not, the wynd being so gret, and so it hath contynewd all this day till now late in the nyght, so much that no mariner wold aventure to go abord, as this berer can informe yow. To morow erly I shall embark; this berer shall se me abord; and off the rest off my diligens shall be no lak. I humbly recommend vnto yow my matter off Mallyng, in wiche I fownd at the kynges handes so good inclination that I ame glad of the hope that I have, wich is, that it is in your handes. And in the accompt that I wrot in your lordshippes boke of valew, I have misrekenid, for it is not owt off hand vnto [m]e worth xl^{li} by yere, as my servant Multon shall informe yow, and this berer also, who I besech your lordshipp may, among your grete travailes, sometyme importune yow in the remembrance of the matter. Mychellmas is at hand, and that that then shold be receyvid myght help something my payment. I have nothing elles to wryt vnto your lordshipp, but as occasion shall ryse ye shall not want the troble off my lettres, as our lord knowth, who send yow the accomplishment of your most gentill desiris. At Hide [Hythe] the Friday after Corpus Christi.

"Yours always most bounden,
"THO. WIAT."

The trial of Sir Thomas upon the accusation of Bishop Bonner is thus alluded to in a treatise upon the Reformation, written by his grandson George Wyatt, which is included in Mr. Hawkins's volume.

"In the frame of speech, in altering one little word, syllable, point, accent, and even in the same words transposing much difference might make in this case [the writer is referring to an oath taken by Queen Katharine] and much material. I speak not in vain. My grandfather (that I speak not of this invention brought into art [act?] by the Jesuits in our times) upon such a trick, and even by the practice of bushops, was put to the search of his wits upon point of his life in the highest degree, and had been tripped in it, if God, the noble king he served, and his honorable council (looking into it), had not respected his innocency."

This MS. contains other matters relating to this interesting family, but our space is exhausted, and we must draw to a close. We cannot do so better than with an anecdote of Sir Thomas the younger, the history of whose rebellion we commented upon so lately in our review of the Chronicle of Queen Jane. (Mag. for August, p. 157.) It is here stated that he declined to join the Duke of Northumberland in his endeavour to divert the succession from Mary to Jane, "and to the privy council, then wavering, he offered to proclaim her [Mary] at Maidstone, and did so, for which afterwards he had her thanks." Shortly afterwards, foreseeing probably the storm which was then advancing upon his country and upon his faith, he designed to go abroad, and procured permission to do so, accompanied by his wife, his eldest son, and daughter. His wife was then about to lie in, and he waited only until she was fit to travel. But his fate advanced upon him with rapid steps. The hateful intended marriage between Mary and Philip was proclaimed. Wyatt got involved in the premature and ill-

judged attempts which were made to arrest it. One fatal folly led to another, and at last he determined to raise his standard in revolt. As he departed from Allington on this disastrous enterprise, and took his last farewell of his wife and children, he took in his arms the babe for whose birth he had remained in England, and kissing the unconscious innocent, exclaimed, "Thou mayst prove a dear child to me!" "as it happened, indeed," concludes the simple chronicler of the misfortunes of his ancestor.

There are some other facts in Mr. Hawkins's volume respecting Sir Thomas Wyatt the younger which shall not be withheld if our present extracts are deemed of sufficient interest to justify the resumption of the subject.

JOHN BRUCE.

ROMAN ART AT CIRENCESTER.*

CIRENCESTER, the Corinium of Ptolemy and the anonymous chorographer of Ravenna, the Corinum of Richard of Cirencester, and the Durocornovium of Antoninus, has for a long time engaged the attention of antiquaries. More especially in late years it has attracted more general notice from the valuable ancient monuments discovered within its precincts, the more important of which are the sepulchral inscriptions published by Dr. Conrad Leemans in the Archæologia, and (previously) in the Gentleman's Magazine, together with various tessellated pavements and architectural remains, both of a superior description. To the pavements already known are now added, by the liberality of Earl Bathurst, and the prompt energy and intelligence of a few individuals of the town of Cirencester, some further remarkable examples (already partially known to our readers), to the discovery of which the origin of the volume before us is to be attributed.

The inscriptions we have referred to are of considerable historical value. Two of them relate to soldiers who had served in Britain in the auxiliary corps attached to the legions quartered in this province, and the third to a civilian, all of them natives of Germany. There is no clue to the date of these inscriptions, for almost throughout the entire period of the Roman domination in Britain we have evidence of the presence of foreign auxiliary troops in Britain. The Sydenham rescript mentions a cohort of the Frisians, and that of Malpas a cohort of the Thracians, and we find a cohort of the latter still in Britain at the period of the compilation of the Notitia, a short time before the Roman troops were finally withdrawn from the province, the rescripts alluded to being of the time of Trajan. Corinium does not appear to have been a regularly garrisoned town; on the contrary, its remains bespeak the flourishing condition of a commercial city possessing public and private edifices of a superior description, and adorned with works of high taste and art. The monuments referred to, which with many others (found in a very fragmentary condition) stood on the sides of the road leading to Calleva (Silchester), it is probable were chiefly erected to the memory of persons who had made Corinium a place of permanent residence. It has been repeatedly stated that the town was walled, thus leading to the inference that the circumvallation resembled that of Caerleon, Chester, Caerwent, and many other places. But, although a lofty rampart of earth is still to be traced, no remains of masonry can be detected by the eye; at least we ourselves were unable to discern a single fragment, and therefore we are somewhat staggered at reading that the town "was fenced by a thick wall, having faced stones throughout, whilst its inner courses were built of rough irregular stones, firmly cemented together, and imbedded in a mass of concrete." We are quite willing to admit that our opinion is only based on a personal

* Illustrations of the Remains of Roman Art in Cirencester, the Site of ancient Corinium. By Professor Buckman, F.L.S. F.G.S., &c. and C. H. Newmarch, esq. London: Bell, Fleet-street. Cirencester: Baily and Jones. 1850.

survey unaided by excavations, but it seems improbable that a Roman wall should have become so completely obliterated that no indications whatever of its peculiar characteristics should be apparent. In the garden of Mr. Lane the remains of a wall exposed to view a short time since appeared to partake much more of Norman than of Roman construction. The spade and pickaxe would however soon determine the question, and we hope Professor Buckman and Mr. Newmarch will be induced to make further researches, with a view to ascertain if any foundations of a stone wall are to be met with beneath the soil. At the same time, excavations made across the amphitheatre would set at rest conjectures and speculations respecting its original construction. After the recent discovery of a walled amphitheatre at Richborough, in Kent, where only a depression in the ground was visible, the mounds at Cirencester, called "the Querns," are surely worth the attention of the practical archæologists who may now be found in the neighbourhood.

The recent discoveries made at Cirencester have been the means of enlisting in the cause of archæology two intelligent and energetic associates, to whose exertions we are mainly indebted for the preservation of the interesting remains brought to light, and our obligations are increased by the able manner in which they have described and illustrated them in the volume now under notice. Our readers have already been made partly acquainted with Messrs. Buckman and Newmarch's researches, through the medium of our pages, and we shall endeavour therefore on the present occasion to avoid needless repetition.

Of all the precious achievements of genius and art in ancient times which have descended to us, none impress us with stronger feelings of admiration than the tessellated pavements, under whichever point of view we examine them. Whether we consider the tedious mechanical process of joining together an infinite variety of small cubes of coloured stone or marble so as to produce a well-wrought picture, the skill required in preparing the strata and in tempering the mortar for the reception of the tessellæ, the various scientific acquirements essential for these purposes and for adapting intricate patterns to fill apartments of all forms and dimensions; when to these considerations are added the higher mental conceptions requisite to form such designs as we here see before us, we are struck with wonder at the perfection to which an art apparently so difficult of attainment was carried, and at the mental ability and physical labour requisite to accomplish such tedious and difficult undertakings. And yet the art of laying down tessellated pavements must have been commonly practised among the Romans, like that of fresco and distemper painting, by well and generally understood rules, for in whatever country we find these remains no perceptible difference in materials or in the mode of working them can be detected. The pavements of Cirencester are much the same as those of Rome itself, and the mural paintings found in London are almost identical with those of Cicero's villa at Mola di Gaeta (Plate viii). The mode of constructing these pavements, or rather those of the better class, will be well understood by reference to the accompanying engraving, which shows the arrangement of the columnar supports of the floor of the Seasons, and also the arch through which was conveyed warm air to give heat to the apartment, and also to keep the floor perfectly dry; in four instances the bases of columns were substituted for tiles. The floor of this room was twenty-five feet square, worked in nine medallions, or octangular compartments, including various designs surrounded by circular borders. The central subject may have been a centaur; the others are Actæon hunted by his dogs, Silenus upon his ass, a youthful Bacchus or Bacchante, much mutilated, and in the three remaining angles busts of Spring, Summer, and Autumn, the fourth being entirely destroyed. These heads are of a high order of art, and Mr. Delamotte, by means of the Talbotype, has so successfully reduced them that the engravings are perfect fac-similes of the originals. They are, perhaps, the best of their kind, every tessella apparently being represented. It is curious to compare these Romano-British pavements with continental specimens. Lysons found a striking similarity between those of Bignor and

some in Switzerland, and an equally close resemblance may be observed between the female heads of the Cirencester example, and those engraved in plate xviii. of the "Mosaïques de Lyon et des départemens méridionaux de la France expliquées," particularly the head of Ceres or Summer; the arrangement however of the heads in the French pavement is different, as they are in a row, with a head of Medusa in the middle; the missing head of Winter in the Cirencester floor probably more resembled that in the group referred to than the specimen at Bignor.

The story of Actæon rarely contributes to the series of tessellated embellishments; that of Orpheus very frequently. The latter may probably have been chosen for this purpose to admit of the introduction of animals of various kinds, which are usually drawn with force and fidelity, and the subject retained its popularity even when other pagan myths were discarded. Among the paintings in the Christian catacombs Orpheus charming the wild animals is one of common occurrence, the early believers having adopted this representation as a type of the Saviour softening the manners of mankind, and subduing their brutal tendencies to war and violence. The pavement now preserved in Earl Bathurst's park affords a fine example of the usual mode in which this subject is treated in the tessellated and analogous works. A pavement found at Aix about five years since represents, as has been supposed, the story of Orpheus; but this appropriation may be questioned. The picture consists of a graceful figure crowned with flowers and holding in the left hand a lyre of seven strings, which are touched by the plectrum, held in the right hand. The person represented is moving forward with a rather rapid motion; the drapery is ample, flowing, and transparent; on some rocks before him are a partridge, a magpie, and a fox, all in the attitude of excitement occasioned by the music, the composition of the group being extremely fine. Marine subjects, which prevail in some of the Cirencester villas, occur also on pavements in other parts of Gloucestershire, and several continental examples could easily be cited, especially one at Aix representing the head and bust of a sea-god, if not old Ocean himself, surrounded by fishes: the head of the deity is covered with hair, which is partly formed of seaweed and the claws of crabs or lobsters, and the beard is drawn in like manner.

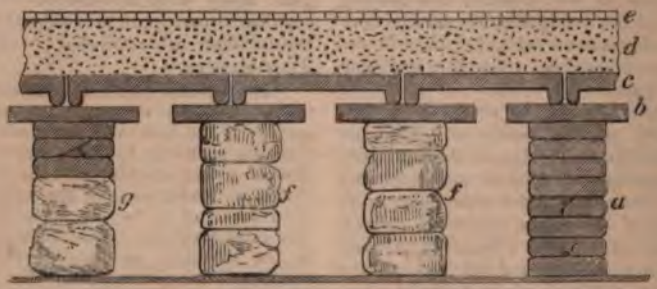
Messrs. Buckman and Newmarch correctly assign to many of the Norman architectural ornaments a Roman origin. They were introduced to succeeding times, most probably through the medium of tessellated pavements. They observe,—

"The Norman architects made constant use of the dragon or winged serpent, as a symbol of the Fall, and we should infer from its similarity to the forms in the Roman pavements that its specific characters were adopted from the representations made of it by the latter people. The great similarity of the different frets in the pavement now under review to common Norman ornaments offers strong confirmation of this view; hence the double-braided guilloche is introduced in the soffits of Norman arches; and we have seen the endless knot forming a very beautiful ornament on the side of the impost of Ribbesford church, Worcestershire. The *cable*, *twining stem*, *square billet*, *indented escallop*, and other mouldings, have evidently sprung from the same source, and afford strong evidence in favour of the Norman architecture being but a traditional imitation of the Roman, or a *Romanesque* style; especially if it be borne in mind that these details in the pavements are only other methods of representing ornaments which we find in the carved stone-work of Greek and Roman buildings."

This influence of Roman art is still more palpable in Saxon ornamentation, and the chief source of the imitation appears to be the designs in tessellated work. The very common interlacing patterns on Saxon personal ornaments are clearly derived from the guilloches, simple and complex, of the pavements, with the addition of heads of serpents and dragons from the Teutonic mythology and legends. When the Romans retreated from the northern provinces they left to their successors the villas and other buildings; and, although in some instances they may have been destroyed, there can be but little doubt that by far the greater number were preserved and tenanted for many generations, and

thus the pavements in all their beauty and attractions were ever present to the eye, and, more than any other works of art, contributed to suggest examples for imitation to the artist and to the architect. The art itself, of constructing tessellated work *more Romano*, was handed down to a late period, and works of the tenth and twelfth centuries are still extant in France constructed precisely as the Roman, the designs being taken from scripture incidents instead of the pagan mythology.

Reverting to the pavements lately discovered at Cirencester, it may not be unacceptable to our readers to direct their attention to some of the details of the mode of their construction so fully explained by Messrs. Buckman and Newmarch.



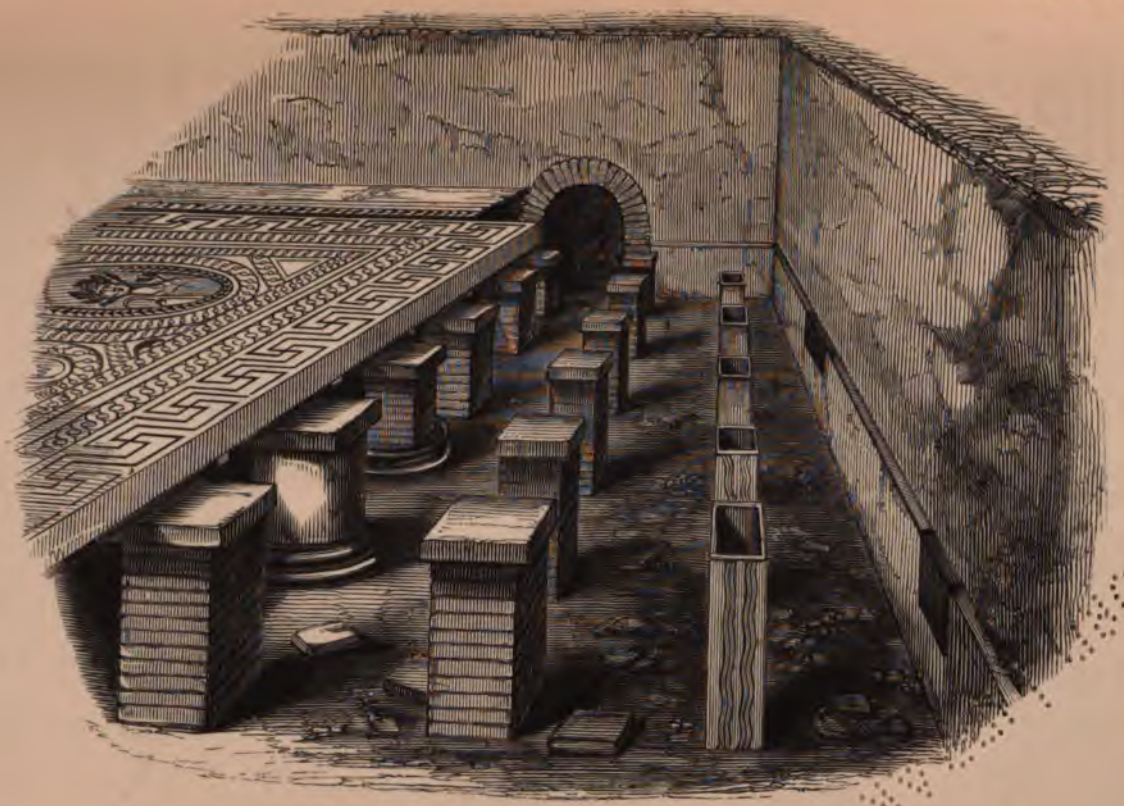
The preceding cut, shewing the elevation and section of a floor, is thus described:—*a.* pilæ of tiles; *b.* larger tiles, as a cap to the pilæ; *c.* flanged or curve-edged tiles; *d.* concrete; *e.* tessellæ; *f.* pilæ of squared blocks of stone; *g.* mixed stone and tiles.

The arrangement of the pavement and its substructure in another room is analogous to the preceding example, the pilæ being, however, as is most usual, formed entirely of tiles:—*a.* eight-inch squared tiles; *b.* cap-tiles, one foot square; *c.* floor tiles,

two feet square; *d.* concrete; *e.* the tessellated pavement. It need scarcely be remarked that these constructions have nothing whatever to do with baths; in our cold northerly clime warmth was the primary consideration in domestic buildings, the baths attached to the dwelling-rooms are usually found to be of rather confined dimensions, and were probably supplied with water by means of buckets or other vessels.*

Our authors have very advantageously brought to their task a knowledge of geology and chemistry, and the important aid which an application of these sciences confers on archæology is strikingly shewn in the chapter on the materials of the tessellæ, which also includes a valuable report by Dr.

* Some interesting examples occur in the villa at Hartlip in Kent. See Collectanea Antiqua, vol. ii. p. 7-8.



PILÆ UNDER A TESSELLATED PAVEMENT.

(From Remains of Roman Art, &c. by Buckman and Newmarch.)

CLASSIFIED

Voelcher on an analysis of ruby glass, which formed part of the composition of one of the Cirencester pavements. This portion of the volume is too elaborate and circumstantial for any justice to be done to it in an extract, and we therefore pass on to notice some few of the miscellaneous contents.

Among these may be enumerated pottery, glass, fibulæ, bracelets, beads, hair-pins, statuettes, steel-yards, coins, and some iron bosses of Saxon shields. Several examples of the red-glazed ware known by the term "Samian" are given, together with the authors' views on this description of Roman pottery, in which we coincide, particularly in regard to its foreign parentage. The fragment shewn in the annexed cut is remarkable for the graceful pose and

good drawing of the draped female figure.

The objects in glass, though not numerous, are interesting, particularly the small vessels referred to as being made of variegated materials; it is possible some of these were children's toys, such as the curious diminutive specimens found at Richborough.* The glass beads grouped below are thus described:—

"Fig. 1 is that of a ridged bead of a

beautiful purple glass, the colour no doubt being due to copper. Fig 2 is also a bead, but so pellucid that either the materials employed in the manufacture of its glass must have been absolutely pure, or some chemical substance, such as manganese, must have been added as a decolorising agent. But, curious as these are, they are

* Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne, p. 77—to which we shall more particularly direct our readers' attention next month.

not equal to the other two of this cut, for the art displayed in their construction. Fig. 4 is that of a bead of bright-green glass, imbedded in the substance of which are waved lines of black glass, extending from the sides over the flat surfaces nearly to the string-hole of the bead; it is now somewhat decayed, but the pleasing variation rendered by this treatment is still very obvious. The specimen represented in fig. 3 is one of the most curious glass beads in this country; it is made of a cobalt-coloured blue glass, beautifully moulded, and upon its sides are two rows of raised dots of a darker glass with white tips; these are separated by a band of a most exquisite design and of delicate manipulation; it consists of a cable pattern of a yellowish green tint, upon which is laid a twisted network of a dark purple hue."

The plates of bracelets and fibulæ contain some rather uncommon examples. The annexed woodcut represents one of the latter, which seems to bear a resemblance to a beautiful example in gold in the possession of Mr. P. Chalmers, F.S.A. found in Scotland. It is described as having the central knob fastened inside by a rivet, which

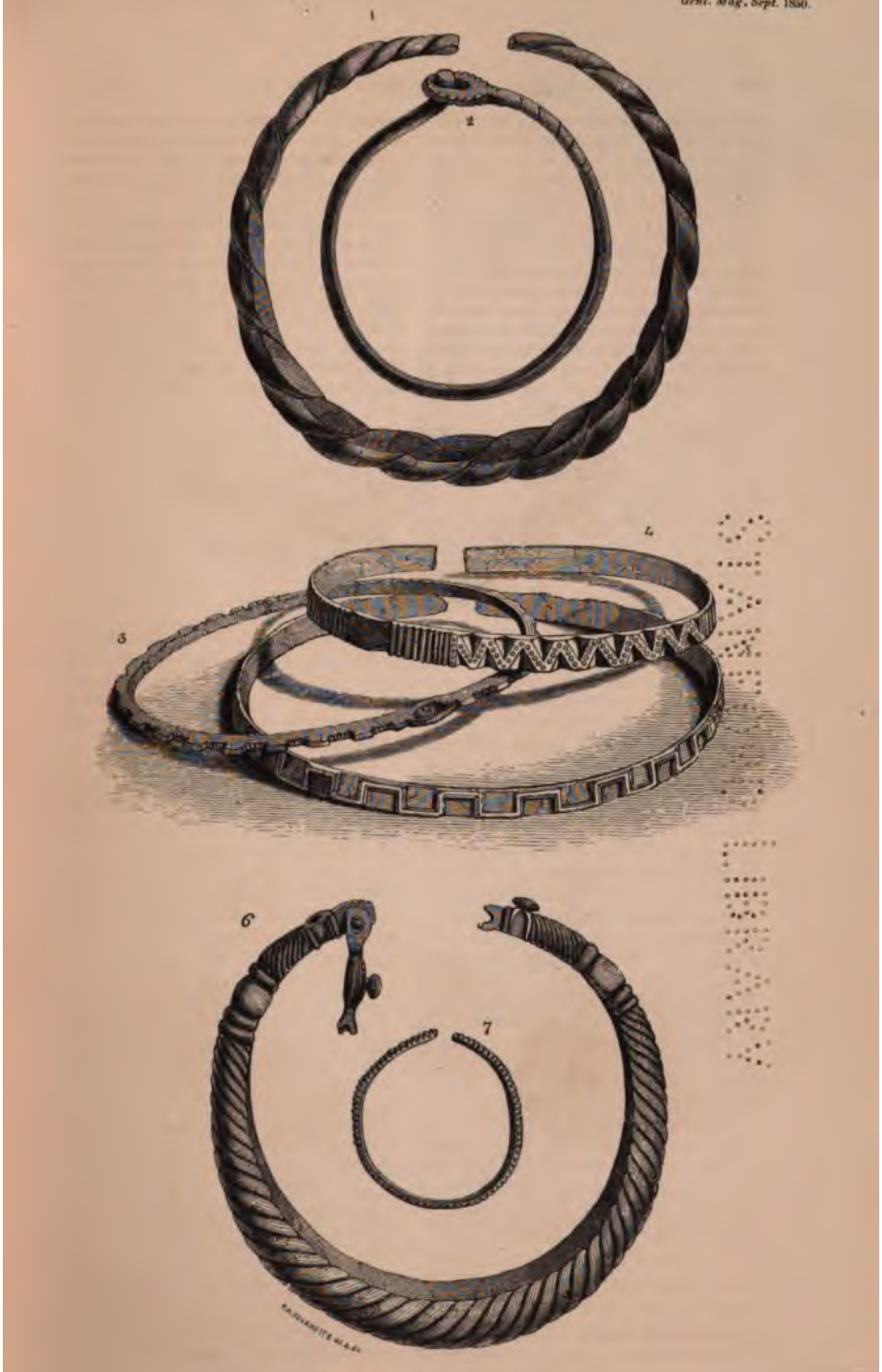
also held the pin, the latter, no doubt, being a kind of spring, so that it would be easily retained in the catch.

An example of the Roman *statera*, the origin of the modern steelyard, is illustrated by some useful remarks which may draw more attention than antiquaries have hitherto devoted to these implements. The weights found at Cirencester represent the busts of deities; they appear to be each equal to 460 grains, counterpoises, no doubt, of small stateræ of a recognised kind, kept at hand for weighing coins and other valuable objects.

The annexed cuts exhibit one of the small bronze figures found at Cirencester. There is also a Mercury, and we

believe some other figures of the same class discovered at Cirencester in past times may be found engraved in the Archæologia.

The Roman medicine stamp belongs to a very extensive class, now well-known. The word *Minervalis* as here applied we consider a proper name.



ARMILLÆ FOUND AT CIRENCESTER.

(From Remains of Roman Art, &c. by Buckman and Newmarch.)

Digitized by Google

Having taken a brief and imperfect review of the contents of this interesting volume, it seems but right to allude to the assertion that *imitation Roman vases* are made at Cranham, near Cirencester, which are buried and dug up to suit the cravings of antiquaries. It is well known to what a degree the artifices of unscrupulous and dishonest people may embarrass the path of science, and how the morbid propensities of mere curiosity-hunters tempt imposition;* but, at the same time, too much scepticism and suspicion must be guarded against. At Colchester some vases and other fictile articles were found a few years ago. For a long time they were pronounced to be forgeries, and even experienced antiquaries were led to disbelieve in their authenticity, while it is now considered that they are quite genuine.

In conclusion, we cannot do better than quote the words of Dr. Conrad Leemans in reference to the ancient remains at Cirencester. In summing up the important results of his examination of the Roman monuments found at Watermore, he terminates his paper thus: "It would be highly desirable that, under proper direction, regular scientific excavations should be instituted in this place, for they would undoubtedly lead to discoveries which would throw new light on the early state of this country, and furnish many interesting hints for its history during the time of the Romans. Such researches would at the same time prevent ancient monuments, when brought to light, from being dispersed into private collections, where they are often regarded more as objects of curiosity than as subjects for useful consideration and study, and where, to say the least, they possess far less interest than when deposited in a public (local) museum, for it is only in such a place that monuments can be compared with others of a similar kind, and be constantly exposed to the eyes of persons who make such matters the particular object of their scientific researches."†

THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA AND THE PRINCE DE LIGNE.‡

SOME quarter of a century ago there was a Count de la Garde, who wrote a small poem on the funeral of Kosciusko. It was a very small poem, and so was its popularity. The reputation for it acquired by the author was smaller than either; and the ceremonies which it describes are not more forgotten than the poem itself, vainly written to make them famous.

In his maturer years the count has recorded his gay souvenirs of the Congress of Vienna. In the four duodecimos devoted to this brilliant record we find everything discussed save politics. There is a little said about everybody and a great deal about the Prince de Ligne. To the prince's grandson, the sometime representative of Belgium at the court of France, the book is appropriately dedicated; and a most amusing book it is, describing most graphically the outward side of the Congress, that "tissu politique tout brodé de fêtes," throwing a veil over the august deliberations of monarchs, and only exhibiting the latter in their hours of leisure, of which, despite the serious business for which they had assembled, some of them appeared to have not less than four-and-twenty daily.

And yet Napoleon had left his royal and imperial cousins a world of business to transact, and a wilderness of difficulties out of which to snatch peace. The masters of all the thrones in Europe were there assembled, by themselves or their representatives. Denmark, Naples, and Saxony were the only unwelcome members at the congress of kings. The first kept what Napoleon had respected, by using his wit as a lever to remove the difficulties

---

* The excavators in London go almost daily to coin dealers and buy coins, which they sell at high prices to the ignorant amateurs.

† Archæologia, vol. xxvii. p. 227.

‡ Fetes et Souvenirs du Congres de Vienne: Tableaux des Salons, Scenes, Anecdotiques, et Portraits. 1814–1815. Par le Comte A. de la Garde. Bruxelles. 4 vols.

flung in his way by frowning potentates; as for Naples, Talleyrand would not leave the throne of Parthenope to the son of his father's butler; while poor obtuse Saxony, who had sided with the Emperor when fortune sat upon his helm, what had he to do among the faithful sons of legitimacy? He was as little welcome among them as Nero at the temple of Vesta, when, with pollution clinging to him, he crossed the threshold of the goddess of purity.

But with politics we must have as little to do as the Count de la Garde himself. If he ever touches upon the subject, and it is indeed at very rare intervals, it is for the sake of abusing English policy and English individuals. He eats the dinners of the latter and gratefully abuses the givers of them; he sips their wine and affects to deride their want of wit; he partakes largely of their general hospitality and caricatures his hosts. But all this is to be accounted for. Monsieur de la Garde was a French emigrant, who after trying the hearths of all Europe found a warm one only in England. Like many of his fellows, he abuses it accordingly. He is a man of gallantry, but not of gratitude. He has an appetite for benefits, but little for acknowledging them; and he realises the maxim of Rochefoucalt, that sayer of smart things and philosophic guide for the selfish, who has oracularly declared that generosity is often a wound, and that we may fairly hate the hand which deals it.

It must be acknowledged that the lively count witnessed many odd things among the crowds of English who swelled the foreign multitude which the walls of Vienna could not embrace. He might have been puzzled at Lord Castlereagh starless at the private meetings of his spangled fellow-ambassadors, and giving five hundred guineas a month for apartments that excited the supreme disgust of his valet. It was but fair too to smile at the simplicity of the English envoy's noble wife, who wore her husband's garter for a circlet, and entered an imperial saloon with "Honi soit qui mal y pense" glittering in diamonds upon her brow. We confess too that the long stories of good Sir Sidney Smith were not half so endurable as the short songs and sparkling sentences of the Prince de Ligne; but let the author say what he will and laugh as deridingly as he may at our gallant countrymen and fair countrywomen who thronged within the city of the Kaisers, he has only to record and to denounce mere and very venial human weaknesses. Of none of them can he tell such stories as he does of the obese King of Wurtemberg, that huge and mighty feeder, for whom, that he might feast without discomfort, a semicircular acre of mahogany was hewn from the imperial table, in order to receive the frontage of the "ton of man," who resorted thither for the purchase of repentance.

Indeed, in spite of the author's admiration of foreign potentates, his souvenirs of them and of their doings contain little that is absolutely creditable to monarchs, and much of which the tendency is to bring them into contempt. We cite one instance, in the case of the Emperor of Russia. Alexander was accompanied to the Congress of Vienna not alone by his imperial consort, the gentle and chaste Elizabeth, but by his haughty and able concubine, Madame de Nariskin. The latter was not merely the Cynthia of the minute, but the year-long friend, guide, counsellor, the meretricious Egeria of the Muscovite Numa. In her presence the Empress was an unit mocked with honours which scourged her, and the object of attentions that must have seared her soul. She endured the torture of her dignity with an external indifference that would have gained her applause among the children of Lycurgus; but her heart was withering beneath the smiles that veiled its anguish. The immediate cause is revealed, without a comment, by the Count de la Garde. It was not so much that the wife was outraged as that the proud authoress of the insult wounded her more deeply upon another point. "The Empress Elizabeth of Russia," says our author, "was the only individual whose features were unmistakeably marked by a most profound melancholy." This melancholy was bitterly aggravated on one occasion, on beholding husband, concubine, and child in one fond union walking side by side. "It was evident enough," says the Count, "that she was

jealous of these maternal joys, and that the sight she witnessed renewed her sorrows. So unbounded was the affection of this princess for the emperor that whenever she happened to meet the daughter born to him by Madame de Nariskin she overwhelmed her with a storm of eager kisses and caresses; seeking, as it were, momentarily to delude the profound sorrows which she endured as wife and mother." We have read somewhere of an old Rhenish ritter who slew his consort at the holy sacrament rather than that she should know of *escapades* into which temptation had seduced him. The ritter was at least in one respect a more decent man than the kaiser; he had been faithless but was ashamed of it, while the emperor blazoned his treachery to the world, and loved to let society see that Alexander had maintained his vow to Elizabeth after the fashion of the Cyrenean Aristotle to the too confiding Lais.

This faithless husband had a fair sister, and the obese sovereign of Wurtemberg had a son. The latter was as unlike his sire in person and tastes as Catharine the "blanche colombe" of Russia was unlike her brother in heart and affection. The two met at Vienna, and it was right, fitting, and salutary, that pure honest love and a joyous wedding should come of it. Young as they were, each was of the widowed class, yet neither was a mourner. Catharine had been compelled by her mother to refuse Napoleon's proffered hand and to stoop to the littleness of the coarse Duke of Oldenburgh. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg had, at Napoleon's imperious recommendation, espoused a Princess of Bavaria. The hearths of both these compelled households were so cold, that death himself could not make them colder. The affinities that illumine homes with sunlight developed themselves by the Danube; and when the widowed duchess first bowed to the widowed prince, both stood within the circle whence sprung the fountains of their brief but glad felicity. The passages of incipient love as they declared themselves were hailed with a silent ecstacy by the multitudinous assemblies of the Austrian capital; but the hushed delight burst forth into audible expression at a scene which is not ungracefully narrated by the count.

"In order that nothing might be wanting to the magnificence of this festival, a lottery was drawn, according to the mode then prevalent in Vienna. The prizes were many and magnificent. One incident, unimportant in seeming, gave unexpected interest to the scene. Custom required that every cavalier favoured by fortune should make homage of his prize to the lady whose esteem he most coveted. A rich sable cape *(palatine de martre zibelline)* fell to the lot of the Prince of Wurtemberg; he hastened to lay it at the feet of the young Duchess of Oldenburg. Richly did love repay the happy impulse. The fair Catharine bore in her bosom a bouquet fastened by a ribband. Detaching this, she presented it to the prince, in acknowledgment of the act of gallantry of which he had made her the object. At this demonstration, at this public avowal of a sentiment which was now no longer a secret for any one, a murmur of happy congratulation spread through the immense saloon."

Such of our readers as have visited Stutgardt may remember in its vicinity the temple-crowned hill of Rothemberg. The temple is the tomb of the princess, raised in honour of her memory by her bereaved husband. Beneath its triple-porticoed rotunda three priests of the Greek Church perform a daily service for the soul's health of the much-loved Catharine. These services are performed at the expense of the government of St. Petersburgh. It is the rule of the imperial family that no foreign princess shall marry into it but on condition of embracing the Greek religion. It is as stringent a rule that no imperial daughter of Russia, on marrying into other European houses, shall abandon the Greek community in which she was born. Thus Catharine preserved her old religion in grave Protestant Stutgardt, and, while her husband provided for her memory, Russia assumed the right of preparing her for heaven.

In the brief space allotted to us, no inconsiderable portion of which is already consumed, we find great difficulty to select from the profuse materials before us anything but detached bricks as samples of the entire edifice. Summarily, we may say of the Congress that, whatever things were done

or left undone, the whole city during the congressional half-year was a scene of uninterrupted splendour, revelry, and dissipation. The vileness of Europe had its representatives there as well as the greatness of Europe, and the motley scenes pass before us in the count's book, brilliant, dazzling, and perplexing as a kaleidoscope. The simile is the more germane to the matter as the very brilliant texture of many of the scenes so graphically reproduced by the count was made up of very worthless materials. In one point of view the result is gorgeous in the extreme; but turn the instrument, and the gems are but broken glass. The most conspicuous of all amid the fragmentary glitter is perhaps Werner—the *more* conspicuous perhaps that in the universal glare he is always in shadow. At the period of the Congress, Werner had done with Protestantism and poetry, and had yoked himself to Papistrie; and his office, amid the deluge of dignity and indignity that swept through the streets of the capital, was to utter eloquent abuse against his old faith, just as Father Newman, who so much resembles him, is now doing in dainty phrase and loose assertion in the Kinnahan oratory adjacent to the Strand.

The laborious half-year which saw little labour completed was brought to a sudden close by the chafed lion who broke his toils. The kings of the Congress were performing the French vaudeville called *the Interrupted Dance* ("La Dance Interrompue") when the startling news reached them that the vexed sovereign of Elba was on the seas and dreaming again a gigantic dream, over which he afterwards meditated at his waking leisure in the rocky furnace of St. Helena. So Julius dreamed that *his* eagle bore him from heaven to heaven till he stood by the right hand of Jupiter within the splendour of Olympus—and the next day he lay pierced at the foot of Pompey's statue! Such is the end, not of honest aspiring, but of over-vaulting ambition. The count's pages teem with examples of this. Out of the many characters with which this book abounds we can, however, select but one, and this we make choice of because the individual is perhaps less generally known than many others who fret their little hour upon the well-peopled stage of the Count de la Garde.

In the memoirs of the Countess of Bohm, a lady, if we mistake not, very nearly connected with Emile de Girardin, and whose memoirs, under the title of "Les Prisons de 1793," form a most singular chapter in social history, there occurs the following passage. It is the countess who is speaking, and the shirtless gentleman spoken of is no less a man than the Prince de Ligne: "Je l'ai trouvé le matin *entierement nu*, recevant des visites, parlant à des fournisseurs. Il me presenta même à sa belle-fille logée près de lui!" The very Prince de Ligne here so revoltingly portrayed is the self-same prince who figures largely, and to the count's sense most approvingly, in the volumes before us. He must have learned decency from Rousseau, of whom he was, in the philosopher's later days, the friend. Like Rousseau he doubtless had many things attributed to him with which he was not chargeable, and, like the little "citizen of Geneva," he has been whipped for the combs of Mademoiselle Lambercier which he did not break. One thing, however, is decided and indisputable, namely that the prince treated society with the identical measure of respect which was exhibited by Jean Jacques to the *marmite* of poor Madame Clot.

When the Count de la Garde met the prince in Vienna, the latter resided in a little house on the city ramparts, which he was wont to call his parrot-perch; his country residence was at a short distance from the capital, on the Kalemberg. But the Prince de Ligne, although ever faithful to the fortunes of the house of Hapsburgh, was not himself of Austrian lineage. His patrimonial house, the castle of Belveil, still stands in quaint supremacy over the modest village of Ligne, about six miles from Ath, in Belgium. It has endured seven centuries of change, and its Gothic peculiarities, with its old-world garden and its ancient hornbeam hedges, yet answer to the prolix description thereof given in the prince's published letters, as well as to the concise if little majestic line of Delille, who says of it in his "Jardins,"—

Belveil tout à la fois magnifique et champêtre.

Here, in 1734, the prince first saw

the light, and the soldiers of his father's regiment "de Ligne" loved to carry the infant son of their prince-colonel in their arms. The lengthened life of this once celebrated author, diplomatist, and soldier, made him the contemporary of men of many generations. The man who once fraternally embraced our own Wellington, Prince of Waterloo, had sat on the knee of Eugene, and had looked upon the matured greatness of Marlborough. Thus he was contemporary with men who had been born under the son of James the First, and with others now living under Queen Victoria, whom God preserve!

After, as a boy, carrying the colours with honour in his father's regiment, he entered the dragoons of Ligne, and won distinction at the point of his sword. He was practically a noble soldier, and he slaughtered as courteously as Bayard. His day was not the age of carpet-knights, for Europe then settled all her quarrels in the field, and when cabinets cooled warriors looked to their corslets. Theoretically he does not shine; nobody reads his Commentaries on the Art of War, and we have no doubt that the martial portion of his spirit is sorely vexed at seeing his own highly-prized instructions for infantry manœuvres less cared for by posterity than the old Greek's dissertation upon the forming of the phalanx. For more than half a century he lived in camps, and was daily familiar with every dread circumstance of war. He bore himself bravely at the bloody siege of fatal Ismael, and was among the most active at that taking of Belgrade which Storace put so pleasantly into music for the benefit of our fathers. In the fields of death whereon with varied fortune the Great Frederick and the greater Maria Theresa fought out their envenomed quarrels, there he was ever present, the foremost and the fiercest in the fray. And, most of all, on that famous day at Maxen, when the Austrian Daun caught Frederick's general Finck in the defiles and took bloody advantage of the opportunity. On that day of untold horrors courage and murder reigned supreme. Ere night came on the black eagle of Brandenburg had yielded to his double-necked cousin from the Danube; every Prussian who survived the fight surrendered; the *materiel* for a hundred such fields passed into the hands of the Austrians, and the museums of Vienna still hold the countless trophies of the day. It was a day on which compensation was taken for the adverse fields of Stringau, Reichemberg, and Sohr; for the defeats at Pirna, Rosbach, and Lissa. The women of Berlin were made widows and childless, while the flaunting dames of Vienna shouted *Floch!* and declared that their victorious lovers at Maxen had surpassed all the glories connected with old triumphs at Kolin, Gabel, and Ziltau; at Lignitz, Schweidnitz, and Hochkirchen.

Maria Theresa dubbed the young prince knight of the order of chivalry which bore her name; an order into which no aspirant could find admittance unless he had achieved some conquest which he had no positive order to undertake. She further honoured him by despatching him to France with the news of the great victory, and *there* he became the intimate friend of Jean Jacques, the cavalier of the base but brilliant Du Barry, and the cynosure of all the hooped ladies and red-heeled gallants who killed Time on the verdant lawns of the Trianon or in the gilded saloons of Versailles. He was indeed the favourite of a dozen monarchs. Two Louises named him friend, and he sat a gallant servitor at the feet of Marie Antoinette. The great Frederick showed his affection for him by bestowing on him that very bad pen with which the king wrote very bad poetry, and the prince still worse. The great Catharine he served in many acceptable offices. She loved the man and his humour. Once when accompanying the imperial mother of all the Russias in her progress through her southern dominions, they skirted in a yacht the coast of old Tauris. On passing the promontory of Iphigenia the empress made present of it to the prince, who thereon, accoutred as he was, leaped overboard, and with sword drawn swam ashore and took formal possession of the territorial gift. He was indeed a sort of cousin to the living heads of kingly houses, and at one time was looked upon as the probable occupant of the uneasy throne

of Poland. Like many a kingly contemporary, he might for a long time have thanked Heaven that he had not a ducat. But he was equal to the difficulties consequent upon a light purse. On one occasion he wished to proceed from Paris to Brussels, but, prince as he was, he lacked the means. Hearing that the Duke d'Aremberg was about to travel that way, he presented himself at the post-house as his cousin, rode the journey through in that character, and got to his destination *gratis!*

Such was the once gay gentleman who at the congress of Vienna bore still gaily the weight of eighty summers, and whose lean horses galloped through the city with his ancient carriage displaying the punning device, "Quo res cumque cadunt stat *linea* recta!" His vehicle was almost as large as his house. The latter was of the smallest dimensions. In it he gave small dinners to small parties. The dishes served were in keeping, and he generally ate four-fifths of what they contained, expecting his guests to bid their hunger be satisfied with his liberal and brilliant services of endless wit. According to Johnson he was a literary man, and had his ever-ready watch-word of quotation. His variety was warrant of wide reading; he was not like the heavy Pozzo di Borgo, who made the same triad of quotations endure a three months' duty. At the side of his little bed, in the least of libraries, his little common-place book on an almost invisible desk, received the brief record of ideas that visited his brain. All around this room were strewn in most admired disorder a mountain of manuscripts, and a wilderness of works on love, philosophy, poetry, and war. Amidst the mass the old prince would leap about with the agility of a monkey; fatigue he never acknowledged, and sleep he little cared for. He would sit up whole nights half a week through to read the driest works on strategy, and then fall asleep over erotic songs, of which he commenced many and finished few. Those that he did terminate have as little of the echo of nature as Watteau's shepherdesses have of its aspect. One of the most innocent of his pursuits was to attend at the opera, and applaud Frederic Venua's music to the pretty ballet of "Flora et Zephyr."

The once young hero became, as an octogenarian, but a "ci-devant jeune homme." He could be a boy with the boys, and he played heartily at soldiers with the little King of Rome. But he loved to be with young men, and to be thought of them; and he did not love to be reminded either of age or of death. His little summer residence at Kalemberg was the locality whence Sobieski departed to save Austria from the infidel, and to earn for it her eternal ingratitude. The spirit of the heroic no longer resided there. Its walls were covered with the portraits of ladies whose hearts, or what they called such, had surrendered to the assaults of de Ligne; while above the portal of the little *castel* was inscribed this motto of mingled impiety, mendacity, and impudence:

> Sans remords, sans regret, sans crainte,
> sans envie!

The slippered soldier who, in his decrepitude, flung out this device upon his banner, belied at least a portion of it. He caught cold by keeping an assignation near the bastion on one of the coldest nights of the congress-winter, and while waiting vainly for the *inamorata* who had fooled him. The symptoms assumed a fatal aspect, and straightway "this god did shake," and made his motto pointless. His remorse might have been small, and doubtless no one envied a dying field-marshal, but the latter was no longer without fear or regret; he feared the slow approach of death, and his regret was not that life had been misspent but that it had come to its limit. He aggravated his malady by defying it, and appearing at a ball. It was the last occasion on which he was seen in public, and it killed him. He took to his couch, and in ignoble prostration he bewailed that he could not die like Petronius Arbiter, that accomplished *roué*, base as man and great as consul, who played with death; now pricked a vein and now bandaged it; now whipped a slave and now freed him; now listened to gay music, now trolled a gay song, anon cursed the whole world, and forthwith fell dead like a dog in his uncleanness. "After all," said the prince, "I shall be better off than Petronius; and friends and dear ones will receive my last sigh;

not," said poor fearful nature, speaking through the prince, "not that I am going to die just yet; there is no cause for fear, let us banish sadness, I am living, and I *will* live." And then he punned, as if death could be delayed with playing upon words; or he called up old souvenirs and gossipped about the famous "fine eyes" of the famous Countess de Witt. "You should have seen her," said the dying prince, "her eyes were so bepraised that she at length never spoke of them but with the adjective quality conferred on them by others. Once the adorable Marie Antoinette regretted that she looked unwell, and asked from what she suffered, 'May it please your majesty,' answered the simple countess, 'I suffer from cold *in my fine eyes!*'" and then the dying prater laughed, and they who stood around him smiled in melancholy accord.

The arrow of the inevitable angel was poised, and the sinking prince still formed projects for the future. He would see Alexander upon affairs of state, and many a gay day should yet make glad the gardens of Belveil! His medical attendant, Malfati, came in for a share of observation, and the whole profession of which he was a member was made subject for satire. When he was with the great Catharine, he remarked, he could do more for himself than the doctors were now doing for him. Malfati inquired in what way? "Whenever I was ill," said the moribund prince, "I used to invite Segur and Cobentzel to my quarters. I gave medicine to one, and bled the other; and thereupon I got well." And as the sinking octogenarian laughed death stooped.

Malfati delicately hinted that age opposed greater difficulties now than before; and in gentle spirit he essayed to prepare the prince for the coming and irresistible change. But no: the prince had work yet to do, and must live to do it. "I have no intention yet," said he, "nor for a long time to come, to make use of the epitaph written for me by my old friend the Marquis de Bonney:

> Ci-git le Prince de Ligne:
> Il est tout de son long couché.
> Jadis il a beaucoup *péché*,—
> Mais ce n'était pas à la ligne!

We may excuse Malfati for smiling at the refined wit of this once famous *jeu d'esprit*, but it did not restrain him from making the prince aware of the danger of his position. The latter received the intelligence with disgust ill concealed under a few light words, and with the assurance that, like Adrian, he had verses to write to his soul, but that he had not time just then!

It was true, for death at the moment laid upon him that hand which mortal may not resist. The prince not only felt but he beheld the terrible and unconquerable aggressor. The hour was dull midnight when the old warrior frantiely fought his last battle, and succumbed ingloriously. He sprang from a recumbent into a sitting position, shrieked aloud, ordered the door to be closed, and, as death pressed upon him, he struggled and wrestled with the calm phantom as though a substantial foe were before him and might be strangled by bodily effort. But it was fruitless, for the decree had gone forth and doom was come. In the midst of cries for help and writhing efforts to get free, the stroke was given and the prince fell dead. The day was the 13th of December, 1814. What was mortal of him was magnificently entombed, and the terms of his epitaph would have given warrant to the Spartan legislation which forbade such questionable inscriptions over senseless clay. One line would have done him and his deeds good service, and it was given by a heathen:

> Cœpisti melius quam desinis!

J. D.

LETTER OF THE LATE DUKE OF YORK.

FROM the collection of "Brunswick Papers," which was mentioned in our last Magazine, as being now in the possession of Mrs. John Gough Nichols, we are again favoured with an interesting letter written by one of the children of King George the Third. The present epistle came from the pen of Frederick Duke of York, when in the vigour of his early manhood, and just at the time when he was about to take up his residence in the mansion adjoining the Horseguards at Whitehall, afterwards called York House. Our readers will remember a communication which we published a few months since,* relative to the successive residences of His Royal Highness at the house next the Horseguards, now the residence of Lady Dover, and at York House in Piccadilly, on the site now occupied by the Albany. The letter here printed was written on the very day the Royal Duke had inspected the former mansion for the first time, and had received those favourable impressions which determined him to purchase it.

It was addressed to Colonel Richard Grenville, afterwards General Grenville, the younger son of the Right Hon. James Grenville, and brother to James afterwards Lord Glastonbury, who is the person alluded to in the first paragraph. We find that Colonel Grenville had been in attendance on His Royal Highness on his return from Hanover, on the 1st August preceding the date of this letter;† and in the Court Kalendar of 1789 his name is placed at the head of the establishment of the Duke of York, under the designation of Comptroller and Master of the Household.

With respect to the military officers of whom such amusing mention is made, there is some little difficulty, even after the lapse of only sixty years, in determining their identity. This much, however, we have ascertained, that "Abercromby" was not the great Abercromby of a later day, whose name was immortalised at Alexandria; but Sir Robert Abercromby his younger brother, who died a General and Grand Cross of the Bath in the year 1827. On the 12th Oct. 1787 he was promoted from Lieut.-Colonel of the 37th Foot to the command of the 75th regiment; whereby the vacancy was created which suggested the present letter. There were two Balfours, Nisbett and James; and we find that the former was made Lieut.-Colonel of the 17th [?] by commission, bearing the same date of Oct. 12, 1787; but we are unable to trace the subsequent arrangements, nor are we aware on what grounds the nomination to the vacancy was placed at the disposal of the Duke of York.

The Royal Duke's postscript is remarkable, "Alas, we shall have peace!" and it is endorsed by his correspondent on the back of the letter. This sentiment, so characteristic of an ardent and inexperienced prince, reminds us of the equally thoughtless inscription in a German album, made by Ulrick Duke of Holstein, brother-in-law to our King James the First, of which a fac-simile is engraved in our volume for June 1829.—

Par mer et par terre
Vive la guerre.

The Duke of York's aspirations for warfare were probably subdued by his campaign in Flanders.

DEAR GRENVILLE,

At my return here from Allerton on Tuesday I found your two last very obliging letters, for which I have many thanks to return you. I am very glad to find by them that you are so nearly recovered of your rheumatick complaint, and that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you and your brother in town.

The king was so good as to acquaint me the first with Abercromby's being appointed to the command of a Regiment, with which he is to go to India, and that I was to look out for somebody to succeed him. You may easily conceive that I have had a great many solicitations besides those which you have sent to me; but as yet I have not been able to find out from the king whether I ought immediately to appoint another in Abercromby's place, or whether it ought to be delayed until his departure for India.

Among those who have applied to you there are a good many whom I confess I can never think of,—first of all Balfour, I know he is a very good officer, and a very clever fellow, but he is a Scotchman, and I believe there never came a slyer one from the other side the Tweed, and therefore I never could be at my ease with him. There are only three men among them all

* Oct. 1849, p. 378. † Gent. Mag. 1787, p. 734.

whom I can think about, which are Pigot, Garth, and young Winyard. As for young Winyard I have had the very strongest recommendations of him, and I like his appearance much. The best answer therefore you can give to all these gentlemen who have applied to you is, that you will mention all their names to me, but that you cannot in the least know whom I shall pitch upon. There is another reason likewise which makes me rather desirous of delaying (a little longer at least)* till after your return this nomination, which is, that I should wish to know what Ministry mean to do concerning me, and whether it is their intention to give me an augmentation of income or not.

I have seen the House at Whitehall this morning and like it amazingly, and am resolved to buy it. What you say concerning the having it bought by a third person, is perfectly right in many instances, but in this it made no difference, as Sir Harry Featherstone has all along fixed the same price, twelve thousand guineas, and has even last winter refused ten thousand £ for it, which were offered to him by the Chancellor;† I shall have it immediately examined, and if there is nothing very particular to be objected to the building, I shall most certainly buy it. A few years ago it was assessed by the proper officer belonging to the Crown at fifteen thousand £.

Adieu, I have not time to add more. Give my best respects to your brother, and tell him how happy I shall be to see him. Believe me,

Ever yours,

FREDERICK.

London, Oct. 26, 1787.

P.S. Alas we shall have peace.

PROOF OF THE UNPOPULARITY OF THE SPANIARDS IN ENGLAND DURING THE REIGN OF PHILIP AND MARY.

MR. URBAN,

IN your last Magazine you comment, in the course of your review of the Chronicle of Queen Jane (p. 160), upon the great unpopularity in England of the marriage between Queen Mary and King Philip of Spain, and you allude to evidences of that feeling, exhibited by all classes of the community, down even to the children in the streets of the metropolis, who pelted the retinue of the Spanish ambassadors with snow balls, and amused themselves in their games by giving victory to Wyatt and hanging the representative of the prince of Spain. There is reference in Machyn's Diary and in many other places to the fatal brawls and scuffles which ensued at a later period between the citizens and the Spaniards, but perhaps the most striking evidence upon the subject remains unprinted. It may be found in the Harleian MS. 284, so often referred to by recent writers upon the history of that period, and consists of an order or special letter of the privy council, addressed to the lord lieutenant and magistrates of the county of Kent, charging them to protect King Philip's servants on their passage through that county on their way to Dover, whence they were about to embark with their master for the continent; "to see them honestly entreated, and such as shall attempt the contrary punished." This plain-speaking letter is dated 17th August, 1555, and has relation to king Philip's first return to the continent.

I send you a transcript of it, and shall be glad if you deem it worthy of publication in your pages. The jealous independence which has at all times been a conspicuous feature of our national character never exhibited itself more strikingly than on this occasion. Time-serving statesmen gave themselves up to work out the political purposes which the queen's marriage was designed to accomplish, and supple ecclesiastics went back to the old *mumpsimus* without scruple; but throughout the country (even in that

---

* These words were inserted above the line after the first writing.

† Lord Thurlow.

county which had suffered so terribly from Wyatt's rebellion), and in the hearts of the meanest of the population, it is evident that there existed an unconquerable attachment to the national freedom. I doubt not that this feeling was one main cause of that universal gratulation which burst forth, with more of nature than decorum, on the accession of Elizabeth, as well as of the subsequent union of all ranks and parties to resist the anticipated invasion of the Spanish Armada.

Yours, &c. BERUCHINO.

LETTER FROM THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF KENT.

[Harl. MS. 284, fo. 129.]

"After our right hartie commendacones to your good lordship, for as muche as the tyme of the kinges majesties departing from hence approcheth now at hande, and for that diuers of his traine, being of the meaner sorte, are to be sent towardes Dover before his majesties removing, we have thought good, considering the leude disposicone of such as be evill, to pray your lordship to give order to the justices of peace and constables dwelling nighe unto the highe wayes by which they must passe, to se them honestly entreted; and such as shall attempt the contrary poonished; wherein your lordship shall do their majesties right acceptable service. The kinges majestie mindeth to remove to Sittingbourne on Tuesday next. Thus we bid your good lordship hartely farewelle. From Hampton coourt the xvijth of Auguste, 1555.

Your lordshipes assured loving frendes,

STE. WINTON, WINCHESTER.
CANCELL.
ARUNDEL. WILLM. PAGET.
JOHN BAKERE. JO. BOURNE.
WILLM. PETRES."

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ROBERT SOUTHEY.*

THE present volume opens with Mr. Southey's relinquishment of the hopes of being historiographer royal, or even receiver of the rents of Greenwich Hospital; he therefore settled contentedly on the surer foundation of the Quarterly Review, which had lately commenced its career of rivalry with its elder brother in the North. He was also proceeding with his poem of Roderic and his popular Life of Nelson, which brought him in 300*l.* In this year, 1813, the office of poet laureate became vacant by Mr. Pye's death. The somewhat faded laurels were offered to Sir Walter Scott, who handed them over to Southey, and the Prince Regent, observing that "he had written some good things in favour of the Spaniards, said the office should be given him." Coming to London for this purpose, he dined at Holland House, and met Lord Byron, and was introduced to Mr. Rogers and Sir James Mackintosh. He had 90*l.* a-year in his pocket from his office, and was in high spirits; when Ben Jonson held it there was no income tax nor land tax, and so *he* received the full hundred. His first official effort, his Carmen Triumphale, was much injured "by advice of friends," for he was not permitted to abuse Buonaparte, and was sadly afraid he might be called on to praise Mrs. Clarke; however, he relieved himself by a stanza against Jeffrey and the Edinburgh Review. He also wrote three odes without rhyme, in Thalaba's verse, to the three greatest sovereigns of Europe. In 1814, writing to Bernard Barton, he thus sketches the character of *Wordsworth*:

"Wordsworth's residence and mine are fifteen miles asunder, a sufficient distance to preclude any frequent interchange of visits. I have known him nearly twenty years, and for about half that time intimately. The strength and character of his mind you see in *The Excursion*, and his life does not belie his writings, for in every relation of life, and every point of view, he is a truly exemplary and admirable man. In conversation he is powerful beyond any of his contemporaries, and as a poet—I speak not from the partiality of friendship, nor because we have been so absurdly held up as both writing on one concerted system of poetry, but with the

* "The Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey. Edited by his Son, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey, M.A. Curate of Plumbland, Cumberland." Vol. IV. (To be completed in six volumes.)

most delicate exercise of impartial judgment whereof I am capable—when I declare my full conviction that posterity will rank him with Milton."

He says, in a following page, "that Wordsworth is a poet of the same class with Milton, and of *equal powers!*" Soon after he writes to Sir Walter Scott:

"Jeffrey I hear has written what his admirers call a *crushing* review of The Excursion. He might as well seat himself on Skiddaw, and fancy that he crushed the mountain. I heartily wish Wordsworth may one day meet with him, and lay him alongside, yard-arm and yard-arm, in argument, &c."

In 1815 we find Southey has begun his Quaker's Poem, in irregular rhyme; the principal character being a Seeker (in the language of the day) rather than Quaker, a son of Goffe the King's judge, a godson of Cromwell, a friend of Milton, and a companion of William Penn. The plan, he says, is sufficiently made out.

"But I have no longer that ardour of execution, which I possessed twenty years ago. I have the disheartening conviction that my best is done, and that to add to the bulk of my works will not be to add to their estimation. Doubtless I shall go on with the poem and complete it if I live; but it will be to please others, not myself, and will be so long in progress, that in all likelihood I shall never begin another."

Whatever might become of his poetical talent, his *prose* powers at least were in full vigour. He was writing at once a History of the Spanish War, a History of Brazil, and projecting a History of Portugal, which last was to be "the most interesting of his historical works." Indeed, he adds, "for thorough research, and range of materials, I do not believe that the History of Portugal will ever have been surpassed." He also intended writing the Age of George the Third, "the most promising project which occurred to him," being nothing less than "a view of the world during the most eventful half-century of its annals; not the *history*, but a philosophical summary with reference to the causes and consequences of all these mighty revolutions. There never was a more splendid subject, and I have full confidence in my own capacity." In the autumn of 1815 he made a short tour in Belgium, and then visited the field of Waterloo, "red with Gallic blood." His journal has not been printed, but his poetical pilgrimage to Waterloo is well known. In 1816 he writes to thank Sir Walter Scott for his Lord of the Isles, in which he says, "There are portions which are not surpassed in any of your poems, and, in the first part especially, a mixture of originality, and animation, and beauty, which is seldom found." For his religious opinions we may refer to another passage in a letter at nearly the same period.

"Christianity exists no where in so pure a form as in our Church; but even there it is mingled with much alloy, from which I know not how it will be purified. I have an instinctive abhorrence of *bigotry*. When Dissenters talk of the Establishment, they make me feel like a high churchman; and when I get among high churchmen I am ready to take shelter in dissent."

We must here pass over with a soft and light footstep the melancholy loss of his son, in his tenth year, "the head and flower of his earthly happiness, the central jewel of the ring, and the pure blossom of his hopes," and rejoin the poet as he again enters into the business of life. By nature, he says, he was a *poet*, by deliberate choice an *historian*, and a *political* writer by accident or the course of events; and, as a political writer, his articles in the Quarterly Review had drawn the attention of Lord Liverpool, who entertained a wish to see him, it is supposed, for the purpose of hearing his sentiments or securing his assistance as a writer on the side of authority, and order, and legal government, for it was truly said there was much *un-English* spirit abroad then, as there is now. Such was Hazlitt, whom even Mr. Justice Talfourd's kindly pen describes as "staggering under the blow of Waterloo," and as "hardly able to forgive the valour of the conquerors." "Such was my father's friend, William Taylor of Norwich, who called Waterloo a victory justly admired, *but not in its tendency and consequences satisfactory to a cosmopolite philosophy*, and says, that liberty, toleration, and art have rather reason to bewail than to rejoice at the presence of trophies oppressive to the interests of man-

kind." As Mr. Southey stood in the foremost ranks of those who denunciated all such doctrines as totally subversive of government, and law, and order, and even of general security and liberty, and as he never desisted from speaking boldly what he strongly felt, and using terms fitted to the necessities of the occasion, he was marked out for peculiar enmity, and, as the hatred of party is not conducted or guided by any principles but such as will best effect its immediate purpose, so the means were now adopted of annoying his feelings, injuring his character, and if possible of neutralising the effect of his writings by evidence of his inconsistency and want of principle, by the republication of a youthful work called *Wat Tyler*, written in 1794. The whole affair was disgraceful only to those who schemed it; it gave Southey some uneasiness; it caused a temporary excitement; and it died away, leaving no path behind it; but no less than 60,000 copies were sold at the time. Such is the disposition of society to batten upon unwholesome food. Among whom these copies went it would be curious to inquire. Mr. William Smith, the member for Norwich, went out of his way to attack him in the House of Commons, and, with Mr. Southey's animated reply, the matter may be said to close. In the autumn of 1817 he took a tour on the continent, visiting Switzerland and the Italian lakes. On his return he writes:

"The Life of *Wesley* is my favourite employment just now, and a very curious book it will be, looking at Methodism abroad as well as at home, and comprehending our religious history for the last hundred years. I am sure I shall treat the subject with moderation. I hope I come to it with a sober judgment, a mature mind, and perfect freedom from all unjust prepossessions of any kind. There is no party which I am desirous of pleasing, none which I am fearful of offending; nor am I aware of any possible circumstance which might tend to bear me one way or the other from the straight line of impartial truth. For the *bigot* I shall be far too philosophical, for the *libertine* far too serious. The ultra-Churchman will think me little better than a Methodist, and the Methodists will wonder what I am. Αγια ἁγίοις will be my motto."

Poor laws, police, and politics, and the libels of the press seemed to have occupied at this time most of Southey's attention. He declined the office of Librarian to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, with a salary of 400*l.* a-year, because he disliked great cities, and was free, as he supposed, from pecuniary anxieties. His picture of Mr. Wilberforce and his family, as he met them about this time, is amusing:—

"Wilberforce has been here with all his household; and such a household! The principle of the family seems to be, that, provided the servants have *faith*, good works are not to be expected from them, and the utter discord that prevails in consequence is truly farcical. The old coachman would figure upon the stage. Upon making some complaint about the horses, he told his master and mistress that since they had been in this country they had been so lake, and river, and mountain, and valley mad, that they had thought of nothing which they ought to think of. I have seen nothing in such pell-mell, topsy-turvy, and chaotic confusion as Wilberforce's apartments, since I used to see a certain breakfast table in Skeleton Corner. His wife sits in the midst of it like Patience on a monument, and he frisks about as if every vein in his body was filled with quicksilver; but withal there is such a constant hilarity in every look and motion, such a sweetness in all his tones, such a benignity in all his thoughts, words, and actions, that all sense of his grotesque appearance is presently overcome, and you can feel nothing but love and admiration for a creature of so happy and blessed a nature."

In a letter dated in 1808 to his friend Mr. May, he mentions his being expelled Westminster School for the fifth number of a periodical paper he wrote against *flogging*, "proving it to be an invention of the devil, and therefore unfit to be practised at schools;" and on the same account he was refused admission at Christchurch, where otherwise he would not have been refused a studentship. He seemed, however, to retain more enmity to his old master, Dr. Vincent, than the latter did to him; or at least to believe that the pedagogue looked at the matter more as a personal offence, than as a breach of discipline which could not be overlooked. *We* knew Dr. Vincent sufficiently to vouch for the amiableness of his temper, and the liberality of his opinions. We shall now close

this portion of our notice by extracting a short passage in which Southey has given a few touches of his own portrait, and that of another poet of the age:

"I am no Methodist, no sectarian, no bigot, no formalist. My natural spirits are buoyant, beyond those of any other person,—man, woman, or child,—whom I ever saw or heard of. They have had enough to try them and to sink them, and it is by religion alone that I shall be enabled to pass the remainder of my days in cheerfulness and hope. Without *hope* there can be no happiness, and without religion no hope but such as deceives us. Your heart seems to want an object, and this would satisfy it, and if it has been needed this and this only can be the cure. . . . . . *Scott* is very ill: he suffers dreadfully, but bears his sufferings with admirable equanimity, and looks on to the probable termination of them with calmness and well-founded hope. God grant that he may recover! He is a noble and generous-hearted creature, whose like we shall not look upon again."

Notes. P. 59. "Some unknown author has sent me a poem called 'The Missionary,' not well arranged, but written with great feeling and beauty."

Was not this unknown author the Rev. Mr. Lisle Bowles?

P. 192. "Your comments upon the 'Castle of Indolence' express the feeling of every true poet. The second part must always be felt as injuring the first. I agree with you also as respecting the *Minstrel*. Beautiful and delightful as it is, it still wants that imaginative charm which Thomson has caught from Spenser, but which no poet has ever so entirely possessed as Spenser himself."

As regards the Castle of Indolence, Professor Dugald Stuart says, quoting a letter of Gray's, "Thomson has lately published a poem called The Castle of Indolence, in which there are some good stanzas.' Who could have expected this sentence from the pen of Gray? In an ordinary critic, possessed of one-hundredth part of Gray's sensibility and taste, such total indifference to the beauties of this exquisite performance would be utterly impossible." See Philosophical Essays, p. 513. 8vo. But had Gray written, *several* or *many* good stanzas, instead of *some*, we should be inclined to agree in his judgment against his critic. It is not generally known that Mr. Mathias translated this poem into Italian, under the following title:—"Thomson (James) Il Castello dell' Ozio, poema in due canti, recento in verso Italiano detto ottava rima da Tommaso Jacopo Mathias. Napoli. 1826." (Privately printed.) There is a very interesting letter on Thomson from Dr. Murdoch in Dr. Wool's Memoir of Joseph Warton, p. 252. The style of the "Seasons" was ridiculed in Martinus Scriblerus. Mr. Hazlitt says, "Berni's description of himself and his friend in the last canto of the Orlando Innamorato, seems to have been the origin of the general idea of Thomson's Castle of Indolence, and the personal introduction of himself into poetry, as exemplified in that delightful little work." See Round Table, i. p. 184. On Gray's opinion of Beattie's Minstrel see Forbes's Life of Beattie, vol. i. p. 197, Let. xlv. 4to. Beattie is said to have taken his first idea of the poem from Dr. Percy's Ancient Ballads. See a letter from Mr. Forbes to Dr. Percy, in Nichols's Illustrations of Literature, vol. viii. p. 376.

ON THE PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS IN THE CATHEDRAL AT OXFORD.

BY MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM, ESQ.

(Illustrated with two Plates.)

[THIS paper was prepared for the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute at Oxford, and was to have been read in the Architectural Section, on Friday the 21st of June, immediately before the lecture, by Professor Willis, on the Cathedral. Time, however, did not allow of its being brought forward. We are much pleased to have it in our power to add to our previous report of the proceedings at Oxford the following summary of its contents, which has been kindly furnished by the author.]

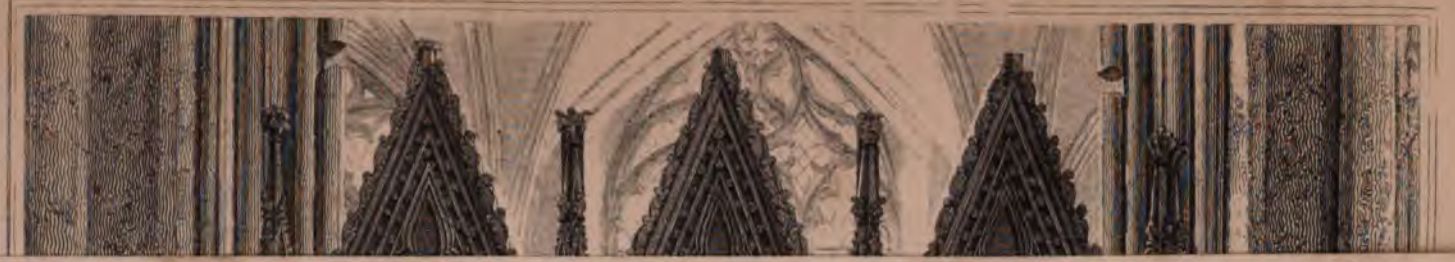
After observing that Mr. Britton, in his history of the cathedral of Oxford, has given a very brief notice of the ancient sepulchral monuments; that in the account of Christ Church in the "Memorials of Oxford" the

deficiency was unfortunately not supplied; and that the older writers on the cathedral, Antony Wood, Browne Willis, and Gutch, had preserved the inscriptions extant in their times, and some heraldic notices, but that their attempts to describe the monuments themselves were meagre and unsatisfactory, and that they have never yet been treated of in detail with that particularity which they deserve;—Mr. Bloxam proceeds to state that the ancient sculptured monuments, though few in number, are of a class which might reasonably be expected to be found in an ancient conventual church. He should chiefly confine himself to the description of three, namely, 1. the monument of a prior of St. Frideswide, of apparently the early part of the reign of Edward the Third; 2. that of the Lady Montacute, of the latter part of the reign of Edward the Third; and 3. the recumbent armed effigy of a knight, of apparently the reign of Henry the Fourth. These are all disposed under the arches which divide the north chapel from the north aisle of the choir.

The monument of the prior (*Plate I.*) the most ancient in the cathedral, consists of a plain high tomb, with a recumbent effigy on the top, surmounted by a vaulted canopy. The recumbent effigy represents the prior vested with the amice, with its apparels about the neck; in the alb, the apparels of which appear in front of the skirt and round the close-fitting sleeves at the wrists; with the stole and dalmatic or tunic, which, it is somewhat difficult to say. The stole and dalmatic or tunic are not sculptured, but merely painted on the effigy, so as to be perceptible only on close examination. Over these vestments the chesible appears; this is ornamented with orfreys round the borders, over the shoulders, and straight down in front. The maniple hangs over the left arm, and the boots are pointed at the toes. The head is bare, and tonsured, with flowing locks of hair by the sides of the face. There is no indication of any pastoral or abbatial staff, and the hands are conjoined on the breast. This effigy has been assigned both to Guymond, the first prior of St. Frideswide, who died A.D. 1149, and to Philip the third prior, who died 1190. It is, however, clearly a sculptured effigy of the fourteenth century, executed with the breadth and freedom prevalent in that era. The face also is close shaven; had this been an effigy of the twelfth century, it would have been sculptured with the moustache and short crisp beard. It has been very elaborately painted. Mr. Bloxam does not assign it to any particular prior.

The canopy over the tomb is a rich specimen of architectural design in the style of the fourteenth century. Each of the sides, north and south, presents an elevation of three open pointed arches, cinquefoiled within the heads, springing from clustered shafts, the caps of which are sculptured with vine-leaves, and surmounted by three crocketed pediments, with intervening and flanking pinnacles, which latter form the finish to lozenge-shaped or angular-faced buttressets, which are carried from the base of the tomb upwards. The hollow mouldings of the arches and pediments are enriched with the ball-flower disposed at intervals. At each angle of the canopy, but placed diagonally, is a small niche for a statuette, but the sculptured figures are much mutilated. The internal vaulting of this canopy is in three bays, octopartite, the cells being divided by small moulded ribs, with sculptured bosses in the centre of each bay. Raised on the tomb, and immediately over or westward of the head of the effigy, is a canopy or housing, ogee-arched on the top and sides, which arches are foliated within and crocketed externally.

The next monument noticed by Mr. Bloxam is that of Elizabeth Lady Montacute, the wife of William Lord Montacute, by whom she had four sons and six daughters. She died A.D. 1353. This is a high tomb (*Plate II.*) with panelled recesses on each side containing small statuettes 18 inches high, representing the ten children of the deceased. At the head and foot are bas-reliefs in quatrefoil compartments. That at the head represents the blessed Virgin bearing in her arms the divine Infant, with the evangelistic symbols of St. Matthew and St. John, which latter are sculptured outside the quatrefoil; that at the foot represents a female clad in a gown and mantle, and with long flowing hair, with evangelistic symbols



VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

Monument of Lady Montacute, in Christ Church, Oxford.

of St. Mark and St. Luke arranged similarly to the symbols at the head. This tomb has been covered with polychrome. The slab which covers it is surmounted by a smaller slab, on which is the recumbent effigy of the Lady Montacute. This effigy (of which there are two plates in Hollis's Monumental Effigies) is represented with the neck bare, and the hair disposed and confined on each side of the face within a jewelled caul of network; over the forehead is worn a veil, and on the head is a rich plaited cap with nebule folds, with a tippet attached to it and falling down behind. The body-dress consists of a sleeveless gown of a crimson colour, flowered with yellow and green, buttoned in front from the neck downwards to below the waist. At each side of the waist, under the armpits, is an opening in the gown, within which is disclosed the inner vest or corset, worn beneath the open supertunic, the close-fitting sleeves of the corset extending to the wrist. The corset is painted of a different colour, and is of a different pattern to the gown. The gown is flounced at the skirts by a broad white border, and round the side openings and along the edge of the top of the gown is a rich border of leaves. The hands are bare and conjoined on the breast, as in prayer; over the gown or supertunic is worn the mantle fastened together in front of the breast, not in the usual mode by a cordon, but by a large and rich lozenge-shaped morse, raised in high relief. The mantle is of a buff colour, and covered all over with rondeaux or roundels, connected together by small bands, whilst in the intermediate spaces are fleurs-de-lis, all of raised work, probably in some kind of cement.

The statuettes on each side of this tomb are most interesting from the varieties of coeval costume they tend to illustrate. A male figure is attired in the courtpye, or short cloak jagged at the border, with a white tunic beneath, and bawdrick round the body at the hips. Two represent abbesses in long white gowns, black mantles, and tippets, and plaited wimples. These differ in some particulars, and one only has the pastoral staff. Two of the daughters of the Lady Montacute were in succession abbesses of Barking in Essex, and were doubtless intended to be represented by these statuettes. The fourth, that of a female, is dressed in a green high-bodied gown or robe, with small pocket-holes in front, and short sleeves reaching only to the elbows. The fifth, also that of a female, is in a white gown, with close-fitting sleeves, belted round the waist by a narrow girdle, and over it is worn a black mantle.

The sixth, of which the mere torso only remains, is that of a male in a doublet jagged at the skirts and buttoned down in front from the neck, with close sleeves, the *manicæ botonatæ* buttoned from the elbows to the wrists, with a bawdrick round the hips buckled on the right side. From the left side of the bawdrick the gipciere is suspended. This much mutilated effigy presents a good specimen of the early doublet. The seventh is the effigy of a male in a long coat, the *toga talaris*, with a cloak over, buttoned in front downwards from the neck to the third button, from whence it lies open to the skirts. This habit, in the phrase of the fourteenth century, would be described as *cota et cloca*. In the right hand is held a purse.

The eighth is the figure of a bishop in the usual episcopal vestments as arrayed for the eucharistic sacrifice, and was intended to represent Simon Bishop of Ely, one of the sons of the Lady Montacute. The ninth is the figure of a female in a gown or supertunic, buttoned in front from the breast to the waist, and with short sleeves reaching only to the elbows, from whence depend long white liripipes or false hanging sleeves. From beneath this gown or supertunic, for it would have been anciently described as *supertunica*, the loose skirts of the under-robe, of which also the close fitting sleeves were visible, appear. Behind this figure are the remains of a mantle. The tenth figure is also that of a female in a gown or close-fitting supertunic, buttoned in front to the waist. The heads of all these statuettes have been destroyed, and they are otherwise more or less mutilated; but, from the diversity of costume of one and the same period they present, they contribute to render

this one of the most interesting monuments of the fourteenth century. They have been carefully represented in Hollis's Monumental Effigies.

The third monument is a high tomb, the south side of which is divided into compartments by quatrefoiled circles, each containing a shield charged with armorial bearings: a similar compartment occupies the west end of the tomb, the east end and north sides being unexposed. On this tomb lies the recumbent effigy of a knight in body armour, with an emblazoned jupon over, and rich bawdrick, of apparently the reign of Henry the Fourth, but presenting no very peculiar points of interest. This tomb and effigy have been wrongly ascribed to a judge who lived in the middle of the thirteenth century. Its age is, however, nearly two centuries later, and the effigy does not exhibit a single feature in costume applicable to that of a judge. From the armorial bearings on the sides of the tomb the person of whom this monument was in commemoration might with some little research be ascertained. The feet rest against a dog, collared, and the tilting-helm beneath the head is surmounted by a bull's head as a crest.

In the north transept is a plain high tomb with shields on the sides charged with an inkhorn and penner, as if indicative of the last resting-place of a notary. This appears to be of the latter part of the fifteenth century.

These are the principal ancient monuments in the cathedral of Oxford; and, with the exception of a slab beneath the wooden watch-chamber erroneously called the shrine of St. Frideswide, raised on a table tomb, and from which brasses of a man and his wife have been removed, are the only monuments in the cathedral of a period anterior to the Reformation.

MICHAEL DRAYTON AND HIS "IDEA'S MIRROR."

THERE are several curious points connected with the biography and the works of Drayton which yet remain to be illustrated, and which might be easily illustrated by his own productions and those of others, his contemporaries. Such, however, is not my object at present; but, as regards what authors of his own time have told us respecting him, I may mention a circumstance that has hitherto escaped notice, viz. that Drayton was one of the writers of that day who lamented in verse the death of Sir Philip Sidney. This fact shews him to have been a poet some years before his earliest known work made its appearance. His "Harmony of the Church" came out in 1591, but his Elegy upon Sidney was most likely printed very soon after the catastrophe it celebrates, which occurred, as every body is aware, in 1586. The Rev. Mr. Dyce, in introducing his reprint of "The Harmony of the Church," calls it Drayton's "earliest publication," and Chalmers and others knew nothing of him as a poet before the year 1593.

On what evidence, then, do I say that Drayton, who is stated to have been born in 1563, was a writer of verse about 1587? On the distinct and positive testimony of a contemporary, who tells us so in as many words.

In 1606 was printed "Sir Philip Sydneys Ourania, written by N. B." a work that has hitherto been attributed, from the initials, to Nicholas Breton, but which was in truth the authorship of Nicholas Baxter, whose own copy, signed with his own name, and corrected in many places, is in my possession. Those who have imputed it to Breton can never have read a line of the performance, which is entirely, dedication and all, in verse, and from which we learn that Baxter (or Backster) had been one of the tutors of the illustrious person he celebrates. This circumstance is, I apprehend, of itself a novelty in relation to the early education of Sidney, who, under his self-adopted appellation of Astrophil, is thus made to address Baxter, who poetically translates his own name as Tergaster:

Art thou (quoth he) my tutor Tergaster?
He answer'd, Yea, such was my happy chaunce.
I grieve (quoth Astrophill) at thy disaster,
But fates denie me learning to advaunce;
Yet Cinthia shall afford thee maintenance.
My dearest sister, keepe my tutor well,
For in his element he doth excell.—Sign. N.

Of course, his "dearest sister" was the Countess of Pembroke, to whom Baxter dedicates his poem, and whom he designates as Cynthia. In the progress of the performance the author mentions various poets by name, and at the close of the ensuing stanza he apostrophises Drayton, and states the fact that the author of "Poly-Olbion" had been one of the poets who had in verse lamented the untimely death of Sidney:—

But when my Cynthia knew 'twas Astrophill,
She ranne to claspe him in her daintie armes;
But out, alas! it passed mortall skill;
Inchaunted was the knight with sacred charmes:
His bodie dead of yore, the more our harmes.
O noble Drayton! well didst thou rehearse
Our damages in dryrie sable verse.—Sign. M. 4.

It will be owned that this is pretty conclusive; but, in order to put an end to the possibility of doubt, Baxter places these words in the margin, opposite the concluding couplet—"Drayton upon the death of S. P. S."

Here then, (besides "Endymion and Phœbe,") we have information of another and a still earlier production of Drayton's pen, which has not come down to us, but of the existence of which, towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, there can be no dispute. Drayton himself never alludes to it, and, like a unique work of which I am now about to introduce a few specimens, he never reprinted it. The only known copy was sold among the books of the late Mr. Heber, and, as he kindly lent it to me before his death, I was enabled to make extracts from it, and to preserve it from entire oblivion. The original has disappeared from sight, and we fear, in consequence of the non-purchase of it for any of our national libraries, that it is now many thousand miles from the country to which it properly belongs, and where it ought to have been preserved. The exact title of it is as follows:—"Ideas Mirrovr. Amovrs in Qvatorzains. *Che serue é tace assai domanda.* At London, Printed by James Roberts, for Nicholas Linge. Anno. 1594."

The year 1594 was that in which Drayton put forth his "Endymion and Phœbe;" and it is a curious question, to which, probably, no answer can be given, What made him suppress these two works while he reprinted without reserve his "Matilda, the faire and chaste daughter of Lord Robert Fitzwater," of the same year? He dedicated his "Ideas Mirrour" to Sir Anthony Cooke, as he had dedicated his "Endymion and Phœbe" to the Countess of Bedford, and he republished both the sonnets, in which he addressed them, in the first edition of his collected poems in 1605. I did not advert to this fact (in truth it was not in my memory) when I wrote the article on Drayton's "Endymion and Phœbe" in your number for July last.

In the sonnet to Sir Anthony Cooke, Drayton, who puts in his undoubted claim to originality, speaks of Sir Philip Sidney, whose loss he had mourned seven years before:—

Divine Sir Philip, I avouch thy writ:
I am no picke-purse of another's wit.

The impression of Drayton's collected poems of 1605, 8vo. contains The Barons' Wars, England's Heroical Epistles, Idea, The Legend of Robert Duke of Normandy, The Legend of Matilda, and the Legend of Pierce Gaveston; but the "Idea" there enumerated is not the pastorals printed under that title in 1593, but an assemblage of sixty-two sonnets, all addressed to one lady, who, the poet himself informs us, was born in Coventry, and

for whom he entertained so strong an attachment that it endured for at least nine years, a circumstance upon which, I believe, nobody has remarked:—

'Tis nine yeares now since first I lost my wit:
Beare with me, then, though troubled be my braine.

When this was written we cannot ascertain, because the dates to be gathered from the sonnets extend from about 1590 till after the accession of James I.; and they include some of those which had appeared in 1593 under the title of "Ideas Mirrour." Therefore, although it is true that Drayton never reprinted his "Ideas Mirrour" in its entireness, it is true also that he chose from it certain sonnets, which he inserted, with others of the same class, in his collected poems of 1605. It is with those which he did not think fit to reprint that we have now to do; and, as it seems certain that they were not rejected merely because they were of inferior merit, we may the more freely indulge in conjectures why in 1605 the author suppressed what he had printed in 1594. The following shews that his affection for "the nymph of Ankor," whom he celebrates under the name of Idea, was a very youthful passion.

If chaste and pure devotion of my youth,
Or glory of my April-springing years,
Unfeigned love in naked simple truth,
A thousand vows, a thousand sighs and tears;
Or if a world of faithful service done,
Words, thoughts, and deeds devoted to her honour,
Or eyes that have beheld her as their sun,
With admiration ever looking on her;
A life that never joy'd but in her love,
A soul that ever hath ador'd her name,
A faith that time nor fortune could remove,
A muse that unto heaven hath rais'd her fame:
Though these, nor these, deserve to be embraced,
Yet fair unkind, too good to be disgraced.

It will be observed that Drayton calls these "Quatorzains," and they certainly are not sonnets in the strict and proper sense of the word; but it is remarkable that some of his "quatorzains" consist in fact of *sixteen* lines, and that in more than one instance the writer varies his measure by adopting twelve-syllable instead of ten-syllable lines: sometimes he even has a ten-syllable line intermixed with others of twelve-syllables, a peculiarity (not to call it a defect) which belongs, as far as I recollect, to the productions of no other poet. Another of what Drayton calls "Amours" runs thus:

My fair, had I not erst adorn'd my lute
With those sweet strings stolen from thy golden hair,
Unto the world had all my joys been mute,
Nor had I learnt to descant on my fair.
Had not mine eye seen thy celestial eye,
Nor my heart known the power of thy name,
My soul had ne'er felt thy divinity,
Nor my muse been the trumpet of thy fame.
But thy divine perfections, by their skill,
This miracle on my poor muse have tried,
And, by inspiring, glorified my quill,
And in my verse thyself art deified.
Thus from thyself the cause is thus derived,
That by thy fame all fame shall be survived.

I have not thought it necessary in these quotations from "Ideas Mirrour" to observe the old irregular spelling, as in my opinion the lines will run more agreeably to a modern ear without this additional quaintness, although I generally prefer it for the sake of identity. These "quator-

zains" are at least equal to any their author seems to have preferred later in life, and are not inferior to most of those by Sidney, Constable, or Daniel, whose example Drayton professes to follow, observing

> Let none think them disparaged to be;
> Poor men with reverence speak of a king.

Introductory of "Ideas Mirrour" is a sonnet subscribed *Gorbo il fidele;* and it is to be borne in mind that Gorbo is a name Drayton gives to a speaker in a pastoral in his "Idea: the Shepherd's Garland" of 1593. If any of your readers can aid me in the discovery of who is intended by Gorbo, I shall be obliged to them: he was unquestionably a poet, and one of some eminence and facility, as is testified by the tribute he bestows upon Drayton, in which he also speaks of "Pandora's poesy," and of the "nectar-dewed verse" which he had addressed to "Earth's great Queen," meaning, in all probability, Elizabeth.

J. Payne Collier.

PIOZZIANA.—No. IX.

(Continued from vol. XXXIII. p. 35.)

"All their heads seemed turned about something or nothing which they call *Animal Magnetism*. . . . A gentleman at yesterday's dinner-party mentioned that he took pupils, and was happy to assure us, he said, that, though he had not yet attained the desirable power of putting a person into a catalepsy at pleasure, he could throw a woman into a deep swoon, from which no arts but his own could recover her. How difficult is it to restrain one's contempt and indignation for a buffoonery so mean, and a practice so diabolical! The folly may possibly find its way into England: I should be very sorry."

"We have all heard much of Italian *Cicisbeism*. I had a mind to know how matters really stood, and took the nearest way to information, by asking a mighty beautiful and apparently artless young creature, *not noble*, how that affair was managed,—for *there is no harm done, I am sure*, said I. 'Why no,' replied she, 'no *great harm*, to be sure, except we ensure attentions from a man one cares little about. For my own part,' continued she, 'I detest the custom, and I happen to love my husband excessively, and desire nobody's company in the world but his. We are not *people of fashion*, you know, nor at all such; so how should we set fashions for our betters? They would only say, How jealous he is! if Mr. *Such-a-one* sat much with me at home, or went with me to the Corso, and I *must* go with some gentleman, you know; and the men are such ungenerous creatures, and have such ways with them. I want money often, and his *cavalier servente* signs the bills, and so the connection draws closer,—*that's all!*'—'And your husband?' said I.—'Oh! why he likes to see me well dressed. He is very good-natured, and very charming, and I love him in my heart.'—'And your confessor?' cried I.—'Oh! why he is *used to it;*' in the Milanese dialect,—*E assue fàa.*'"

"The most dreaded of all roads carried us next morning to *Mantua*, where we had letters for an agreeable friend, who neglected nothing that could entertain or instruct us. He showed me *the field where it is supposed the house stood in which Virgil was born*, and told me what he knew of the evidence that he was born there. Certain it is that much care is taken to keep the place sacred, from an idea of its being the identical spot; and I hope it is so."

"When Smeathman told us about twelve years ago that an immense body of African ants, which appeared as they moved forward like the whole earth in agitation, covered and suddenly arrested a solemn elephant as he grazed unsuspiciously on the plain, he told us too that in *eight hours'* time no trace was left either of the devas-

tators or devastated, except the skeleton of the noble creature neatly picked,—a standing proof of the power of numbers against a single force."

"I was never aware, till now, that, though we talk of Italian book-keeping, the little *cant words* employed in counting-houses took their original from the Lombard language, unless, perhaps, that of *ditto*, which every moment recurs, meaning *detto* or *sudetto*, as that which was already said before; but this place has afforded me an opportunity of discovering what the people meant who called a large portion of ground in Southwark some years ago '*a plant*,' above all things. The ground was devoted to the purposes of extensive commerce; but the appellation of *a plant* gave me much disturbance, from my inability to fathom the meaning of it. I have found out that the *Lombards* call many things *a plant*, and say of their cities, palaces, &c. in familiar discourse, 'che la *pianta* è buona, la *pianta* è cultiva,'" &c.

"Before leaving the plains of Lombardy, I would give my *countrywomen* some reason for detaining them so long there. It cannot be an uninteresting nation to *us*, when we reflect that our finest head-dresses are made by *Milaners*, that a curt gown was early known in England by the name of a *Mantua*, from *Manto*, the daughter of Tiresias, who founded the city so called, and that some of the best materials for making those *mantuas* are still named from the town it is manufactured in—a *Padua*-soy."

"A *Frenchman* whom I sent for once at Bath to dress my hair, gave me an excellent trait of his own national character, speaking upon that subject, when he meant to satirise others. 'You have lived some years in England, friend,' said I; 'do you like it?' 'Mais non, madame, pas parfaitement bien.' 'You have travelled much in Italy, do you like that better?' 'Ah! Dieu ne plaise, madame, je n'aime gueres messieurs les Italiens.' 'What did they do to make you hate them so?' 'Mais, c'est que les Italiens se tuent l'un l'autre,' replied the fellow, 'et les Anglais se font un plaisir de se tuer eux-mêmes. Pardi, je ne me sens rien moins qu'un vrai gout pour ces gentilesses la, et j'aimerois mieux me trouver a Paris, *pour rire un peu.*'"

"A woman of quality, near whom I sat, at the fine ball *Bragadin* made two nights ago, in honour of this gay season, inquired how I had passed the morning. I named several churches I had looked into, particularly that which they esteem beyond the rest, as a favourite work of Palladio, and called the *Redentore*. 'You do very right,' said she, 'to look at our churches, as you have none in England, I know; but then you have so many other fine things—such charming *steel buttons*, for example,' pressing my hand to shew that she meant no offence, for, added she, 'Chi pensa d'una maniera, chi pensa d'un altra.'"

"Venice.—Having heard that Guarini's manuscript of the 'Pastor Fido,' written in his own hand, was safely kept at this place, I asked for it, and was entertained to see his numberless corrections, and variations from the original thought, like those of Pope's Homer in the British Museum; some of which I copied out for Doctor Johnson to print at the time he published his Lives of the English Poets. My curiosity led me to look in the Pastor Fido for the famous passage of '*Legge humana, inhumana*,' *&c.* and it was observable enough that he had written it three different ways, before he pitched on that peculiar expression which caused his book to be *prohibited*. Seeing the manuscript, I took notice, however, of the beautiful penmanship with which it was written. Our English handwriting compared to his was course, if I recollect, and very angular, but *Italian-hand* was the first to become elegant, and still retains some privileges amongst us."

"All literary topics are pleasingly discussed at Quirini's casino, where everything may be learnt by the conversation of the company, *as Dr. Johnson said of his Literary Club*, but more agreeably, because women are always half the number of persons admitted here."

"*Gray and Young* are the favourite writers among us as far as I have yet

heard them talked over on the continent. The first has secured them by his residence at Florence, and his Latin verses, I believe; the second, by his piety and brilliant thoughts. Even Romanists are disposed to think dear Dr. Young very *near* to Christianity; an idea which must either make one laugh or cry, while

> "Sweet peace, and heavenly hope, and humble joy,
> Divinely beam on *his* exalted soul."

"*Fiction* is false; and, had I not discovered it by any other means, I might have recollected a comical contest enough between a literary lady once and Dr. *Johnson*, to which I was myself a witness, when she, maintaining the happiness and purity of a country life and rural manners with her best eloquence, and she had a great deal, added as corroborative and almost incontestible authority that the *poets* said so. 'And didst thou not know, then,' replied he, 'my darling dear, that the *poets lie?*'"

"Ferrara has other distinctions. Bonarelli here, at the academy of gl' Intrepidi, read his able defence of that pastoral comedy, so much applauded and censured, called *Filli di Sciro*, and here the great Ariosto lived and died."

"Why all the *very very* early pictures of the Virgin, and many of our blessed Saviour himself, done in the first ages of Christianity, should be *black*, or at least tawny, is to me wholly incomprehensible; nor could I ever obtain an explanation of its cause from men of learning or from connoisseurs. We have in England a *black* Madonna, very ancient of course, and of immense value, in the cathedral of Wells, in Somersetshire. It is painted on glass, and stands in the middle pane of the upper window, I think—is a profile face, and eminently handsome. My mind tells me that I have seen another somewhere in Great Britain, but cannot recollect the spot, unless it were Arundel Castle, in Sussex, but I am not sure. None were ever painted so since the days of Pietro Perugino, I believe; so their antiquity is unquestionable. He and his few contemporaries drew her *white*, as Sir Joshua Reynolds and Pompeio Battoni."—[We believe that we can throw some light on this subject, though it puzzled Mrs. Piozzi's men of learning and connoisseurs. The early painters had *traditional compositions*, which by repetition became at length permanently fixed and followed as *types*, from which little deviation was made. About the twelfth or thirteenth century this method of representing the *Virgin* (for we hesitate about extending it to our Saviour) came into fashion, in allusion to the Canticles of Solomon:—"I am *black* but comely, O ye daughters of Jerusalem, as the tents of Kedar, as the curtains of Solomon."—M. Raoul Rochette says, "As Christianity was obscured in the darkness of the middle ages, the celestial countenance of the Virgin became gradually *darkened* by the same shades which obscured the whole of society, and took a sad and severe aspect. This was introduced by Byzantine art, and lasted to the days of Cimabue. It is supposed that an artist of the name of Luke (whose paintings were ascribed to St. Luke) introduced the innovation." On this subject Lord Lindsay's History of Christian Art may be consulted.—J. M.]

"Whilst I perambulated the palaces of the Bolognese nobility, gloomy though spacious, and melancholy though splendid, I could not but admire at *Richardson's* judgment when he makes his beautiful bigot, his interesting Clementina, an inhabitant of superstitious Bologna.... Dear Richardson, at Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, and Parson's Green, Fulham, felt all *within him* that travelling can tell, or experience confirm. He had seen little, and *Johnson has often told me he had read little;* but what he did read never forsook a memory that was not contented with retaining, but fermented all that fell into it, and made a new creation from the fertility of its own rich mind."

"Though Leo treated him (Lascaris) with favour, and even friendship, the man whom he had encouraged to intimacy when Cardinal John of Medicis,—though he made him superintendent of a Greek college at Rome—it is said he always wished to die in France, whither he retired in the reign of

Francis the First, and wrote his Latin Epigrams, *which I have heard Dr. Johnson prefer even to the Greek ones printed in the Anthologia*, and of which our Queen Elizabeth, inspired by Roger Ascham, desired to see the author; but he then was upon a visit to Rome, where he died of the gout at ninety-three years old."

"If softness in the female character, and meek humility of countenance, be all that are wanted for the head of a Madonna, we must go to Elizabeth Sirani, and Sassoferato, I think; but it is ever so. The Cordelia of Mrs. *Cibber* was, beyond all comparison, softer and sweeter than that of her powerful successor *Siddons*; yet who will say that the actresses were equal?"

"Leghorn.—I have here finished that work which chiefly brought me hither—the '*Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson's Life.*' It is from this port that they take their flight to England."

"While yonder comes the powerful King of Day,
Rejoicing in the east, &c.

So charming Thomson wrote from his lodgings at a milliner's in Bond-street, where he seldom rose early enough to see the sun do more than glisten on the opposing windows of the street; but genius, like truth, cannot be kept down."

"There is one work of art peculiar to this city (Naples), and attempted in no other, on which surprising sums of money are lavished by many of the inhabitants. . . . The thing when finished is called a *presepio*, is composed in honour of this sacred season, after which it is taken to pieces, and arranged after a different manner next year . . . consists of a miniature representation in sycamore wood, properly coloured, of the house of Bethlehem, with the blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, and our Saviour in the manger. The figures are about six inches high, and dressed with the most exact propriety. . . . I have been shown within the last week *presepios* which have cost their possessors *fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds*, and, rather than relinquish or sell them, many families have gone to ruin. One of these playthings had the Journey of the Three Kings represented on it, and the presents were all of real gold and silver finely worked. 'But, sir,' said I, 'why do you dress up one of the *Wise* Men with a turban and *crescent*, 600 years before the birth of Mahomet, who first put that mark on the forehead of his followers? The Eastern Magi were not *Turks*. This is a breach of costume.' A young lady here of English parents, just ten years old, asked me very pertinently 'why this pretty sight was called a *presepio*?' But, said she, suddenly answering herself, 'I suppose because it is *preceptive*.'"

"'*Il trionfo di Policinello*,'—a person for whom they (the Neapolitans) profess a peculiar esteem. *Harlequin* and *Brighella* here scarcely share the fondness of an audience, while at Venice, Milan, &c. much pleasantry is always cast into their characters. What I have learned from this show is the derivation of his *name* who is so much the favourite of Naples. Both from the mask he appears in, cut and coloured so as exactly to resemble a *flea*, with hook nose and wrinkles, like the body of that animal; his employment, too, being ever ready to hop and skip and jump about, giving his neighbours a sly pinch from time to time; and, last of all, his *name*, which, corrupt it how we please, was originally *Pulicinello*, leaves me persuaded that the appellation is merely *little flea*."

"'*St. Anthony*,' under whose protection the theatre at Naples was built, with no great propriety, it must be confessed. It has chanced, however, that by many sects of Christians the player and his profession have been severely reprobated. *Calvinists* forbid them their walls as destructive to morality, while *Romanists* refuse them the common rites of sepulture. *Scripture* affords no ground for such severity. Dr. *Johnson* once told me that *St. Paul quoted in his Epistles a comedy of Menander*. It is, then, a fair inference enough that the apostle could never have prohibited to his followers the sight of plays, when he cited them himself."

"*Milan.*—Leonardo da Vinci's famous folio preserved in this (the Am-

brosian) library, for which James the First offered three thousand ducats,—an event recorded here over the chest that contains it, on a table of marble. Nothing seems above, nothing below, the observation of that prodigious genius. He has in this as in other volumes put down apparently every painter's or mathematician's thought that crossed his imagination. It is a *Leonardiana*, the common-place book of a great and wise man. Nor did our British sovereign ever with more good sense evince his true love of learning than by his princely offer of its purchase."*

"'In *Naples* we see the works of nature displayed; at *Rome* and *Florence* we survey the performances of art; at every place in Italy there is much worthy of one's esteem,' said the Venetian President very elegantly, 'and at Milan there is the *Abate Bossi*.' . . . . No character ever so completely resembled his, as that of the famous *Hough*, well known in England by the title of the *good* Bishop of Worcester. *His* ingenuity in composing and placing these words on the 13th May, 1775, is perhaps one of his least valuable *jeux d'esprit*; but pretty when one knows that on *that* day the Empress was born, on *that* day the Archduke arrived at Milan on a visit to his brother, and on *that* day the Duchess was delivered of a son. The words may be read our way or the Chinese.

Natalis	Adventus	Partus
Matris	Fratris	Conjugis
Felix	Optatus	Incolumis
Principem	Aulam	Urbem
	Lectificabat.	

"I remember *Doctor Johnson* once said that nobody had ever seen a very strange thing, and challenged the company (about seventeen people, myself among them) to produce a strange thing."

"The Italians are excessively happy in their power of making verses *improviso*, either in their old or new language. We were speaking the other day of the famous epigram of Ausonius,

Infelix Dido, nulli bene nupta marito,
Hoc moriente fugis, hoc fugiente peris.

Our equally noble and ingenious master of the house rendered it in Italian thus immediately,—

Misera Dido! fra i nuziali ardori
L'un muore e fuggi—l'altro fuggi e mori.

"In the Ambrosian library at Milan is shown a MS. of the Consolation of Philosophy (Boetius) very finely written in the tenth century, and kept in elegant preservation; a private common-place book of L. da Vinci never shewn, but full of private memoirs, caricatures, hints for painters, statistics, remarks, &c. But there is another treasure in this town, the prefect tells me, by the same inimitable master, no other than an alphabet, pater noster, &c. written by himself for the use of his own little children, and ornamented with vignettes to tempt them to study it."

"I have been assured that the hymns written by his first wife *Elpis*, who, though she brought him no children, as Bertius says, was yet *fida curarum et studiorum socia*, are still sung in the Romish churches at Brescia and Bergamo, somewhat altered from the state we found them in at the end of Cominus' edition of the Compilations."

"The Abate Bianconi thinks the old Romans pronounced Cicero and Cæsar as the moderns do, and many English scholars are of the same mind; but here are coins dug up out of the Veronese mountain with the word "*Carolus*" spelt "*Karrulus*;" and *Christus* was spelt *Kristus* in Vespasian's time, it is certain, because of the player's monument at Rome. *Dr. Johnson*, I remember, was always steady to that opinion."

"Men drawing carts along the roads afford somewhat an awkward proof of the government's lenity when human creatures are levelled with the beasts of burden, and called *stott-eisel*, or *stout-asses*, as I understand, who by this information have learned that the frame

* One volume of this *Leonardiana* is now in the private library of the King of England at the Queen's house in the Park, procured from Charles or James the First's collection, and written with the left hand, or rather backwards, to be read only with the help of a mirror.—*P.*

which supports a picture is for the same reason called an *eisel*, as we call a thing to hang clothes on, a *horse*."

"*Vienna.*—The learned and amiable Abbé Denys showed me a thousand unmerited civilities, was charmed with the character of Dr. Johnson, and delighted with the story of his conversation at Rouen with Mons. l'Abbé Roffette."

"The *Livy* which learned men have hoped to find safe in the seraglio of Constantinople was burnt by the late Sultan Amurath. Our Abbé Denys tells me the motive sprung from mistaken piety, but the effect is to be lamented."

"Poor Dr. Goldsmith said once, 'I would advise every young fellow setting out in life to *love gravy!*' and added, that he had formerly seen a glutton's eldest nephew disinherited because his uncle never could persuade him to say he *liked gravy!*"

"*Dr. Johnson* was very angry with a gentleman at my house once, I very well remember, for not being better company, and urged that he had travelled into Bohemia and seen Prague. 'Surely,' added he, 'the man who has seen Prague might tell us something new and something strange, and not sit silent for want of matter to put his lips in motion.'—*(Dr. Fitzpatrick).*"

"*Library at Berlin.*—What interested me much more was our *Tonson's Cæsar*, a book remarkable for having been written by the first hero and general in the world perhaps, dedicated to the second, and possessed by the third."

"*Frederick the Great.*—I wanted to see his own living apartment, and to view with what books and pictures he adorned the dressing-room he always sat in; the first were chiefly the works of Voltaire and Metastasio, the last were small landscapes of Albano and Watteau. At our desire they showed us the little bed he slept in, and the chairs he sat in familiarly. *Suetonius* in French and Italian was the last author he looked into. They have made a mark at the *death* of Augustus, where he was reading when the *same* visitant called on him, quite unexpected by himself, it appears, though all his attendants were well aware of its approach. As he expired he said, 'I give you all a great deal of trouble.' We saw the spot he sat on at the moment; for Frederick no more died in his bed than did the famous Fl. Vespasian. His servants wept as they repeated his expressions, caressing, while they spoke, his favourite dogs, one of which, a terrier, could hardly be persuaded to quit the body. It used to amuse the king to see them frightened, when he would take them into a large room lined with French mirrors, which he did now and then to laugh at the effect."

Our last extract from this amusing and instructive book must be the interesting account which the authoress gives of

METASTASIO.

"Here are many ladies of fashion in this town very eminent for their musical abilities, particularly Mesdemoiselles de Martinas, one of whom is a member of the academies of Berlin and Bologna. The celebrated *Metastasio* died in their house, after having lived with the family sixty-four years, more or less. They set his poetry and sing it very finely, appearing to recollect his conversation and friendship with infinite tenderness and delight. He was to have been presented to the Pope the very day he died, I understand, and in the delirium which ultimately preceded dissolution, he raved much of the supposed interview. Unwilling to hear of *death*, no one was ever permitted to mention it in conversation, and nothing put him so entirely out of humour as finding that rule transgressed even by his nearest friends. Even the *small pox* was not to be named in his presence, and whoever did name that disorder, though unconscious of the offence he had given, *Metastasio* would see him no more. The other peculiarities I could gather from Miss Martinas were these; that he lived contentedly half a century at Vienna without ever wishing to learn its language; that he had never given more than five guineas English money all that time to the poor; that he always sate in the same seat at church,

but never paid for it, and that nobody dared ask him for the trifling sum; that he was grateful and beneficent to those friends who began by being his protectors, but ended much his debtors, for solid benefits as well as for elegant presents, which it was his delight to be perpetually making them, leaving to them at last all he had ever gained, without the charge even of a single legacy; observing in his will that it was to them he owed it, and other conduct would in him have been injustice. Such are the sentiments and such was the conduct of this great poet, of whom it was of little consequence to tell that he never changed the fashion of his wig, the cut or colour of his coat, so that his portrait, taken not very long ago, looks like those of Boileau or Moliere at the head of their works. His life was arranged with such methodical exactness, that he rose, studied, chatted, slept, and dined at the same hours for fifty years together, enjoying uninterrupted health, which probably gave him that happy sweetness of temper or habitual gentleness of manners, which never suffered itself to be ruffled but when his sole injunction was forgotten, and the death of any person or relative was unwittingly mentioned before him. No solicitation had ever prevailed on him to dine from home, nor had his nearest intimates ever seen him *eat* more than a biscuit with his lemonade, every meal being prepared with even mysterious privacy to the last. When his end approached, by steps so very rapid, he did not in the least suspect that it was coming, and Mademoiselle Martinas has yet scarcely done rejoicing in the thought that he escaped the infirmities he so dreaded. His early passion for a celebrated singer is well known on the continent. Since that affair finished, all his pleasures have been confined to music and conversation. He had the satisfaction of seeing the seventeenth edition of his works, I think they said; and the delight he took in hearing the lady he lived with sing his songs was visible to every one. An Italian abbate here said comically enough, 'Oh, he looked like a man in the state of *beatification* always when Mademoiselle de Martinas accompanied his verses with her fine voice and brilliant finger.' The father of Metastasio was a goldsmith at Rome, but his son had so devoted himself to the family he lived with, that he refused to hear, and took pains not to know, whether he had in his latter days any one relation left in the world. On a character so singular I leave my readers to make their own observations and reflections."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EMPEROR CHARLES V.*

THE *substratum* of this very important work consists of certain extracts from letters of Charles V. and his ministers, contributed by Baron Hormayr, keeper of the archives of the imperial family at Vienna, to a German periodical publication. The Reverend William Bradford, the editor of the book before us, being at the time chaplain to the British embassy at Vienna, had his attention directed to the valuable historical documents published by Baron Hormayr, and upon application to Prince Metternich was allowed to have access to the originals. The permission was not neglected. A valuable collection of letters was got together, and is now submitted to the English reader, with such connecting and illustrative observations as are necessary to point out the general historical bearing of these, for the most part, hitherto unknown documents. Such a book must, of necessity, be highly valuable. It is a substantial addition to our historical literature, and is extremely creditable to both editor and publisher.

* "Correspondence of the Emperor Charles V. and his Ambassadors at the Courts of England and France, from the original letters in the Imperial Family Archives at Vienna; with a connecting narrative and biographical notices of the Emperor, and of some of the most distinguished officers of his army and household; together with the Emperor's Itinerary from 1519—1551. Edited by William Bradford, M.A. formerly Chaplain to the British Embassy at Vienna." 8vo. Bentley. 1850.

The book opens with the sudden death of Leo X. on the 1st December, 1521. The magnificent pontiff who had held in his hands the balance between France and Germany, left the thrones of those great countries occupied by Francis I. and Charles V., then in the first rancour of their disastrous rivalry. England was nominally governed by Henry VIII.; but, at that time, the imperious lord who ultimately broke the bonds of Rome was a mere puppet in the hands of Wolsey, whose eyes and heart were fixed upon the pontificate, and who was swaying the course of England in such manner as he deemed conducive to his advancement to the supremacy of the Christian world. On receipt of the tidings of the death of Leo, Wolsey was "anxious," remarks the Emperor's ambassador in London, "beyond what I can express." Richard Pace, then just entering upon life, and distinguished by many delightful qualities, a musician, a wit, a man of literature, and especially versed in the language of Italy, was despatched post-haste to the Emperor, whose support had been long ago contingently promised to the Cardinal of York. Pace was to obtain a confirmation of the concurrence of Charles V. in Wolsey's election, and then instantly to proceed to Rome and urge the Cardinal's claims upon the assembled conclave. The Pope's death was known in England on the 19th December, and measures were instantly taken for Pace's despatch. In the meantime, either three or five days before,* (probably the former,) the Emperor wrote from Ghent, that the tidings of Leo's death had reached him the day before, and expressed his intention to hold to his promise made to Wolsey "respecting the papal dignity." We do not learn, however, that he sent off any messenger to Rome, or took any other steps to forward Wolsey's election. He merely directed his ambassador in London to ascertain Wolsey's wishes, which he must have been pretty well acquainted with, and what the Cardinal would advise, "in order to use . . . all the power and influence, without any reserve, which we [the Emperor] can command." Wolsey's advice was given without hesitation, and is clear enough. As the Emperor's ambassador relates it, it seems almost incredible:—

"The Cardinal listened to me with the greatest attention, and accepted with evident joy the offers made to him. They called forth such humble and reiterated thanks as though they had already secured for him the papal dignity. He afterwards spoke in a manner which did not a little astonish me, and, however strange they may appear, I must acquaint your majesty with his words. 'Nothing would more contribute,' he said, 'towards determining the result of the election in my favour than the march of the Imperial troops now in Italy towards Rome, and in case neither presents nor good words have their effect on the College of Cardinals they should be compelled by main force to the choice which his majesty approves, so that in no case they be suffered to elect a dependent on the French, the result of which would be the destruction of Naples and Sicily, involving that of all Christendom; this would be avoided by my election.' He added that he was quite ready for the object in view to expend one hundred thousand ducats. He intimated that the King of France counted upon commanding twenty-two voices among the cardinals, and I see clearly the King offered them to him, but the Cardinal relies exclusively on your majesty."

Letters follow from the Emperor to Henry and Wolsey full of professions of anxiety for the election of a prelate declared to be rendered eminently worthy of such a dignity by the "prudence, learning, integrity, experience, as well as other virtues and accomplishments for which he is distinguished." Pace was received by Charles with distinguished favour. All kinds of imperial recommendations were given to him, and he was hurried onwards on his journey to Rome. But ere he reached the capital of Christianity the farce was at an end: Charles's old tutor Adrian, cardinal of Tortosa, was elected on the 9th January, 1522, and poor defeated Pace was left to find his way back to England, where all the prospects of his opening life were blighted by the angry disappointment of the jealous Cardinal. Mr. Bradford thinks there is no "reasonable ground of suspicion

* Mr. Bradford dates the Emperor's letter 14th December in two places in p. 21, and 16th in two places at p. 25.

that Charles was insincere in his professions to Wolsey." We do not agree with him. It cannot be supposed that on the death of Leo the Emperor omitted to send immediate instructions to his agents at Rome respecting the course they were to adopt. He learnt the tidings of the death of Leo in fourteen days after the event occurred. After the lapse of twenty-five days more—quite time enough for the Emperor's ambassador at Rome to have heard from Ghent—an election took place which was at once the most unexpected by the world at large, and the most agreeable to the Emperor. Adrian was one of the least likely cardinals to have been chosen. He was not suggested until very late in the election. He was then, of course, proposed by the imperialists, and was elected on a second scrutiny. No election could be more advantageous to the Emperor. Adrian was devoted to Charles's service, as Robertson remarks, "from gratitude, from interest, and from inclination."

It is difficult to believe that such an election was brought about without some very clear although perhaps indirect instructions from the Emperor. His professions to Wolsey amount to nothing at all. In a letter from Adrian to the Emperor, here published, the new Pope states distinctly, that he was well aware that Charles could not make any open solicitation on his behalf because "such interference would have been fatal to your good understanding with one [Wolsey] who at this moment is of all others most necessary to your welfare in Italy." He adds, also, "In this my election the feeling which influenced the sacred college, as you will readily believe, and as has been intimated by them to Don John Manuel [the Emperor's ambassador at Rome], was that it would be a choice agreeable to your majesty."

Adrian's pontificate lasted, not ten months as Mr. Bradford states, but a year and eight months,* at the expiration of which, the good old man departed, we doubt not willingly, from a world and from a dignity for both of which he was singularly unfitted. Again Wolsey was on tip-toe with expectation, and again he was befooled by Charles. It is manifest from the letters here published that he received no support from the Emperor except in words. Wolsey himself became convinced of Charles's insincerity, and abandoned all thought of that "promotion unto honour" upon which Mr. Bradford says (rather strangely for a clergyman) that, "like the ambitious Balaam," his whole soul had been fixed. From that time England cooled in her alliance with the Emperor.

The defection of the Constable of Bourbon from his allegiance to France is fully illustrated by the letters here published, and we learn the various means by which he gathered together his share of the army which achieved the great victory at Pavia, and accomplished the capture of the Constable's natural sovereign and ancient friend, the King of France. Pomperant, an adherent of Bourbon, was the first to make his way across the fatal field to the defeated King, who stood surrounded by a host of combatants. Throwing himself on his knees, he entreated the King not to court certain death by offering a hopeless resistance, but to yield up his sword to the Duke of Bourbon, who was at hand. "I know no Duke of Bourbon," replied the monarch, "but myself." By this time Bourbon and several others of the leaders of the imperial army had hurried to the spot. Bourbon, sinking on his knee, humbly requested permission to kiss the royal hand. Being refused, he exclaimed sorrowfully, "Sire, if you had followed my counsel, you would not have been in this estate, nor so much blood of the French nobility have been shed as now stains the fields of Italy." The King, raising his eyes to Heaven, exclaimed, "Patience, since fortune has forsaken me!"

The editor adheres to the old story of the laconic letter from Francis to his mother, "Madame, tout est perdu fors l'honneur." We thought this fable had been exploded. The letter was a long one, and those words do not occur in it; although in the course of it there is a passage which has something of that import.

Charles's hard treatment of his illustrious prisoner, and the long negotiations which preceded the conclusion of the treaty of Madrid, occupy a considerable space in the volume. The details are valuable, but too minute for us to enter upon. The result is in unison with the general impression. Charles was harsh, grasping, and ungenerous. Francis was easily cast down, and bore but badly the unwonted restraints to which as a prisoner he was necessarily subjected.

And now we pass to what is perhaps the most valuable part of the book to mere English historical inquirers: several dispatches, namely, from Chapuys, the imperial ambassador in London in the years 1529 and 1530, full of mention of Henry, Wolsey, and Anne Boleyn. Chapuys is the Capucius of Shakspere, the "lord ambassador from the Emperor," introduced into the dying scene of Queen Katharine. He arrived in England just upon the fall of Wolsey. Whilst the disgrace of the haughty favourite seemed doubtful, the ambassador refrained from presenting his credentials, but "on the festival of St. Luke the Evangelist [the Cardinal] was himself, so to speak, disevangelised, set aside, and deprived of the office of chancellor and of his seat in the King's council," and Chapuys then at once proceeded to wait upon the new minister, the Duke of Norfolk. He describes his interview minutely. After the Turk, and the peace with France, and Henry's divorce, had all been discussed, they proceeded thus:—

"The Duke turning to me full of gaiety said, 'How delighted the Emperor will be to hear of the ruin of the Cardinal!' 'I think he will,' I answered, 'but not from any positive hatred he bears him, for, whatever his disposition might have been, his incapacity to render either good or evil to the Emperor was sufficiently apparent, and, as he was not of such consideration as to excite any vindictive feeling, the Emperor will make no great matter of his downfall." After more of the same politic or hypocritical nonsense, the ambassador proceeds; "I afterwards took occasion to say for his further gratification, that as I had been the first to break the long chain of custom of paying court to the Cardinal, I was the first ambassador also who had the honour of transacting business with him."

Thus flattered and amused, the Duke was in excellent humour, and, in spite of the ambassador's courtly remonstrances, persisted in accompanying him on his departure, beyond the Hall where he had first received him, and so they parted with infinite politeness on both sides.

Chapuys then relates an interview with the bluff King in the same minute way. The ambassador went to Greenwich by appointment, and, passing down the river, arrived at the palace on a Sunday morning at eight o'clock, being the customary hour of audience. He was escorted from his boat by a civil gentleman whom he terms Mons. Poller [Pollard?] accompanied by two of the royal servants. At the second gate of the court Stokesley Bishop of London was waiting to receive him. He conducted him to the royal antechamber, where he found the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, Archbishop Warham, and a great attendance of courtiers, who were waiting to accompany the King to mass. In a few minutes the King made his appearance. He at once singled out the ambassador, and with the utmost graciousness and courtesy—much more than on a former occasion—took him by the sleeve, and accosted him with "So you have news for me from my brother the Emperor." Chapuys answered in the affirmative. The King inquired the date of the letters, and, being informed, expressed his gratitude to the Emperor for his great care to let him know the news. The ambassador then presented his letters, and, after some further conversation respecting an expedition against the Turks, the King broke off the interview and went to mass. On their return his Majesty came up to the ambassador and immediately resumed the broken thread of their discourse. He was ready to do everything in his power against the common enemy of Christianity, but he wished it to be clearly understood that he could do but little. He strongly urged the propriety of the Emperor at once making peace in Italy. The ambassador replied that the parties opposed to his master were unreasonable in their demands, and quoted as an example Francis Sforza Duke of Milan. "But come," said Henry, "what are they about with this poor Duke? What harm can he do?" The ambassador explained what were the Emperor's intentions towards him. "Perhaps,"

continued the King, "you wish to refer his case to arbitrators whom he does not think impartial." Chapuys defended the intended referees. In a blunt shrewd way the King touched by turns upon all the points of public interest which were then afloat, always concluding with some terse significant sentence; as, for example, "I must say one thing, but I do not wish it to go beyond ourselves; I think it a great shame that whilst the Turk is in Austria, which is the true patrimony of the Emperor, he should not go to its rescue, instead of making war upon Christians." And again,—"changing his tone, and with great emphasis, as well as with some expression of surprise, 'My brother the King of France,' he said, 'as I have heard, in this affair of the Turk has made you a marvellous offer;' and this he repeated three times, without any further remark."

The interview lasted until dinner-time. After dinner the King sent to Chapuys to ask whether he had anything further to say to him, but he prudently abstained from occupying more of the royal time and patience, and took his departure for London, although several topics of discussion were left untouched.

The ambassador's observations respecting Henry's court are occasionally worthy of note. For example, he declares that there was not a single person about the King whose pocket was not well lined with French gold; and, speaking of Wolsey, there is the following highly interesting detail:—

"Having been dismissed from the Council and deprived of his office, as Chancellor, he has since also been constrained to furnish an inventory of all his moveables under his own hand, that nothing may be forgotten, and that he may be the more easily convicted. It is said that, having of his own free will acknowledged his past errors and faults, he has presented all he had to the King, which is no trifling matter. Yesterday the King returned privately by water from Greenwich to view the said effects, which he found more valuable than he thought for. He took with him only his ladye love, her mother, and one gentleman of his chamber. The Cardinal, notwithstanding his troubles, showed always a cheerful countenance, especially in public, until the day of St. Luke, when all his bravadoes were turned into complaints and tears and sighs, and that without ceasing day or night. When the King heard this, either moved with pity, or thinking it inconvenient that he should die before a full disclosure and verification of several things had taken place, he sent him a ring for his consolation. The Cardinal has now retired with a very small train to a place about ten miles from hence. A son of his has been sent for from Paris who was there following his studies, with which they charge him. I have made mention of this before to your Majesty. The people say most execrable things of him which are to come to light before Parliament; and it may be supposed that, let the matter end as it may, those that have raised the storm against the Cardinal will not rest until they have ruined him completely, knowing full well how it would go with them were he to return to power."

He then goes on to say that the French ambassador was the person who most took the fate of the Cardinal to heart, and that people had been apprehensive that the Cardinal might contrive some means of getting his property out of the country. With the latter suspicion in mind, the packages of Cardinal Campeggio had been broken open and searched, notwithstanding he had a passport. Campeggio was greatly displeased, especially because the people did him the injustice of supposing that he who had been proof, as he asserted, against the innumerable presents offered him by the King, could have been corrupted by Wolsey. The great seal, he adds, had been handed over by the Duke of Norfolk that morning, 25th October, 1529, in the presence of all the Council, "to Mr. Thomas More. . . . Everybody is pleased at his promotion; for, besides the esteem in which he is held for his uprightness of character, he is the most learned man in England, and has always shown himself to be a good servant to the Queen." Then follows a valuable notice of poor Pace. His gentle mind had been overturned by the ill-usage of the Cardinal, who feared the influence of his talents with the King. "Mr. Richard Pace, a faithful and tried servant of your Majesty, whom the Cardinal had kept the last two years in prison in the Tower of London or in a monastery, has been set at liberty and recalled to court. It is thought that unless his mind should again become unsettled he will rise

into greater favour than ever." But Pace's health, both of mind and body, was broken. His pleasant qualities, which the suspicious Cardinal had once deemed so dangerous, had disappeared under the influence of oppression. He looked about the world for a few months after his release from captivity, and then resigned his preferments and retired to Stepney, where he died in 1532.

In a subsequent letter, dated 6th February, 1530, we learn that the King of France had sent a special ambassador to London, to endeavour to procure the reinstatement of the Cardinal in the King's favour, "which," remarks Chapuys, "but for *the lady* would be easy enough." The Cardinal had been ill, or as some said had feigned illness in hopes the King would visit him. This he did not do, but he sent him the best remedy for his illness, namely, a promise of pardon and oblivion of all charges made against him. On hearing which he immediately began to improve, and is now, says Chapuys, quite convalescent. The King had settled upon him, as was reported, a pension of 3,000 angels, and, besides 10,000 angels which he had given him since his condemnation, had restored to him two services of plate and tapestry enough for five rooms; the rest of his money and goods were to remain in the King's possession. As to York House, the King had taken legal possession of it within the last few days, and in its place was to attach another residence to the archbishopric of York. These details were of course merely such chit-chat as the ambassador could pick up; the following relating to Anne Boleyn's feeling towards the Cardinal seems more clearly authentic:—

"Master Russell [Sir John Russell, afterwards the first Earl of Bedford] told me, that on account of a few words in favour of the Cardinal which he had said to the King, the lady had held him in dudgeon and refused to speak to him for a whole month; and that a week ago the Duke of Norfolk told him how much he had offended the said lady his niece; and added, that she was considerably irritated against himself for not having used his favour to the utmost against the said Cardinal, concerning which she had made many complaints.

"After this the Duke asked Master Russell whether he was not of opinion that the Cardinal still cherished the wish and hope of being restored to favour. He replied that he thought the Duke must be aware that the said Cardinal had too much courage and ambition to draw back in case of a favourable opportunity of re-entering office; and that this was not unlikely to occur if the King should require his counsel in any matter which he had formerly been accustomed to transact. Upon this the Duke began to swear vehemently, that sooner than allow this he would eat him up alive;* and I understand that to prevent any such possibility the Cardinal has been forbidden to approach within six or seven English miles of the court.

"Sire, a cousin of the physician of the said Cardinal told me, that during his illness *the lady* had sent to visit him, and had represented herself as favouring him with the King, which is a thing difficult to believe after what I have stated above, and considering the hatred which she has always borne him. Either she must have thought he was dying, or she wished to shew her talent for dissimulation and intrigue, of which she is generally reputed a perfect mistress; or, finally, Johan Jocquin [the French ambassador] must have begun to work miracles."

On the 27th November, 1530, Chapuys announces that eight days before, the King had ordered the Cardinal to be arrested and brought to London, on hearing which he had abstained from food for several days, hoping to end his life in that manner rather than in one more ignominious and dishonourable. In consequence of this forced abstinence he had been taken ill on the road and had not at that time arrived in London. A lodging had been prepared for him in that part of the Tower which had been occupied

* Cavendish tells us that the Duke of Norfolk remarked about this time to Cromwell, who was then in attendance upon the Cardinal: "'Sir,' quoth he, 'me thinketh that the Cardinal your master maketh no haste northward: show him, that if he go not away shortly, I will, rather than he should tarry still, *tear him with my teeth*. Therefore I would advise him to prepare him away as shortly as he can, or else he shall be sent forward.' These words master Cromwell reported to my lord." (Cavendish's Life of Wolsey, p. 298, Singer's edition.)

by the Duke of Buckingham. Many reasons were assigned for his arrest, but they were all mere conjectures. He then proceeds:—

"A gentleman told me, that a short time ago the King was complaining to his council of something that had not been done according to his wish, and exclaimed in great wrath that the Cardinal was a very different man from any of them for conducting all things properly; and, having repeated the same twice over, he left them in displeasure. Since that time the Duke, the lady, and her father, have never ceased plotting against the Cardinal, and the lady especially, who has wept and lamented over her lost time and honour, and threatened the King that she would go away. They say the King has had enough to do to quiet her, and even though he entreated her most affectionately, and with tears in his eyes, not to leave him, nothing would satisfy her but the arrest of the Cardinal. The pretext given out was, that he had written to Rome to be reinstated in his possessions, and to France for support and credit, that he was beginning to resume his former splendid habits of living, and that he was trying to corrupt the people."

He adds, that they had got the Cardinal's physician—by whom he means Agostino, an Italian in Wolsey's service—in their hands; that he was living in the house of the Duke of Norfolk, where he was treated like a prince, and that the French envoy, who pretended to be extremely displeased with the Cardinal, had stated to the Venetian ambassador, that the physician had confessed that the Cardinal had solicited the Pope to lay the kingdom under an interdict, and excommunicate the King, if he did not dismiss *the lady* and treat the Queen with proper respect.

On the 10th December, 1530, Chapuys communicates the death of the once great Cardinal, in the following words:

"Sire, the Cardinal of York died on St. Andrew's Day, about forty miles from hence, at the place where the last King Richard was defeated and killed; they are both buried in the same church, which people begin to call the tyrants' sepulchre. There are many different reports as to the cause of his death. On his arrest, he for several days refused to take any nourishment, and since then it is said that he either took or was given something to hasten his end. On Monday the captain of the guard arrived to conduct him hither, and they supped together with apparent relish. Very soon afterwards the Cardinal was taken so ill that they did not think he could have outlived the night. He lingered however until Wednesday, and prepared for his end like a good Christian. At the time of receiving the holy sacrament he protested that he had never undertaken any thing to his sovereign's prejudice. Since his death the court has been very busy, but his benefices have not yet been disposed of, and it is said that the King will retain them some time longer for his own use."

Such was the information respecting these events current at that time in the best informed circles. It was coloured, especially so far as regards Anne Boleyn, by the prejudices and dislike of the ambassador, and should be carefully sifted and weighed before it is used for any historical purpose. It is generally inaccurate in dates, and often so with respect to persons, but yet, in many cases, we come by means of it to a clearer knowledge of the feelings and opinions of the leading men of the period, than we do through any other customary historical authorities.

The third part of Mr. Bradford's book consists of what he terms "characteristic notices" of Charles V. and some of his distinguished contemporaries, principally derived from the works of Baron Hormayr. They are very interesting, but we have no space for extracts. Many particulars of the character and private life of Charles V. hitherto little if at all known in English literature, are here brought before us. The same may be remarked of the notices of Pescara, Vittoria Colonna, and the Duke of Alva.

There follows a translation of the Relation of Bernardo Navaziero, Venetian ambassador to Charles V. from 1544 to 1546, communicated to Mr. Bradford by the Rev. Walter Sneyd, of Denton, Oxon. Its nature may be imagined from the similar relations of Michele, Venetian ambassador to England in the time of Mary, of which an abridgement was published by Sir Henry Ellis (Letters, second series), and that of Francesco Capello, edited in 1847 by Miss Sneyd for the Camden Society.

The volume is concluded by the Itinerary of the Emperor Charles V. written by his Flemish secretary, John de Vandenesse, which is one of the MSS. of Cardinal Granvelle, preserved at Besançon. This valuable paper has been hitherto unknown in this country, except from a few incorrect extracts given by Von Raumer. We do not quite understand whether the present publication is a complete translation, or merely a series of extracts. We fear it is the latter.

Few periods in the history of the world have been more distinguished and memorable than that to which the present book relates, and few characters are surrounded by an interest more lasting and profound than the great sovereign whose name it bears. Baron Hormayr's additions to our historical library increase our knowledge of Charles V. but do not alter our impressions of his character. He still remains the same cold, hard, grave, slow, phlegmatic, inflexible, ambitious man with whom Robertson made us familiar. Externally he exhibited neither love nor hate, and if he ever endeavoured to appear condescending, as he is said to have done occasionally in the Netherlands, the effort did violence to his nature, and was never resorted to except to cover some dangerous and deceitful purpose. Among his personal peculiarities was the fixed immovable gaze of a clear blue eye. It was an eye from which nothing could be learned. Even when bent stedfastly on those with whom he conversed, it told nothing, betrayed nothing, answered nothing. Settled in a calm, glary, unchanging, habitual stare, either straight forward or upwards towards the heavens, it defied inspection. It was an eye which seemed—but only seemed—devoid of speculation; the true eye of practised courtly hypocrisy. His speech and all his movements, intellectual as well as bodily, were slow. He was often long before he seemed to take a subject fully into his comprehension. When he had thoroughly mastered the facts it was his custom to ponder over them, and it was often a long time before he formed his conclusions, examining everything with a keen, calm look and close suspicion. When he had made up his mind he was immoveable. His memory was as tenacious as his purpose. He remembered everything, and more especially a once fixed determination. Years might elapse before he was able to carry it out, but time generally brought round the opportunity of doing so, and when it did he never failed to take advantage of it. "Passionate anger was unknown to him; but offences which could not extract a change of countenance were treasured up in his bosom, and sometimes after a lapse of years fearfully avenged."

He was an excellent horseman. His appearance, although he was not above the middle height, was at all times commanding, but when mounted on a gallant horse his bearing was so pre-eminently majestic that amongst a crowd of knights the Emperor could never be mistaken. Nor was his bravery merely a show. His courage was proved on many a tented field, and under circumstances the most trying. Neither gout nor asthma, with which he was severely afflicted, nor any other bodily infirmity, could hold him back at the decisive moment of a charge. At the battle of Muhlberg, being too weak to sit his horse, he caused himself to be bound upon it, and rushed into the thickest of the fight. "He was never known to change colour but once, and that was at Algiers, when he beheld his 15 ships of war, his 140 transports, with 8,000 men on board, his ammunition, provisions, and stores of war, a prey to the raging elements." (p. 359.)

Add to his courage largeness of aim and an unswerving fixedness of purpose, and we at once perceive what there was in him that was heroic. But his heroism was marred by two great defects, one in the intellectual and the other in the moral portion of his nature. He had no imagination and no generosity. When he rewarded it was slowly, coldly, and stingily. He was never led away by feeling or enthusiasm. Justice, calm, stern justice, was the rule of his government and his unflinching measure both of punishment and reward. From the same feeling of regard to what was just, his word once pledged was sacred.

His taste in dress, in furniture, and in equipage was simple; he was frugal

in his personal expenses, and economical in everything, except in the pleasures of the table, in which he indulged to great excess. He not only ate to gluttony, but had a craving appetite for tempting, stimulating dishes.

He was a bad sleeper; never, after the age of forty, sleeping more than four hours out of the four-and-twenty. At five in the morning a dish was brought to him in bed, usually consisting of a fowl or capon dressed with milk, sugar, and spices, after which he reposed for an hour or two. On rising he attended a private mass and gave audiences; after which he heard mass in public, and at twelve o'clock proceeded to dinner, which was generally a public meal, and consisted of at least some twenty dishes. After dinner he again gave audiences, in which he was patient and attentive, but seldom came to any immediate decision. In the evening, towards eight o'clock, he partook of anchovies or some other savoury fish, drinking little, and that only of the most heating beverages. At twelve he supped. He was for ever complaining of his cook, who tortured his brains for the discovery of savoury inventions in gastronomy, often with little success. Even after his retirement to St. Just, he teased his monkish caterers to supply him with legs of frogs, anchovies, eel-pasties, and other similar tit-bits. Such diet was declared by his physicians and confessors to be extremely unwholesome for him, and when suffering from it he would endeavour partially to follow their advice, but no sooner had he recovered than he defied alike the physician and the foul fiend dyspepsia, and indulged in the daintiest morsel that the imperial Soyer could devise. His abstinence was mere inability.

His single literary taste was a fondness for history. A translation of Thucydides was usually placed under his pillow, but contemporary historians solicited his patronage in vain. "Singular," he remarked when Paulus Jovius appealed to him for some reward, "because this man writes a history of his times, that he should promise himself any present from me; foolish fellow! why it is the very reason why he should not expect favour from me of any kind." Nor would he even peruse the works of the historians of his own times. "No," he said, "I will not read or hear what is written of me; others may when I have left this life." From whatever cause this refusal may have proceeded, it certainly was from no fear of hearing the truth. The volume before us contains many proofs that he could bear to be spoken to on the subject of his faults; even upon that one of them on which he was the most sensitive—his gluttony. "There are in your imperial majesty," remarked his confessor in one of the plain-spoken letters discovered at Simancas, "two antagonist principles—indolence and ambition, which have always had a hard fight for supremacy. Hitherto in Italy the latter has had the ascendant; and I trust it will be the same in Germany; and that by the grace of God, your love of honour and renown will triumph over the natural enemy within, which inclines you to feasting and to wasting the best portion of your life in riot and debauchery." (p. 349.)

Such are a few of the points of Charles's character deducible from this important volume. Such was the man whose name shines brightly in the firmament of history as the greatest Emperor of modern times—save one. In all this how little is there of goodness! A love of justice, ambition, firmness, indomitable perseverance, and the wisdom which accepts reproof; these constituted his greatness. Beyond them, what do we find? A hard, cold, selfish, and ungenerous man, passing life in animal delights, and finding enjoyment in that excitement and unrest which are so often miscalled by the name of pleasure.

THE DATE OF THE ERECTION OF CHAUCER'S TOMB.

Mr. Urban,

IN Poets' Corner, we are directed by Mr. Peter Cunningham to

Observe.—Tomb of Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry (d. 1400); erected in 1555 by Nicholas Brigham, a scholar of Oxford, and himself a poet;—Chaucer was originally buried in this spot, Brigham removing his bones to a more honourable tomb." (Handbook of London.)

Such is the most modern version of the history of Chaucer's monument in Westminster Abbey; and the same, slightly varied, may be traced upwards to the time of Mr. John Dart, who wrote the letterpress to accompany the series of engravings of the monuments in Westminster Abbey, made by James Cole, in the reign of George the First—the work which now goes by the title of Dart's History of Westminster Abbey. Dart, it appears from his own statement,* was the author of the Life of Chaucer, prefixed to Urry's edition of the poet's works, which was published in 1721. He says that Chaucer

"was buried before the chapel of St. Bennet, where his stone of broad grey marble, as I take it, was not long since remaining; but was taken up when Mr. Dryden's monument was erected, and sawn to mend the pavement.

"Upon the corner pillar of St. Bennet's chapel hung antiently a leaden plate, with his epitaph written by Surigonius, a poet of Milan, printed before his works. This was all the monument Chaucer had till, about the year 1555, Mr. Nicholas Brigham erected this in a convenient place, as near his grave as he could."

The object of the present remarks is first to shew how entirely conjectural these statements of Dart are; and then to submit for the consideration of your readers, that we shall arrive at a clearer understanding of this matter, from an examination of the monument itself, than from what has been hitherto stated in books.

The statement that Chaucer was buried in the abbey church of Westminster, "before the chapel of St. Bennet," originates with William Caxton the printer, who also preceded Nicholas Brigham in the pious office of commemorating the place of the poet's sepulture by procuring from the Milanese poet the Latin verses which, as already mentioned, were suspended on a neighbouring pillar. This is mentioned by Caxton himself in his preface to Boethius, which Chaucer had translated:

"Of whom the body and corps lieth buried in thabbay of Westmestre beside London, to fore the chapel of seynte benet, by whos sepulture is wreten on a table hongyng on a pylere his Epitaphye mead by a Poete laureat, whereof the copye foloweth.

"Epitaphium Galfridi Chaucer per Poetam laureatum Stephanum Surigonum Mediolanensem in decretis licenciatum."

(The epitaph consists of seventeen hexameter and pentameter couplets.)

Here we find that Caxton states that the poet's body had been buried "to fore the chapel of seynte Benet,"—a chapel formed where the eastern wall of the transept joins the southern ambulatory of the choir. Is this expression positively determinate that his grave was rather where Dryden's monument now stands than where his own monument has now long stood? Dart's opinion on this question is explained by recollecting how different was the state of the abbey church in the time of Caxton to that it had assumed at the beginning of the last century. In Dart's time the monuments were approaching that crowded and packed arrangement which they now exhibit. In Caxton's day there was no other monument whatever but that of the poet (supposing it had then been erected,) between the door of the south transept and the chapel of Saint Benedict. The second was Spenser's,

* Confirmed by the following MS. note in a copy of the book now in the British Museum:—

"This Life was very uncorrectly drawn up by Mr. Dart, and corrected and enlarged by W. T. especially in that part which gives an account of the Author's works: as will appear by the Or. with W. T.'s corr^ns^, reposited with the R^t^. Hon. Edwd. E. of Oxford, &c. in his Library."

erected in 1598; the third Drayton's, in 1631. Before Dart wrote, the monuments of four other bards, Cowley, Shadwell, Philips, and Butler had been placed in the Poets' Corner, and lastly the monument of Dryden had been erected in place of the screen of St. Benet's Chapel, which the Duke of Buckingham got leave to remove for the purpose.

But when Chaucer's tomb stood alone in this part of the church, and was encountered by the visitor immediately on entering at the neighbouring door, it is very easy to account for an expression which, in the present crowded state of the building appears incorrect,—that his tomb was *before* St. Benet's chapel. It was, in fact, to be seen by the visitor, just before he would arrive at the door of the chapel.

We can readily believe that the grey marble slab which Dart says was sawn up marked the place of some ancient interment; as we all know that such nameless gravestones are common enough; but it does not follow that Dart had any other authority but Caxton's expression for his idea that it marked Chaucer's grave. That may have been nothing more than a conjecture, suggested by finding such a stone upon the spot which Caxton was supposed to describe. But Brigham's epitaph, placed within the monument, tells a different story; its words were—

Galfridus Chaucer conditur hoc tumulo.

On a close examination of this erection we find that it is not only of two different architectural periods, but that each portion is of distinct materials. The tomb is of Sussex or Purbeck marble; the canopy of a softer stone, but which has been coloured to match the other. The workmanship of the tomb is very superior to that of the canopy.

The tomb is evidently of the fifteenth and not of the sixteenth century. The quatrefoil panelling which it exhibits appears to have continued in practice throughout the former century. It is to be found on the monument (in Canterbury cathedral) of Philippa Duchess of York, who died in 1431; and the tomb of Bishop Dudley (in Westminster Abbey), so late as 1433, still more closely resembles Chaucer's in its panelling.

Now it is certain that the monument was not originally made in the year 1556, which is the date of the inscription set up by Nicholas Brigham. He evidently only repaired the tomb, and fitted it with a canopy. The workmanship of the canopy, as already remarked, is poor, but it might certainly be deemed as old as the beginning of the sixteenth century. The panelling on the side walls of the recess, and still more the interlacing pattern of the pilasters, are perhaps more in character with the time of Brigham. It is also to be remarked that the lower limb of the southern pilaster, being a portion of the marble tomb, has been refaced and carved with panels corresponding to those within the recess.*

Notwithstanding all these evidences of a higher antiquity than the reign of Queen Mary, which our present knowledge of style in architecture indisputably supplies, it has apparently for nearly three centuries been the settled belief that N. Brigham was the first to give Chaucer a monument. We would willingly, if we may, regard the Purbeck tomb as the original sepulchre of Chaucer; but if its antiquity cannot mount so high, it is worthy of remark that Brigham bestowed his cost upon the spot just at the period when, after the dissolution of the monasteries, and the destruction of their churches, many monuments were to be purchased at second hand; and it is even possible that he may thus have procured portions of *two* older tombs, and placed them together.

In the proposed work of restoration it may be well to renew the entire design of Brigham, not as being a composition of high art, but as a familiar and time-hallowed object, which has long fulfilled its destined intention, of perpetuating the national respect for the father of its modern poetry. Such was the spirit which prompted Nicholas Brigham nearly three centuries ago, and the same spirit will actuate those

* The portions which our Correspondent describes will be readily perceived on examining the engraving inserted in our Magazine for June, p. 632.—Edit.

who now repair the decay which his work has suffered.

The only deviation or improvement I would suggest is that an inscription in brass-plate should be let into the verge of the tomb, which has a hollowed margin intended for that purpose. It is stated by Chaucer's old biographer Speght that these lines stood anciently upon his tomb—

Galfridus Chaucer vates et fama poesis
Maternæ hac sacra sum tumulatus humo,

but these are really two lines of the epitaph by Surigonus.

In another place we are told (according to the Biographia Britannica), that the following verses were placed about the ledge of the tomb, but they appear to be part of the inscriptions by Brigham, and were probably only painted—

Si rogites quis eram forsan te fama docebit,
Quod si fama negat, mundi quia gloria transit,
Hæc monumenta lege.

The former couplet would be preferable to these; but it will not be difficult to dictate a few characteristic words that would be more appropriate than either—to be engraved in a plain and legible black-letter, not in any of the fanciful characters which seem to be recommended by some modern artists on account of their obscurity, and not from any real resemblance to ancient examples.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

THAT THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY SOCIETY WAS NOT PATRONISED BY THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

LETTER FROM THE REV. S. R. MAITLAND, D.D.

Mr. Urban,

WILL you allow me to say a few words on a statement of your correspondent Philo-Nicolas (Aug. p. 140), in reference to the Ecclesiastical History Society, by which, I think, he may innocently mislead some of his readers. Indeed, for reasons which I will mention presently, it seems not impossible that he may have been himself misled. He says that the Society derived its notoriety "from two circumstances: first, from its wonderful clerical patronage, its combination of *both the archbishops*, and of so many bishops that the Church seemed for the first time in its history to be making an approximation to something like unity; and, second, from the distinguished and altogether peculiar inaccuracy of its publications."

A reader of this might probably imagine that "the Society" was set up under the auspices of "both the archbishops," unless he happened to know that it had been plainly and inflexibly repudiated by the late Primate; especially as "the Society," knowing the just value of Archbishop Howley's name, pretended that they were acting under his Grace's patronage.

"The Society," who or whatsoever may be included in that title, must however have known that when its secretary, Mr. Felton, took the proof of the prospectus, with the title of "His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury" printed at full length in capitals, to Lambeth, he came back with a simple order to erase it. "The Society" too were doubtless aware that the absence of the Primate's name in a business which he was so well able to understand and appreciate, and for which, *primâ facie*, his cordial patronage might have been securely counted on, had been noticed. Perhaps they had seen, in other publications, remarks similar to those in the English Churchman of Feb. 18, 1847.

"This association, with a plan which one would think could never impose upon any but those innocents who have not yet studied 'the Gul's Horne-boke,' professes to have enrolled for its patrons three archbishops, almost all the English bishops, as many Irish ones as could be expected in the present scarcity, and more than half the number in the colonies. There is indeed one significant omission. *His Grace of Canterbury is not there.* Now we can easily imagine more than one kind-hearted man, such as our bishops generally are, answering the applicant half aside, 'To be sure, Mr. Christmas, you are not the wisest of men; but, as you come but once a year,

here is my guinea.'* But if it has been done in any other way than as an act of pure uninquiring good nature, really it seems to give a blow to the Church in a more tender part, than has been struck this many a day."

Such remarks were met by answering troublesome inquirers at the "Temporary Offices" (at least one clergyman of my acquaintance who went on purpose to put the question was so answered), that the Primate had not *yet* given them his *name*, but had sent them *twenty guineas;* and also by advertising their patronage in more general terms. I dare say the same thing may be found in other and earlier papers, but in the Morning Herald for June 11, 1847, now before me, the matter is thus oddly stated:—

"PATRONS.

"The Archbishops and Bishops, together with several of the Irish and most of the Colonial Bishops, &c. &c."

And to come to more modern, indeed to very recent times, I have now before me a printed paper dated from "Clarence Chambers, 12, Haymarket, 30th March, 1850," which begins thus:—

"In 1846 it was proposed to establish 'the Ecclesiastical History Society:'—the suggestion having originated with the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., the Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., F.S.A. and the Rev. Robert Eden, M.A., F.S.A.

"The approbation of their Graces *the Archbishops of England* and Ireland, as well as of their lordships the bishops, having been obtained in favour of the undertaking,—and certain distinguished clergymen, and gentlemen, having also consented to become members of a Council of management, jointly with the above-named projectors of the Society, it was determined to commence operations early in 1847:—and accordingly prospectuses, declaratory of the objects of the Society, were issued to the public."

As the history of the Ecclesiastical History Society seems likely to form a curious chapter in the Ecclesiastical History of England, it would be worth while merely for the sake of truth to notice these mis-statements; but beside this I feel it to be due to the character of the late Primate, and I think it is especially due from myself, because I was so situated as to have more than common opportunity of knowing, that he would have been one of the first and most cordial patrons of any scheme for promoting the knowledge of Church History which he believed to be based on right principles, and under the management of those who would conduct it properly. Of course I do not mean to say that he foresaw all that has happened.

I am, &c. S. R. MAITLAND.

Gloucester, Aug. 16, 1850.

---

* I know nothing of the authorship of these remarks, and cannot tell what authority the writer might have for a suggestion so kind and charitable that one would be sorry to throw an undeserved doubt upon it. As I have never been able to meet with any list of contributors, I know not how much money some of the patrons, vice-patrons, or council, may have given; but some circumstances have led me to imagine that they were not very pressingly asked for more than their names. These were of course more valuable than any sums of money which could have been expected, not only as tending to draw subscribers, but as forming something known and substantial to fall back upon in case of such a failure as has in fact happened. A few words from an advertisement in the Ecclesiastical Gazette for July 9th, and dated "Clarence Chambers, July 1st, 1850," may perhaps illustrate this. We are told that "a sum of money, amounting to nearly TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, has been advanced by a member of the council, out of regard to the credit of the Society, and from jealousy for the *reputation* of those distinguished *names* which, from the beginning, have *sanctioned the Society to the public.*" Much is contained in these few words, but my business on the present occasion is only to remark that, whoever the persons alluded to may be, the late Archbishop was not one of them, and that, consequently, his Grace's "reputation" was never indebted to the protective jealousy which seems to have undertaken more than it could perform.

GREAT LITERARY PIRACY IN THE PRAYER BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

LETTER FROM ARCHIBALD JOHN STEPHENS, ESQ.

MR. URBAN,

MY attention has been directed to an article by "Philo-Nicolas," inserted in your last number, upon the first volume of the Book of Common Prayer according to the Sealed Books, which was published by the Ecclesiastical History Society in June 1849.

The principal charge against me is this—that in a note upon the word "KALENDAR" there have been extracted from Sir Harris Nicolas's Chronology of History "about fifteen pages without a single acknowledgment, mark of quotation, or reference of any kind whatever," and "Philo-Nicolas," with hypocritical pathos, writes, "Poor Sir Harris, after life's fitful fever, now sleeps well; but I trust that there will never be wanting, especially in your pages, to which he has so often contributed, those who will vindicate his memory against all persons who seek to appropriate to themselves the credit which is due to his varied and useful labours."

Your correspondent, however, when making extracts from Sir Harris Nicolas's book, and setting them by the side of passages occurring in my volume, does not seem to have been very fortunate in having recourse to such a method of supporting his charge against me.

In 1830 a "Companion to the Almanac" was published by the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." In 1833 appeared the first edition of Sir Harris Nicolas's Chronology of History. I here repeat "Philo-Nicolas's" extracts from the latter work, and, following his example, set by their side a few extracts from an article in the former publication, so that, from a comparison of the two, a judgment may be fairly formed of the degree of credit due to the "varied and useful labours" of Sir Harris Nicolas in respect of the "pirated" passages.

Companion to the Almanac, published in 1830.

The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucides, until the fifteenth century, when a new mode of computing was adopted by them. . . They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of our era.

Their year is luni-solar, consisting either of twelve or thirteen months each, and each month of twenty-nine or thirty days. The civil year commences with or immediately after the new moon following the equinox of autumn. The months, with the number of days in each, are, as follow,

1.	Tisri	30 days.
2.	Marchesvan, Chesvan, or Bul	29 or 30
3.	Chisleu	29 or 30
4.	Thebet	29
5.	Sebat	30
6.	Adar	29
	(Veadar)	29
7.	Nisan or Abib	30
8.	Iyar, or Zius	29
9.	Sivan	30
10.	Thammuz	29
11.	Ab	30
12.	Elul	29
	And in intercalary years	30

Sir Harris Nicolas's Chronology of History, first published in 1833.

It has been already observed, that, until the fifteenth century, the Jews usually computed their time by the era of Seleucides; namely, 311 years and 4 months before Christ; but that, since the end of the fifteenth century, they have dated from the creation, which they consider to have occurred 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of the Christian era.

The Judaic year is luni-solar, and consists either of twelve or thirteen months each, and every month has twenty-nine or thirty days. The civil year commences in the month Tisri, with or immediately after the new moon following the autumnal equinox. The months, with the number of days in each, are,

1.	Tisri	30 days.
2.	Marchesvan, Chesvan, or Bul	29 or 30
3.	Chisleu	29 or 30
4.	Thebet	29
5.	Sebat	30
6.	Adar	29
	(Veadar)	29
7.	Nisan, or Abib	30
8.	Iyar, or Zius	29
9.	Sivan	30
10.	Thammuz	29
11.	Ab	30
12.	Elul	29
	in intercalary years	30

Companion to the Almanac—continued.

The month Veadar is omitted in years of twelve months. The average length of the year of twelve months is 354 days; but, by varying the length of Marchesvan and Chisleu, it may consist of 353 or 355 days also. In the same manner the year of thirteen months may contain 383, 384, or 385 days. In nineteen years, twelve years have twelve months each, and seven years thirteen months. The following table of nineteen years will shew the number of months in each year, as well as the first day of their year, reduced to the New Style; the first day will not always be quite accurate, as certain lucky and unlucky days require the postponement of a day in some years.

Year of the Cycle.			Months.
The 1st	begins about	2d of October, and consists of	12
2d	,,	22d of September	12
3d	,,	10th ,,	13
4th	,,	29th ,,	12
5th	,,	19th ,,	12
6th	,,	8th ,,	13
7th	,,	27th ,,	12
8th	,,	16th ,,	13
9th	,,	5th of October ,,	12
10th	,,	25th of September	12
11th	,,	14th ,,	13
12th	,,	2d of October ,,	12
13th	,,	21st of September	12
14th	,,	10th ,,	13
15th	,,	29th ,,	12
16th	,,	18th ,,	12
17th	,,	7th ,,	13
18th	,,	25th ,,	12
19th	,,	14th ,,	13

To reduce the Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761, and the remainder will show the year: the beginning of the year may be ascertained by the above table, and the months must be counted from that time.

Example—Required the 1st of Chisleu 5588

5588	19)5588(294	
3761	38	
A. D. 1827	178	
	171	
	78	
	76	
	2	

The remainder shews the year 5588 to be the second of the cycle, and consequently to begin on the 22d of September. The 1st of Chisleu will therefore be about the 20th November, 1827.

The ecclesiastical year begins six months earlier, with the month of Nisan. Con-

Nicolas's Chronology—continued.

The month Veadar is omitted in years of twelve months. The average length of the year of twelve months is 354 days; but by varying the length of the months Marchesvan and Chisleu, it may consist of 353 or 355 days. In the same manner the year of thirteen months may contain 383, 384, or 385 days. In nineteen years, twelve years have 12 months each, and seven years 13 months. The following table of nineteen years exhibits the number of months in each year, as well as the first day of the Judaic year, reduced to the new style; the first day will not always be quite accurate, as in some years certain lucky and unlucky days require the postponement of a day.

Year of the Cycle.			Months.
The 1st	begins about	2nd of October, and consists of	12
2nd	,,	22nd of September	12
3rd	,,	10th ,,	13
4th	,,	29th ,,	12
5th	,,	19th ,,	12
6th	,,	8th ,,	13
7th	,,	27th ,,	12
8th	,,	16th ,,	13
9th	,,	5th of October ,,	12
10th	,,	25th of September	12
11th	,,	14th ,,	13
12th	,,	2nd of October ,,	12
13th	,,	21st of September	12
14th	,,	10th ,,	13
15th	,,	29th ,,	12
16th	,,	18th ,,	12
17th	,,	7th ,,	13
18th	,,	25th ,,	12
19th	,,	14th ,,	13

To reduce the Jewish time to ours subtract 3761 from the Judaic year, and the remainder will be the year of our Lord. The beginning of the year may be ascertained by the above table, and the months must be counted from that time.

Example: Required the 1st of Chisleu 5588

5588	19)5588(294	
3761	38	
A. D. 1827	178	
	171	
	78	
	76	
	2	

The remainder (2) shews that the year 5588 is the second of the cycle, and, consequently, that it begins on the 22nd of September. The 1st of Chisleu will, therefore, be about the 20th of November, 1827.

The ecclesiastical year of the Jews begins six months earlier, with the month

Companion to the Almanac—continued.

sequently, when the given year is ecclesiastical, deduct a year in the date from Nisan to Elul, inclusive.

The Jews frequently, in their dates, leave out the thousands, which they indicate by placing the letters לפק, meaning לפרט קטון, "according to the lesser computation."

[It will be unnecessary to mention the various other epochs that have taken place from the Creation, as those detailed are the only ones that have been in general use.]

Nicolas's Chronology—continued.

of Nisan, to commemorate their return to (*sic*) Egypt, which took place in that month. By the ecclesiastical year their fasts, feasts, and every thing relating to religion is regulated; consequently, when the given year is ecclesiastical, a year must be deducted in the date from Nisan to Elul, inclusive.

The Jews frequently, in their dates, leave out the thousands, which they indicate by placing the letters לפק, meaning לפרט קטון *i. e.* "according to the lesser computation."

Though various other epochs from the Creation have been adopted by the Jews, it is unnecessary, for practical purposes, to allude particularly to them, as the above mentioned are the only ones which have been in general use.

The above are the only passages which "Philo-Nicolas" has ventured to set out in extenso; and it would be an idle waste of time, and of your space, for me to go through the other passages to which he has simply referred, in order to show their like want of originality. The reader will have no difficulty in drawing his own conclusions from the specimens I have already given.

For the last fifteen years "Philo-Nicolas," in one guise or another, has been in the habit of inditing what he has no doubt deemed both amusing and "crushing" articles upon my publications; and I should have treated his present article, as I have invariably done his others, with the silent scorn it deserves, were it not, that he has now made a claim on behalf of Sir Harris Nicolas for credit, which is solely due to Mr. Edwin Norris, the assistant secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. When I availed myself of the matter in question, I imagined, as many more of the readers of the Companion to the Almanac have hitherto done, my friend Professor De Morgan to have been its author. To that distinguished mathematician's private communications, as well as his publications, I have been much indebted in the course of the Notes on the Calendar in the Ecclesiastical History Society's edition of the Books of Common Prayer, and as I shall become much more so when the Notes on the Calendar in the third volume of the Book of Common Prayer according to the Sealed Books are finished, the conclusion of that volume appeared to me the proper place for the public expression of my sense of my obligations to him.

Under the impression that Professor De Morgan was the author of the article in the Companion to the Almanac which it will have been seen Sir Harris Nicolas used, I communicated to him the substance of this letter, and have had the pleasure of receiving from him the following reply:—

"7, Camden Street, Camden Town,
"August 12, 1850.

"My dear Sir,—I have received the MS. of an answer made by you to a charge of unfairly using the work of Sir Harris Nicolas on Chronology. Your defence is that Sir Harris Nicolas and yourself both derive the matter complained of from articles in the Companion to the Almanac written by me; and that the acknowledgment intended to be made to me in the third volume, both for this and other assistance, will be a sufficient proof, in due time, that you are not open to the imputation made against you.

"This defence will exculpate you as to motive, and not the less that you are in error as to the fact. I did not write one word of the matter which you and Sir Harris Nicolas have both used. A great many persons attribute to me more anonymous publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge than I have any claim to. It so happens that every *chronological* article contributed by me to the Companion, &c. has my name to it.

"Here I should end this letter were it not that there is another party whose

works will be misconstrued if some care be not taken to set this matter right; I mean my deceased friend Sir Harris Nicolas.

"I was in habits of communication with him when he wrote his *Chronology of History*, and I have even some indistinct remembrance of recommending the articles in the *Companion* to his notice. His work consists of two parts, general chronology and its application to history. To the first he neither was, nor pretended to be, an original writer: he says in his preface that the *Art de Verifier les Dates* leaves its successor little to do except translation or abridgment. In the second, particularly as to English history, he stood upon original research. It was his full intention to be understood as claiming nothing in general chronology except the merit of good selection; and I am perfectly satisfied that he fully believed he had given his readers to understand this in the preface. I remember a conversation in which all these points were discussed between us: and I remember the tenor of that conversation well enough to venture the preceding assertion. It arose out of an omission which I pointed out to him in p. 25. You will there see Nov. 12, 295, given as the *æra of the Ascension*. It should have been the æra at which the Alexandrians *began to make use of* the æra of the Ascension.

"Of all his numerous writings, the part of the *Chronology of History* which treats of pure chronology is perhaps the only one in which he was doing no more than following his guides, without any power of forming an independent judgment upon their statements.

"Generally speaking, he was employed upon *original sources*: and a man who looks about more extensively before he pronounces his research finished than did Sir Harris Nicolas is not often met with. It is unfortunate that a friend to his memory should have chosen this one work, and this one part of it, to call a copy, real or apparent, an appropriation of his labours. It is possible that some reader of old Mr. Urban, seeing your defence, might suppose that other writings of his are compilations as direct. I therefore commit it to you to prevent any such misunderstanding, and am very glad of the mistake by which I am enabled to make the suggestion.

"If the Gentleman's Magazine were to publish a complete list of the writings of Sir Harris Nicolas, it would tend to prevent the real plagiarism which will by-and-by occur. There are many small detached writings, containing much research in little space, which will be very easily pirated in twenty years unless they are now and then brought to notice as parts of a whole.

"I remain, my dear Sir,
"Yours truly,
"A. De Morgan.
"*A. J. Stephens, esq.*"

This communication from Professor De Morgan has proved very satisfactory to myself, as but for it "Philo-Nicolas" would have got Sir Harris into the very scrape in which he flattered himself that he had involved me, and I sincerely rejoice to find that Sir Harris has had the good fortune to leave behind him better friends to protect his memory than "Philo-Nicolas."

The other charge which "Philo-Nicolas" has brought against me is, that "about four pages of learned matter, the fruit of great research," have been extracted verbatim from Mr. Hampson's Medii Ævi Kalendarium. Lond. 1841. Vol. i. p. 389.

"In this case the extract is made in the same general manner as in the other, but there is this difference between them: after four pages of literal extract and adoption of authorities, the Hampson extract concludes thus,—'Vide Hampson's Treatise on Medii Ævi Kalendarium, 389—393. Lond. 1841.' This maimed semi-acknowledgment is imperfect and deceptive; it is perhaps even more contemptible than a daring silence."

The matter to which I have appended the reference complained of in respect of Mr. Hampson's treatise, whose learning and research I cheerfully recognise, is an *abridgment* of Mr. Hampson's matter, not containing two-thirds of it, and my mode of reference therefore is correct, and the only one that would have been correct, although, in the opinion of "Philo-Nicolas," it is "contemptible." This epithet, however, is truly applicable to "Philo-Nicolas," when he would fain make his readers believe that the extracts from Mr. Hampson's work occupy "four pages" of my volume, whereas they occupy less than a page and a half.

I am aware of the existence of a certain coterie whose puny efforts are devoted to the vituperation of the Ecclesiastical History Society and its editors; and "Philo-Nicolas," worthy of his party, imputes to the society a "distinguished and altogether peculiar inaccuracy" in its publications. It is impossible, however, for any unpre-

judiced person to peruse the editions by Dr. Bliss, the Rev. James Craigie Robertson, and the Rev. Robert Eden of the works committed to them by the society, without seeing that such an imputation is a libel as false as it is malicious. Yours, &c.

ARCHIBALD JOHN STEPHENS.

61, *Chancery-lane, August* 16.

Having communicated Mr. Stephens's letter to our correspondent PHILO-NICOLAS, we have received from him the following reply:—

REPLY OF PHILO-NICOLAS TO MR. STEPHENS.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE charged Mr. Stephens in my letter inserted in your last Magazine with having committed two great literary offences. First, I have charged him with having availed himself—as he politely phrases it—of about fifteen pages from Sir Harris Nicolas's Chronology of History, and with having printed those fifteen pages as if they were his own composition, without a single acknowledgment, mark of quotation, or reference of any kind whatever. Secondly, I have charged him with having availed himself of about four pages from a book by Mr. Hampson, which last borrowing I have described as being a "literal extract and adoption of authorities," and I have added that Mr. Stephens made for those four pages a very imperfect and deceptive acknowledgment.

Mr. Stephens in his letter of reply has sought to lead you to infer that, so far as relates to the fifteen pages which are the subject of the first charge, he did not borrow them from Sir Harris Nicolas, but that Sir Harris Nicolas and himself both borrowed them from the Companion to the Almanac.

In answer I shall in this letter prove that Mr. Stephens really did borrow those fifteen pages from Sir Harris Nicolas, (although, as is not very unnatural to a gentleman who borrows largely, he has forgotten the name of his creditor,) and that the pretty history about the Companion to the Almanac is a mere—what shall I call it?—a mere mistake. I shall also clear away the little dust which he has raised around the reputation of Sir Harris Nicolas.

With reference to the second charge, Mr. Stephens states that the matter borrowed from Mr. Hampson is less than a page and a half, and not four pages, and that it is not a literal "borrow," but "an abridgment of Mr. Hampson's matter, not containing two-thirds of it," and that on that account his imperfect acknowledgment is sufficient.

In reply I shall prove that the quantity borrowed is accurately described, and that it is extracted verbatim et literatim, so that the "abridgment" and the "two-thirds" are, like the Companion to the Almanac,—a mistake.

I am first, then, to prove that Mr. Stephens borrowed from Sir Harris Nicolas, and not, as he asserts, from the Companion to the Almanac. This is clear. Whoever will take the trouble carefully to compare the passages Mr. Stephens has quoted will find certain differences, occasionally minute but always very palpable, between them; thus, amongst others:—

The Companion to the Almanac.

"The Jews usually employed the Era, &c. until the fifteenth century.
They date.
They consider to have been.
Their year
consisting
The civil year commences with, or immediately after, the new moon.
following the equinox of autumn.
are as follow.
and in intercalary years.

Nicolas.

"Until the fifteenth century the Jews usually computed their time by the Era, &c.
They have dated.
They consider to have occurred.
The Judaic year.
And consists
The civil year commences in the month Tisri, with or immediately, &c.
following the autumnal equinox.
are.
in intercalary years.

The Companion.	*Nicolas.*
The following table . . . will shew	The following table . . . exhibits
certain lucky . . days require the post-	in some years certain lucky . . . days
ponement of a day in some years.	require the postponement of a day.
the remainder will show.	the remainder will be.
The remainder shews.	The remainder (2) shews.
consequently to begin.	consequently that it begins.
The ecclesiastical year begins.	The ecclesiastical year of the Jews begins.
Nisan. Consequently	Nisan to commemorate their return to (*sic*) Egypt, which took place in that month. By the ecclesiastical year their fasts, feasts, and everything relating to religion is regulated; consequently
when the given year is ecclesiastical deduct a year.	when the given year is ecclesiastical a year must be deducted.
[after the Hebrew words] according to.	i. e. according to.
It will be unnecessary to mention the various other epochs that have taken place from the creation.	Though various other epochs from the creation have been adopted by the Jews, it is unnecessary for practical purposes to allude particularly to them.
as there detailed.	as the above-mentioned.

Now here are twenty palpable differences between the Companion and Nicolas. They occur, not in one place, but here and there throughout the whole extract. Some are important, some trifling. There are additions, explanations, substitutions, variations in arrangement; alterations of all kinds. If Mr. Stephens copied from the Companion, we shall not find these variations in his book. If he copied from Nicolas we shall find them. The point is too clear to be possibly disputable, that if Mr. Stephens "availed himself" of these variations he must have derived them from Nicolas. Now if any one will turn to Mr. Stephens's book, or to the extract from it printed in my former letter (Gent. Mag. Aug. pp. 141, 142) he will find that *in every one of these cases* Mr. Stephens follows Nicolas to a letter, and does not follow the Companion. The only variation is that he corrects Nicolas's palpable mistake as to the "return *to* Egypt." In every other particular, the most trifling as well as the most important, and down even to things more minute than any of these, as the insertion of a comma where Nicolas has added one, Mr. Stephens's text is the text of Nicolas and not that of the Companion.

I dare not urge home upon Mr. Stephens this proof in contradiction to his assertion. Your readers must do it for themselves. He accuses me of hypocritical zeal for the reputation of Sir Harris Nicolas. The Searcher of Hearts can alone tell whether the accusation is true or false; but, after the facts I have now adduced, even our weak intelligence may judge both of the depth of Mr. Stephens's sympathy for Mr. Edwin Norris, and of the prudence of his delay in returning thanks to the author of the paper in the Companion until the end of his third volume.—And this brings me to Sir Harris Nicolas.

If the whole of my former letter had been submitted to Professor de Morgan, he would have seen that I have stated as clearly, although not with the same admirable discrimination, as himself, that Sir Harris Nicolas's Chronology of History does not claim to be ranked amongst his works of original research, but "is principally derived from L'Art de verifier les Dates, and the Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique." The chronological portion of it is partly translated, partly compiled, partly extracted, but, whatever be its character, from beginning to end, it is a fair, open, honest work; the sources of the information being sufficiently acknowledged, and every page of it bearing the laborious impress of Sir Harris Nicolas's own right hand. Therein consists the difference between Mr. Stephens and Sir Harris. The former begins "A few observations may here *be* MADE" on a certain particular subject, and then goes on making his observations by extracting page after page, generally verbatim et literatim, from a writer whom he does not name or allude to; the latter distinctly

states in his preface that his task had been that of translation and abridgment. In two separate places in his preface (p. vii. and p. xix.) he points out the general works on the authority of which his book was founded; and in other parts of the book, where he builds upon other works besides his general authorities, or exceeds what he deems the fair licence of a compiler, he makes an express explanatory reference; as, for example, at p. 259, where he specially refers to the *Dictionnaire de Diplomatique*, "from which learned work," he says, "the remarks in the text on the regnal years of the French and other foreign monarchs have been translated." This matter is of great importance to the credit of literature, as well as to that of the two authors whose names are mixed up in the present discussion, therefore let the truth be told. The one gentleman compiles books—for his historical books are all alike—by stringing together unacknowledged or imperfectly acknowledged extracts, and terms his extracts "making observations;" the other, in this particular portion of the book alluded to, avowed himself to be a translator, an abridger, and sometimes an extracter from works which he named.

But, it may be asked, how does this agree with the fact of Sir Harris Nicolas's borrowing from the Companion to the Almanack in the way described by Mr. Stephens? It agrees with it entirely, and, if it had been consistent with the design of Mr. Stephens to relate all the circumstances of the matter, no such question could have been asked.

The one passage quoted by Mr. Stephens and myself forms a separate and independent paragraph in Sir Harris's book, entitled "The Calendar of the Jews." There is no doubt that it was derived from the Companion to the Almanac, in the same manner as the next following paragraph, relating to the Calendar of the Quakers, was derived from the Gentleman's Magazine. Sir Harris Nicolas set his own mark upon both of them by small but judicious alterations, and then, at the end of each paragraph, *distinctly acknowledged his authority*. That relating to the Quakers is referred at p. 170 to "Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1751, vol. xxi. p. 475;" and that relating to the Jews at p. 169 to "Companion to the Almanack for 1830, and L'Art de Verifier les Dates, in which work an elaborate account of the Judaic calendar, fasts, and festivals will be found, vol. i. p. 82-95." Does Sir Harris's memory stand in any further need of defence? I think not. I leave Mr. Stephens to settle the account that must exist between himself and universal astonishment, if not indignation, for not having stated this fact when he sneered at "the degree of credit due to the 'varied and useful labours' of Sir Harris Nicolas in respect of the 'pirated' passages," and declared how much he rejoiced that in consequence of the friendship of Professor De Morgan Sir Harris's memory would not suffer from his own attack upon it;—which attack, it will be seen, could never have been made if Mr. Stephens had stated the simple fact, which makes all the difference between himself and Sir Harris, namely, that the latter acknowledges his authority, Mr. Stephens does not.

There is one thing more which I must point out, in order that this matter may be fully understood. Any one reading Mr. Stephens's paper would suppose, like Professor de Morgan, that "in respect of the pirated passages" Mr. Stephens and Sir Harris Nicolas had borrowed the whole of them from the Companion to the Almanac. The fact is, that the passage quoted about the Jewish calendar is the only one of "the pirated passages" which is derived from the Companion. But that passage comprises only 2¼ pages out of the 15 pages borrowed by Mr. Stephens from Sir Harris's book. With respect to those 2¼ Mr. Stephens has cunningly raised a little dust which has partially obscured the clear sight of Professor de Morgan, and may blind other people: but how does he stand with respect to the remaining twelve pages and a half? There is no pretence for saying that they are in the Companion to the Almanac; or that thanks were to be returned for them to Professor de Morgan at the end of the third volume. They stand in Nicolas and in Stephens only; for the most part the same to a letter—page after page—in both. They extend, as I have remarked, from p. 24

to p. 31 of Sir Harris's book, then from p. 3 to p. 5, then from p. 37 to p. 40, and come to an end with an extract from p. 32. Let Mr. Stephens tell us from whom he borrowed these; and, as he asserts that he intended to return thanks for the 2¼ pages to a certain person, to whom did he intend to return thanks for the 12¼?—questions far more easily put than answered.

I now proceed to the Hampson case. Mr. Stephens says that the epithet "contemptible" is truly applicable to me, when I would make my readers believe that his extracts from Mr. Hampson's work occupy "four pages of my [that is, of Mr. Stephens's] volume, whereas they occupy less than a page and a half." What I said was, that the passage from Mr. Hampson "consists of about four pages of learned matter, the fruit of great research, extracted verbatim from Mr. Hampson's Medii Ævi Kalendarium. Lond. 1841, vol. i. p. 389;"—of course four pages from Mr. Hampson's book means four of Mr. Hampson's pages, not four of Mr. Stephens's.

Again, Mr. Stephens states that the extract from Mr. Hampson's treatise is "an abridgement of Mr. Hampson's matter, not containing two-thirds of it;" and that his "mode of reference, therefore, is correct, and the only one that would have been correct." You shall judge for yourself whether it is an extract or an abridgement.

Stephens, p. 265.

"As to the Christian Kalendar, the most ancient, according to M. Baillet, is that of the Church of Rome, composed towards the middle of the fourth century under Pope Liberius, but, according to M. Chastelet, under Pope Julius, in 336. It contains the Pagan as well as the Christian festivals, which were then very few in number. (Published at Anvers in 1634, by Ægidius Bucherius (Gilles Bouchier) in his Commentary on the Paschal Cycle. Dict. de Trevoux, art. Calendrier). Pinius says that it was used in the middle of the fourth century, or at least in the beginning of the fifth. Tractat. de Antiqua Liturgia Hispan. p. 79. Antv. 1740.

"A Kalendar was composed at Rome in 448, by Polemeus Sylvius, who addressed it to St. Eucherius, Bishop of Lyons. In this, as in some others preceding the seventh century, both the Christian and heathen festivals are inserted.

"The next in regard to antiquity is the Kalendar of Carthage, composed in 483, and discovered by Mabillon. The MS. is preserved in the Abbey of St. Germaine de Près at Paris. It commences with "xiii. Kal. Maias, martyris Mapalici," *i.e.* April 19, and it ends xiiii. Kal. Mart., or Feb. 16. (Vet. Analect. p. 163. fol. Paris, 1723). Joh. Frontius published another, which Pinius considers the next in order of time. In the Abbey of St. Germaine de Près, there is a MS. of the seventh century, which seems from the notice of it in the new edition of the Encyclopedie Française, to be a Kalendar; and the following singular mode of computing the days and months of the year appears in the second

Hampson's Medii Ævi Kalendarium. Lond. 1841. 8*vo. Vol. i. p.* 389.

"The most ancient Kalendar, according to M. Baillet, is that of the church of Rome, composed towards the middle of the fourth century under Pope Liberius—but, according to M. Chastelet, under Pope Julius, in 336. It contains the Pagan as well as the Christian festivals, which were then very few in number. [Published at Anvers in 1634 by Ægidius Bucherius (Gilles Bouchier) in his Commentary on the Paschal Cycle. *Dict. de Trevoux, art.* Calendrier.*] Pinius says, that it was used in the middle of the fourth century, or, at least, in the beginning of the fifth. [Tractat. de Antiqua Liturgia Hispan. p. 79. Antv. 1740.]

"A Kalendar was composed at Rome in 448, by Polemeus Sylvius, who addressed it to St. Eucherius, Bishop of Lyons. In this, as in some others preceding the seventh century, both the Christian and heathen festivals are inserted.

"The next in regard to antiquity is the Kalendar of Carthage, composed in 483, and discovered by Mabillon. The MS. is preserved in the Abbey of St. Germaine de Près at Paris. It commences with "xiii. Kal. Maias, martyris Mapalici," *i.e.* April 19, and it ends xiiii. *Kal. Mart.* or Feb. 16. [Vet. Analect. p. 163, fol. Paris, 1723.] Joh. Frontius published another, which Pinius considers the next in order of time. In the Abbey of St. Germaine de Près, there is a MS. of the seventh century, which seems from the notice of it in the new edition of the *Encyclopedie Française*, to be a Kalendar: and the following singular mode of computing the days and months of the year appears in the second

* The passages within brackets are foot-notes in Mr. Hampson's book.

page:—" Dec. k. xxij. K. iij. non. xij. id. xviij. K. Januarias. Feb. in kl. xxix. [in non. xxvj.] in id. xiij." which denotes that the month of December contains 31 days; from the kalends of December to the nones are 4 days; from the nones to the ides, 8; from the ides to the kalends of January, 18; that the year has 32 days to the kalends of February; 36 to the nones, and 44 to the ides. In this manner all the months and days of the year are calculated. Departm. Antiquit. tom. i. art. Chiffre, p. 241."

This will I presume be enough. If any one wishes to see more, I will leave the books at your publishers, or at the Athenæum club, or any where else where literary men "do congregate," for inspection. The abridgment is all of one kind.

Any one who takes upon himself to comment upon the works or doings of such a Society (if it be a Society) as the Ecclesiastical History Society, must be content to have many things said of him which are silly, vulgar, and untrue. Such things do not trouble me, nor will they influence any one who seeks to judge from facts. Truth is the daughter of Time, and Time will prove that that pretended Society was founded in folly and envious opposition; that it was blown out to its once vast proportions, bubble-like, by enormous puffery and untrue pretence; that it has been carried on in a way of mystery and concealment, altogether unlike any other Society; that it is now stated, without ever having held a general meeting, or ever published an account, to be 2,500*l.* in debt, which sum certain of the bishops, that is, the rich clergy, out of regard as appears for their own reputation, advise the reading clergy, that is, the poor clergy, and the public to pay, by subscribing to the Society; and finally that it has published books many of which, the Prayer Book included, are disgraces and laughing-stocks in our literature. That a few respectable and worthy persons have been caught by its absurd pretensions is very possible. It is because puffery and assumption are sure to catch some such persons that they are resorted to.

Yours, &c. PHILO-NICOLAS.

NOTES, CORRESPONDENCE, AND LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.

Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners on the British Museum—Petitions to Parliament for a Finding Catalogue—Hanwell Lunatic Asylum and Testimonial to Dr. Conolly—Discoveries at St. Peter's, Northampton—Re-interment of the Remains of the Founder of St. Michael House, Cambridge—Roman Ring found at Whittlesey—Fall of one of the Statues in the front of Wells Cathedral—New books announced.

Our readers will recollect that we have on several occasions commented on the non-publication of the APPENDIX to the REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM. It was set up in type, 100 copies were struck off, about forty of them were sent to the Commissioners and persons connected with the Museum, and then the type was distributed. We have not been fortunate enough to procure a copy of this paper; but one of the ablest of our contemporaries, the Spectator, has seen one, and in its last number has given a very curious history, which is principally derived from its disclosures.

In 1834 the trustees, in compliance with the urgent desire of the House of Commons, determined to publish a catalogue similar to the Ellis and Baber catalogue. It was to be compiled by four persons under the direction of Mr. Baber, Mr. Panizzi being one of the four; the trustees not having accepted Mr. Baber's suggestion that it should be entrusted to Mr. Panizzi solely, "*which employment he would cheerfully accept, and engage to accomplish in five or six years from the commencement, provided that he should have the assistance of three well-educated young men.*" These words exhibit his ideas of the task then to be accomplished. It was calculated that the required catalogue would comprise 300,000 titles, and would cost between 11,000*l.* and 12,000*l.* including compilation, printing, paper, and binding. In January, 1836, 50,000 titles had been completed. In July, 1837,

Mr. Baber resigned, and Mr. Panizzi was appointed in his place. On the 17th November following Mr. Panizzi began to urge objections to having any printed catalogue at all. For a long time the trustees stood firm to their determination, and on the 12th January, 1838, came to a resolution that they adhered to their intention of printing a useful Catalogue on the general plan and basis of the Catalogue now in use. Mr. Panizzi, mortified at the firmness of the trustees, declared that he did not think it possible, with the proper performance of his other duties, to give that superintendence to the final revision of the Catalogue which he thought it would require, and that if his inclinations were consulted the superintendence of the Catalogue should be placed in other hands.

In the following December the trustees insisted upon the Catalogue going to press, and called upon Mr. Panizzi, no doubt with reference to his expressions just mentioned, to state whether he was willing, in his official capacity, to undertake the conduct of it through the press. This looked serious, and Mr. Panizzi was now all smiles. He was ready to undertake that or any other duty which the trustees might require of him. The trustees told him they did not require it of him, but wanted to know whether, consistently with his other duties, he felt that he could give that attention to the Catalogue which would be necessary. Mr. Panizzi expressed his willingness, and prepared a new set of rules; his celebrated 91, the Code Panizzi. After a great deal of doubt the trustees gave a qualified sanction to the rules in the following resolution, dated 13th July, 1839:—

"*Resolved*,—Without undervaluing the principles suggested by Mr. Panizzi for the formation of a Catalogue of the Printed Books, and doing full justice to the merit of the execution of the illustrations which he has furnished, the trustees, considering the time, labour, and expense already devoted to the preparation of a catalogue, and the urgent desire expressed in the House of Commons—1. that the work may be completed with the least possible delay; and, 2. that the materials for the alphabetical catalogue should be prepared in such a way as to be resolvable, when required, into a classed catalogue—wish that Mr. Panizzi would be pleased to proceed with the work, upon the general understanding that their object is to have the best catalogue, references included, which can be delivered to them, complete from the press, on the 31st of December 1844; and that, approving generally the rules which he has laid before them, they leave to his own discretion the application of those rules in respect of titles already prepared, subject always to the condition that the Catalogue be completed as aforesaid."

Mr. Panizzi now began afresh. Every thing that had been done with a view to the new Catalogue upon the plan of Mr. Baber was thrown aside. It was just so much time and money lost, and Mr. Panizzi, acting under the resolution of the trustees to have a printed catalogue, recommenced upon the scheme which he had procured the trustees partially to adopt, but which was in reality quite inconsistent with the compilation of any catalogue that ever could be printed. In July, 1841, the first volume, including letter A, was completed at an enormous expense, and then the bubble burst. The extent of the plan was found to be inconsistent with the printing of the Catalogue. The trustees were mortified, and "conferred with Mr. Panizzi," but, instead of instantly dismissing him for his palpable misconduct, they submitted to the thraldom in which he had involved them, rescinded their determination to have a printed catalogue, and thus he carried his point. The 91 rules were the wedge. The moment that was inserted printing was impossible. The trustees seem to have acted throughout with good faith, but to have been out-manœuvred by their clever servant.

The writer in the Spectator exhibits the gradual enlargement of Mr. Panizzi's ideas upon various points connected with his monster Catalogue, and winds up with certain conclusions, of which the following are the first and second:—"1. That the so-called alphabetical catalogue is at this moment, for any practical purpose, just as near its completion as on the day when it was commenced, in January 1839. That it never can be printed is equally certain, and that the titles cannot be of the slightest use in forming any compendious catalogue is not less so (as Mr. Panizzi has frequently told us himself), as it would be much more troublesome to pick out those that could be employed than to write them over again; 2. That the whole of the money expended upon this catalogue since May 1834, whatever be the sum—whether fifty, sixty, eighty, or a hundred thousand pounds—has been entirely thrown away!"

In connection with this subject we may record that two petitions were presented to the House of Commons a few days before its rising, signed by about 100 persons connected with literature, praying the House to direct that a concise finding catalogue might be prepared and published with the least possible delay. A motion will be made upon the subject when parliament re-assembles. The Petition which was most numerously signed is in the following words:—

"The Petition of the undersigned Authors or Editors of Literary Works published in the United Kingdom, persons connected in other ways with English literature, and persons generally using the Library of the British Museum,

"Humbly sheweth,

"That your Petitioners are acquainted with the catalogue of the printed books in the British Museum, which is kept in the reading room for the use of persons who desire to consult the library, and also with the state of the library so far as the same is made apparent by such catalogue.

"That such catalogue is inaccurate and confused, extremely defective in arrangement, and altogether wanting in completeness.

"That the entries in that catalogue are several years in arrear.

"That the library is very discreditably defective in many branches of literature, and does not contain such a collection of the works of English authors as is necessary for the purposes of reference and study, and as ought to be found in our national library.

"That these defects, if they have not arisen from the want of a simple published catalogue of the books which the library contains, have been encouraged and are perpetuated by that want.

"That the non-existence of such a catalogue is a serious injury to your Petitioners and to all literary persons, and a great impediment to them in their pursuits and studies.

"That it deprives them of the advantages which they have a just right to expect from the possession of a great national library, which has been for the most part collected and is now altogether maintained at the public expense.

"That it is also highly prejudicial to the interests of literature, an impediment to public education, extremely detrimental to the usefulness of the British Museum, and calculated to shield and conceal imperfections and mismanagement in that highly important national institution.

"Your Petitioners therefore pray that your honourable House will take the circumstances into your serious consideration, and will direct that a simple, concise finding catalogue of all the printed books in the national library may be prepared, printed, and published in the cheapest form, and with the least possible delay.

"And your Petitioners will ever pray."

There are probably few of our readers who do not know, or have not heard of, the pleasant village of HANWELL, with its green sunny meadows, through which the winding Brent meanders, and its luxuriant vegetation, and its handsome church, and its historical associations—many of them so peculiarly agreeable to Sylvanus Urban.* But there is something at Hanwell more precious than any of these. As the traveller by the Great Western Railway dashes through it, his attention is arrested for a moment by a large building on the southern side of the railway, a plain but handsome structure, which stands cheerfully in an open country, and discloses even to the hasty glimpse of the traveller, as he hurries past, evident indications of careful and attentive management. It is the LUNATIC ASYLUM for the county of Middlesex, one of the most interesting buildings in the kingdom; a temple sacred to benevolence, a monument and memorial of the philanthropy of our times. In June 1839—only eleven years ago—that building contained eight hundred patients, all suffering under various phases of the most terrible of human maladies. Of that number about forty were almost constantly confined in those disgusting contrivances called coercion-chairs, and many others wore strait-waistcoats, muffs, leglocks, and other accompaniments of the old system of management, by which the insane were irritated, brutalised, neglected, and recovery rendered almost impossible. At that time DR. JOHN CONOLLY was appointed to the superintendence of Hanwell Asylum. Within a few weeks he introduced another system of management. Considerate kindness took the place of mere authority; careful watching, of neglect; tranquillity succeeded to the hideous sights and sounds so long associated, and truly so, with all our ideas of these hiding-places of wretchedness and woe. "Religious consolation, and friendly words, and every soothing means conducive to relief of bodily suffering and to peace of mind," were studiously introduced and made the one law and principle of management. "No noise, no violence, no imprisonment, no bonds, but in their place all that the sick and weak require, furnished, literally without limitation, on the recommendation of the medical officers." One case, as stated by himself, will sufficiently illustrate the effects of the previous system of management and that which he introduced into Hanwell.

"In the female infirmary I found, among other examples of the forgetfulness of what was due either to the sick or insane, a young woman lying in a crib, bound to the middle of it by a strap round

* Jonas Hanway was buried there; and his friend the Rev. G. H. Glasse, who was rector from 1785 to 1809, was a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine.

the waist, to the sides of it by the hands, to the foot of it by the ankles, and to the head of it by the neck; she also had her hands in the hard leather terminations of canvass-sleeves; she could not turn, nor lie on her side, nor lift her hand to her face; and her appearance was miserable beyond the power of words to describe. How long she had been in this state it is not material to record. That she was almost always wet and dirty, it is scarcely necessary to say. But the principal point I wish to illustrate by mentioning this case is, that it was a feeble and sick woman who was thus treated. At that very time her whole skin was covered with neglected scabies, and she was suffering all the torture of a large and deep-seated abscess of the breast. Let it be considered what must be the effect on the attendants of having customary recourse to the imposition of restraints, when such complicated suffering as this became comparatively disregarded by medical men, in consequence of the spectacle presented to them being, at each visit, not that of a sick person requiring aid, but of a dangerous lunatic cruelly fastened and bound. But this patient was neither dangerous to herself nor to others. The excuse alleged for this mode of treatment was, that she would eat the poultices employed, and which contained lead, and that she was very mischievous: that was all. However, she was liberated; no bad consequences ensued, and in a few weeks I saw the poor creature at the chapel, and even heard her play the organ, which she had been accustomed to do in the church of a village in Middlesex before her admission. This patient died very recently; having from the time of her liberation from restraints scarcely ever given any trouble to the attendants."

Of course there was a great outcry against these changes. On the one hand the system of non-restraint was gravely condemned "as if it were atrocious not to confine those who were unfortunate enough to be insane," or not to keep up a treatment of irritation towards those who were suffering the pangs which arise from an over-excitable or an unduly irritable mind; on the other hand the system was laughed at as utopian, ridiculous, and impracticable. Fortunately this great experiment was not in the hands of a gentleman who could be deterred by the opposition which all courses of improvement are fated to encounter. Dr. Conolly persevered. "Every ingenious difficulty," he says, "was created or encouraged to baffle this attempt; many anxieties were to be endured; many misapprehensions to be submitted to, and much suffered; but all is now passed; and I thank God, with deep and unfeigned humility, who has permitted this great experiment to proceed for full seven [now eleven] years without one accident calculated to discredit it; and with a general result on the asylum best known to those who knew the asylum before; and a general effect on all other asylums in almost every region of the world which can never be lost."

But the mere absence of mechanical restraint is but one feature of the management of Hanwell. The whole asylum is a hive of industry, instead of a den of coercion and cruelty. The patients do very nearly all the work of the house. Persons incurably insane are employed in all customary branches of labour and domestic occupation. In departments of the asylum which are models of cleanliness and good arrangement, all the baking, brewing, washing, cooking, tailoring, shoemaking, cap-making, gardening, cow and pig-keeping, carpenter's work and tinman's work, requisite for the support of a thousand persons and the building containing them, is ceaselessly going on, whilst females of the better educated class are employed in lawn-dressing and needle-work, and support in the house a little fancy-bazaar which appeals to the patronage of occasional visitors. All these works are carried on simply under the direction and observation of one sane person in every room.

It has been thought, that so great a triumph of humanity ought not to be allowed to pass without some testimonial of public gratitude to Dr. Conolly. Upon the suggestion of Richard Frankum, esq. of Burlington Gardens, warmly adopted by Dr. Forbes, an influential meeting was held at the house of the latter, 12, Old Burlington Street, on the 3rd August, to consider the shape which a feeling which could not but be general ought to assume. Lord Ashley, Sir James Clark, Joseph Hodgson, esq. Dr. Little, and other gentlemen were present, Lord Ashley in the chair. Dr. Forbes made a most interesting statement of the condition of Hanwell; mentioning, amongst other things, that the old coercion-chairs, a legacy which the former system of management had left to Dr. Conolly, had long since been converted into the flooring of a carpenter's shop. Lord Ashley bore testimony as a commissioner to the perfect success with which the system of non-restraint in the treatment of lunatics was working, the number of lunatics in the United Kingdom being about 16,000. The meeting passed various resolutions which will be found amongst our advertisements, and amongst other things determined that Dr. Conolly should be requested to sit for a

portrait to be presented to his family, and that an engraving of the same be presented to each subscriber. Nothing will be more valuable than a characteristic portrait, either to Dr. Conolly's personal friends or to his professional brethren, or to the large class of men throughout the world who, without being personally acquainted with him, know how to value an earnest and enlightened zeal in the cause of suffering humanity.

During the progress of repairs at ST. PETER'S CHURCH IN NORTHAMPTON some interesting discoveries have been made with reference to the original form and dimensions of that fine model of a Norman church. On taking down the eastern wall, whose exterior surface gave little indication of the treasures it contained, abundant Norman details have been recovered, which have enabled the very intelligent architect Mr. Scott to form a design for the restoration, which no one, on examining the evidences upon which it is founded, can fail to acknowledge as being at once well authorised and both ingeniously and tastefully arrived at. He makes it, however, a condition of the restoration to extend the chancel another bay, having ascertained beyond a doubt that such was its original form. It appears that the church was shortened at both ends; and that at the east end the central Norman buttress was lowered to make way for an Early Decorated window, (the fragments of which were found,) and then, together with the angular buttresses, set back to its recent position. A silver coin of Charles I. found in the stone-work, is supposed to mark the period when these changes were effected. The Norman remains discovered in the wall consist of fragments of clerestory arcading and corbel-table, corresponding with that now standing, and which must have been continued to the original east end; portions of windows with the chevron ornament, proving double windows to have existed; a detached capital and double springer; jambs of other single windows; the upper portion and capital of the central round buttress, and part of a gable-cross. In the central pillar buttress the church resembled the east end of St. Cross, the bisected front of a transept at Ely, and the trisected front at Tickencote. Other examples occur in Normandy. We cannot doubt that the friends of ancient architecture, who abound in the neighbourhood of Northampton, will earnestly support Mr. Scott's recommendation, in lieu of rebuilding the former east wall as at first proposed: but perhaps it is too much to hope that they can at present indulge his desire to carry out his Norman restoration "into at least one aisle,—the existing wall of which (he suggests) would be found a mine of original detail if we might venture in taking it down." In any event we cannot but rejoice in this triumph of architectural archæology, which applies the maxim of *ex pede Herculem* to such practical and satisfactory results.

A proper mark of Christian respect has been paid to the remains of Hervey de Stanton, the founder of Michael House, at Cambridge. It appears that the stone coffin which contains them was first exhumed in the year 1804, when a vault was made in the chancel of St. Michael's church for a lady named Smith; and a particular description of its contents is preserved, which was written by the late Professor Hailstone. Having been again disclosed during the recent repairs, this coffin has been carefully replaced with the following commemorative inscription:—

"HERVEY DE STANTON,

"Founder of St. Michael House, Cambridge, died at York Oct. 18, 1337, and was buried in St. Michael's church, Cambridge. On repairing the church in consequence of its restoration after the fire of Nov. 11, 1849, the coffin was found, and placed in the situation in which it was originally buried, A.D. 1850."

A gold ring was lately ploughed up on the Roman road near WHITTLESEY. It weighs 14½dwt. There is engraved upon it EYTOAM in characters which are as late, if not later, than the time of Domitian. The motto, which is probably a contraction of Εὔτολμος, is appropriate enough for a soldier, to whom the ring may have belonged.

On the 8th August, say the papers, "a large sculptured statue, weighing several hundred weight, in front of WELLS CATHEDRAL, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash," narrowly missing the Sheriff's coach and horses. There have been times when such an accident as this would have been made the excuse for a fresh campaign of iconoclasm; but we trust this circumstance will now only lead to a more careful preservation of the remaining statues, of which we have heard Mr. Westmacott speak in high terms of admiration.

"*The Geology and Fossils of the Tertiary and Cretaceous Formations of Sussex*, by the late Frederick Dixon, esq. F.G.S." a quarto volume of 44 plates, is announced for immediate publication. The Editor of the Salisbury Journal is preparing a volume to be entitled "*Wilton and its Associations*—Biographical, Poetical, and Romantic," and illustrated with numerous illustrations on wood by Mr.

W. F. Tiffin. There has just been published a series of five plates, printed in gold, silver, and colours, in imperial quarto, of the ancient *Irish Ecclesiastical Bell* which is supposed to have belonged to Saint Patrick, and the four sides of the jewelled shrine in which it is preserved, now in the possession of the representatives of the late Adam M'Clean, esq. of Belfast. They are accompanied by an Historical and Descriptive Essay by the Rev. William Reeves, D.D., M.R.I.A., of Ballymena. We shall notice this work farther in our next number.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Ancient Laws of the Fifteenth Century, for King's College, Cambridge, and for the public school of Eton College. Collected by James Heywood, *M.P. F.R.S. of the Inner Temple, and* Thomas Wright, *M.A. F.S.A. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.* 8vo.

Memoirs of Eminent Etonians, with Notices of the Early History of Eton College. By E. S. Creasy, *M.A. Royal* 8vo.—Both these works, we venture to say, will be useful to those who take an interest in the prosperity and good fame of Eton college, though they will not at the outset be welcomed on the same terms. Their authors have been actuated by very different motives. One comes searching for faults, the other accumulating praise. The latter is all deference to constituted authorities and established regulations; the former is entirely for new systems and new men. Mr. Heywood's sentiments are well known, from his recent parliamentary efforts for university reform. His object in publishing the collection of documents now before us seems to be to show that these ancient statutes have heretofore suffered some alterations, that they are of necessity disregarded in certain particulars, and that therefore any hesitation in changing them still further is over-scrupulous and absurd. He desires to show "the absolute necessity of occasional state interference for the improvement of the internal regulations of old colleges, *which ought to be regarded as state institutions.*" Here is the point at which alarm is not unreasonably excited in the friends of these ancient institutions. They are threatened in their valued privilege of self-government, and dread the commencement of innovations of which neither they, nor probably the reformer himself, can foresee the end. They would rather pursue their course of internal improvement; to which, under the gentle pressure of public opinion, they are now more earnestly inclined than heretofore.

One great distinction between King's college men and those of other colleges is, that the former are exempt from the public examinations of the university for their degrees. The same privilege formerly belonged to the members of New college at Oxford, having been purchased of that university by their founder, William of Wykeham; but it has been waived of late years, being considered more injurious than advantageous. Mr. Heywood advocates the like change at King's. He further recommends that the fellows should no longer elect their own provost, but again submit to the nomination of the Crown, which exercised the patronage in the 17th century, although it had been given to the college by the founder, and it was thought a great enfranchisement when they recovered this privilege at the accession of William the Third. For fellowships, Mr. Heywood recommends that they should be regarded strictly as accessary to study: and that, leaving a sufficient number of *permanent* fellowships for all the educational, administrative, and literary purposes of colleges, the rest should be held only for the term of professional reading, and that the expiration of such term, instead of celibacy, should be the limit for holding such fellowships. With regard to Eton, he considers that "the power of the legislature may be beneficially exerted in opening a large portion of the scholarships and fellowships of King's college to the competition of under-graduates of the university at large, who may wish to enter themselves as students of that institution, and in reducing the exclusive monopoly of the foundation scholars of Eton." In this view he follows the opinion of Sir James Mackintosh and the present Dean of Ely, who have both expressed themselves very strongly to the same effect. Sir James Mackintosh, in speaking of the conduct of Archbishop Whitgift, who in the reign of Elizabeth resisted a proposition to limit Trinity college at Cambridge to the scholars of Westminster, remarked that in so acting Whitgift "saved the noblest place of education in England from the degrading fate of King's college and New college." Dr. Peacock has termed King's college "a magnificent cenotaph of learning;" and has shown that, whilst the aggregate income of his

own college, Trinity, is probably a little less than that of King's, the number of under-graduates of Trinity is nearly thirty times greater than that of her Eton-bound neighbour. These are certainly striking facts; and it is clear that systems of government, whether of states or of schools, are to be judged not by theories, but by their results. As for the college of Eton itself, it has now for many generations triumphed in its success; but it perhaps cannot be shown that such success has been derived from causes immediately arising from the foundation. As in many inferior grammar-schools, a large *private school* has been engrafted upon a public one, and the distinguished Eton men have for the most part been private pupils. Indeed, during a great part of the period of the prosperity of the school, the foundation has suffered much neglect. This has latterly been greatly remedied: and the foundation has proportionately risen in esteem. How far it would be impaired by the prospective advantages of King's being removed or restricted, is a difficult question to be decided. The good effects of free competition for admittance at Eton are not disputed: and yet the result is remarkable; for, we understand that in the late election for 1850, out of eighteen boys who were successful, only three were previously receiving instruction in the school as oppidans.

But, whatever may be the variety of men's opinions on these fundamental matters, which are perhaps safest when most jealously watched by the antagonistic forces of the reformer and the conservative, there can be no question of the historical value of Mr. Heywood's volume, nor that publicity is preferable to concealment, so long as documents are published fairly and accurately. If there be anything unfair or materially inaccurate in this book we should wish to see it exposed, and, were we aware of it, should rejoice in becoming the means of its exposure. But to all appearance the documents are fully and impartially edited, to the extent of the means accessible to their editors. The colleges consider themselves debarred from making public their statutes: and consequently the originals are shut up under lock and key. A transcript of the statutes of King's was found among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, and they are now printed, we believe, for the first time. The statutes of Eton were before printed in 1818, as an appendix to a report of the House of Commons on Education, then prepared by the present Lord Brougham. They also were derived from a MS. in the British Museum. Other documents connected with the history of both foundations are inserted in the present volume from the same source: and also from the Fœdera, and the Rolls of Parliament.

The work of Mr. Creasy is one of much lighter reading. Though it touches upon the history and progress of Eton college slightly and incidentally, it is chiefly occupied with biographical details, which conduct the reader into the struggles of the senate or the bar, and into all the politics and transactions of the busy world. It is a volume of biographical anecdotes of great men, whose connecting link is simply this, that Eton was the scene of their early studies and their youthful sports. But few of these, as we have already remarked, were scholars of the foundation; and in this respect, as he tells us in his preface, has lain the author's chief difficulty. He knew at once from Harwood's Alumni Etonenses, and Dupuis' Registrum Regale, who were the eminent men who had proceeded from Eton to King's: but for those who received the education of the school without being members of its establishment he has had to hunt through collections of biography. Many, however, were notorious, as Wotton, Waller, Walpole, Gray, Porson, Canning, Wellesley, &c.; and, among the goodly choice which lay before him, the author has had little difficulty to compile such a volume as this, laying under constant contribution as he does the recent biographies of statesmen by Lord Brougham and Lord Campbell, and the more general works of Cunningham, Chalmers (inadvertently called Chambers in the Preface), &c. &c. The book is divided into five chapters, one being devoted to each century during which the school has subsisted. In its earlier annals the college was more celebrated for prelates, in its later days for statesmen, but always for poets. One of its earliest scholars was Rotherham, archbishop and cardinal; and soon after came bishops West, Blythe, and Lane, Aldrich the friend of Leland and Erasmus, and who became provost of Eton, Foxe, Cox, Long (archbishop of Armagh), Gheast, and Montagu: in the seventeenth century, bishops Pearson, Sherlock, Barrow, Fleetwood, Waddington, and Hare; accompanied by two other divines whose names are not less respected, though their rank was not so exalted, Dr. James Hammond, and "the memorable John Hales." Of the bishops educated at Eton in the eighteenth century Mr. Creasy has only noticed briefly Barrington and Lloyd (of Oxford): though there were others whom he barely mentions, namely Young (of Ferns), Ewer (of Bangor), Jones (of Kilmore), Dampier, and

Luxmoore. The statesmen who are the modern pride of Eton commence with Walpole and Bolingbroke, are continued by Sir William Wyndham and Charles Viscount Townshend, and followed by names no less illustrious than Chatham, Camden, Lyttelton, Fox (father and son), North, Sandwich, Cornwallis, Wellesley, Canning, Whitbread, Windham, Grenville, Grey, Holland, and Melbourne. We have said that Eton has never wanted poets; and though the first we hear of does not stand very high on Parnassus, still Thomas Tusser was not without his merits. The brothers Phineas and Giles Fletcher are the next in course of time; then succeeds Waller; afterwards Sir C. H. Williams; Gray; William Broome; Richard West; Anstey, Shelley, and Praed. Among the Etonian poets now living are Milman and Moultrie, the last of whom has laid Eton under perpetual obligations by his graceful and affectionate sympathies. But, after all, the peculiar characteristic of the Eton muse is her skill in Latin versification, which has shone forth so admirably in the compositions of Gray, Nich. Hardinge (an Etonian unnoticed by Mr. Creasy), Wellesley, and Grenville, and often in those of less distinguished names. It is interesting to trace from the earliest period of the school the importance which has been attached to this branch of study. In a letter of John Paston junior, written in the year 1468, we have an early intimation of it. "As for my coming from Eton," he writes, "I lack nothing but versifying, which I trust to have with a little continuance." It was in verse that the scholars welcomed the virgin queen in 1563, when she first took up her residence at Windsor, and the MS. book presented on that occasion, which is still preserved in the British Museum, was described in our Magazine for Feb. last, p. 142. An old *consuetudinarium* of about the same period, describing the customs of the school throughout the year, which is printed in both the works before us, contains repeated mention of this prevalent task, or rather diversion, for in that light it is represented. This is more particularly the case on the day of the scholars' procession *ad Montem*, which at that time took place annually, and in the month of January. Of this very curious passage we append a translation, as we are not aware that it has been brought forward before:

"About the feast of the Conversion of Saint Paul [Jan. 25] on a day fixed at the choice of the master, at nine o'clock the boys go *ad Montem* in the same manner as they are accustomed to go to gather filberts in the month of September. The mount is a place sacred in the boyish religion of the Etonians, which on account of the beauty of the country, the pleasantness of the verdure, and the coolness of the shades, they regard as a spot dedicated to Apollo and the Muses, celebrate it in verses, term it Tempe, and exalt it above Helicon. Here the novices or newcomers, who have not as yet stood the brunt like soldiers of strength and nerve in the Etonian army, are seasoned with their first salt, being famously depicted in verses which have all the salt and humour that can be imagined. Then those newcomers* make epigrams, endeavouring to excell one another in every sweetness of expression and in witticisms. Whatever comes uppermost they have free liberty to utter it, so that it be expressed in Latin, be within the bounds of courtesy, and be free from gross scurrility of language. Lastly, they moisten their faces and cheeks with salt tears, and so at last they are initiated into the customs of the old scholars. Next follow speeches, and little triumphs, and they rejoice in good earnest, as well that their labours are over as on account of their adoption into the company of such pleasant comrades. When all this is done, at one o'clock they return home, and having supped they play till eight."

We have frequently heard the question asked, what is the origin of the term "salt" as used at the Eton Montem, and as frequently have been told that its derivation was unknown. The preceding passage we think fully explains it. The salt was the Attic salt of the Latin versification which the Etonians have always so sedulously cultivated: the money collected was originally given to the scholars in acknowledgment of such salt, just as is still done when the Westminster scholars read their epigrams; and the tickets inscribed *Mos pro lege* and *Pro more et monte* which have been distributed at the latter Montems were evidently the successors and representatives of the Latin verses which the scholars offered to the strangers who witnessed their holiday sports in former times.

Lincoln's Inn, its ancient and modern Buildings, with an Account of the Library. By William Holden Spilsbury, *Librarian*. 12*mo*.—The venerable area of Lincoln's Inn has acquired a fresh interest from the grand and appropriate

* The original is printed *Deinde in recentes*: but, as with that reading the passage would convey a mere repetition of the preceding statement, we have translated it as if amended to *Deinde ii recentes*.

structures of the new Hall and Library, which have been recently added by the well-directed munificence of the Society, aided by the good taste of their architect Mr. Hardwick. The present agreeable little volume has been suggested by the inquiries of the numerous strangers who now disturb the students of law and equity: and the author, who presides over the rich and well-selected library, has enlarged, not unnaturally, on the treasures of his own peculiar domain. The book is divided into four chapters; the first of which treats of various matters of legal history, the second of the old buildings of Lincoln's Inn, the third of the new buildings, and the fourth of the library.

Of the buildings we need only say a few words respecting the Chapel, which we do in consequence of a correspondent in our Magazine for December, 1849, having revived the opinion of Mr. John Carter that Lincoln's Inn Chapel was not, as generally stated, an entire structure of the reign of James I. but a reconstruction of a former chapel built in the reign of Edward III. or Richard II. This argument, however, we now think is satisfactorily answered by the examination which has been recently made of the works of Jacobean Gothic, which entirely proves its imitative character. (See the report in our last Magazine, p. 190, of the papers of the Rev. John Griffiths and Mr. O. Jewitt lately read at Oxford.) Mr. Spilsbury names, in p. 51, several of the Oxford examples which have been pointed out to him by "an eminent living architect," —we have good reason to believe Mr. Hardwick. "All these," observes this gentleman, "are genuine original designs, *i.e.* not restorations of any previously existing fabric; but, as far as their art goes, *imitations* of a style used in a previous century. They all possess the same characteristics,—the forms of the various parts of the building, such as the windows, doors, buttresses, and roof being imitations, not copies, of mediæval art. The details of the various parts, the profiles of the mouldings, &c. are in like manner imitations of older forms, but are not usually so closely or so skilfully imitated as the general forms and larger masses. The Chapel at Lincoln's Inn is a very interesting instance of this sort of architecture—a *renaissance* not paralleled by any architecture of any other time or country—unless, indeed, we except the present practice of the art in England and France." The documentary records of the building of this Chapel are perfectly confirmatory of this view. They show that the Society contemplated its erection in 1617, that the first stone was laid by the celebrated Dr. Donne whilst preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and before he was promoted to the deanery of St. Paul's in 1621, and that it was consecrated in 1623. But if the theory of the architectural antiquary is proved to be incorrect, so also, we take leave to say, is that of the current accounts, (see P. Cunningham's Handbook, and Sperling's Church Walks in Middlesex, quoted in our January number, p. 52,) which named Inigo Jones as the architect of Lincoln's Inn Chapel. It appears that Jones was consulted by the Society in the year 1617, and requested to make a model for a chapel, which another entry shows to have been done, at an estimate of 2000*l.*; but after that there is no further mention of the name of Jones, and we feel very confident that the design he recommended must have been in Palladian architecture. John Clarke was the mason employed in the erection of this chapel; and, as in the case of buildings of the same class and period at Oxford, no superior architect is mentioned. The name of Inigo Jones does not occur in any printed account of the chapel earlier than Vertue's print published in 1751: though it has been found in one of the MSS. of Bagford the London antiquary, a very credulous and injudicious person. Mr. Spilsbury has added a list of the Preachers, with biographical notices; and also a list of the Warburtonian Lecturers.

To Mr. Spilsbury's description of the new buildings we need only refer as being very complete and satisfactory; and we therefore pass on to the Library. After quoting Sir Edward Coke's account of the legal literature of his day, Mr. Spilsbury remarks, "In addition to the fifteen treatises mentioned by Lord Coke, the [Lincoln's Inn] library contains upwards of a thousand volumes of treatises on the law; many volumes of Reports; of Abridgments of the Law about fifty volumes, and the Statute Law is extended to nearly forty volumes in quarto." The first founder of the library was John Nethersale, in the reign of Henry VII. and among its principal benefactors have been,—Ranulph Cholmley, Recorder of London, temp. Eliz.; the celebrated William Prynne; Sir Matthew Hale, who gave many valuable MSS.; John Brydall, esq. who in 1706 gave a collection of pamphlets forming thirty-nine volumes in quarto and folio; and John Coxe, esq. who in 1785 bequeathed about 5000 volumes. In 1843 Mr. Purton Cooper presented a collection of books on the civil law and the laws of foreign nations, consisting of nearly 2000 volumes, in various languages; having previously given a valuable collection of American law reports, in about 150

volumes; and in 1848 the Hon. Frances Cecil Abbot presented thirty MS. volumes of her father-in-law Lord Colchester. The legal MSS. of Mr. Serjeant Hill were purchased in 1808; and those of Serjeant Maynard (temp. Charles II.) in 1818. A catalogue of the Books was printed in 1835, but a new one is now required. A catalogue of the Manuscripts, compiled by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. was printed in 1838. The number of volumes is now more than 25,000.

A recent acquisition of great value and interest is a volume the very existence of which has been very imperfectly known to bibliographers. That remarkable work called Prynne's Records, forming three folio volumes, was presented by its celebrated author to Lincoln's Inn Library, but the first volume commences with "Book the Second." The recently acquired volume is Book the First, and consists of the Introduction announced by Prynne as "not yet completed." It is unfinished, terminating at p. 400, and all the copies are supposed to have perished in the Great Fire of London but this. It was purchased at the sale of the Stowe Library in 1849 for 335*l.*, on which occasion, we may remark, the other three volumes produced 140*l.*

The Society's copy of Dr. Charles O'Conor's Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores, was presented by the Duke of Buckingham to Southey, and has the autograph of the illustrious poet and historian on the title-page of the first volume.

A copy of the Commentary of Nicholas de Lyra on the Holy Scriptures, printed at Douay in 1617, in six volumes folio, was presented by Dr. Donne on his leaving the Preachership for the Deanery of St. Paul's in 1621. It contains a long and interesting Latin inscription, remarkable for its autobiographical character, and also in reference to the building of the Chapel, for which we have already cited it. This is printed by Mr. Spilsbury at p. 145.

An Historical and Genealogical Account of the ancient Family of Maunsell, Mansell, Mansel. By William W. Mansell. *4to. pp.* 88. (Printed for private circulation.)—This is the first portion of extensive collections relative to his race, the compilation of which has occupied the author for many years. His original inducement to the task was to prove his right, legally, to the Baronetage of 1611, "of which there is not the slightest question, historically or genealogically:" and the scope of his whole plan is to prove that every family of the name of Maunsell, Mansell, or Mansel, is derived from one common ancestor—Philip Mansel, who came over to this country with William the Conqueror. As far as practicable, he proposes to introduce into the work the pedigrees of all families of note who have intermarried with the Mansells, and likewise the descents from the Mansells through females. This is a very large design, and it is calculated that it will occupy three thick volumes. The present is consequently but a small instalment, but it is a valuable one, not merely in a genealogical but in an historical point of view: inasmuch as it contains copious biographical memoirs of two persons of considerable prominence in our annals, namely, John Maunsell provost of Beverley, an eminent statesman in the reign of Henry III. (and one of the greatest pluralists on record, for at one time he held no fewer than seventy benefices); and of Sir Robert Mansell, Treasurer of the Navy and Vice-Admiral of England in the reign of James I.; the latter illustrated with several historical documents. It is, however, a considerable drawback to the value of this portion of the book that it is full of typographical errors, many of which occur in the names of places and persons. And for the same reasons the documents cannot be entirely depended upon, nor indeed are they always intelligible; as, for instance, in the letter of the princess Mary in p. 55, the word servante is printed "sonte," eftsones "oftsomes," and pleasure "plea's"; and its date, "Oxforde," should be Otford. (The letter is printed correctly in Ellis's Orig. Letters, 1st series, ii. 29.) In the very next passage "gentlemen" is a misprint for gentlewomen: and overleaf we have "crown" instead of cover.

It is more than a misprint in p. 73 to call Mr. James Howel, the author of Epistolæ Ho-elianæ, "afterwards secretary of state;" he was nothing more than clerk of the privy council. As we have before had occasion to remark, the dates of his letters are not to be depended on, nor can any argument be safely drawn from them as to the continuance of Sir Robert Mansell's pursuit of the art of glass-making.

We must also remark, that it is a dangerous omission in works of this nature not to quote authorities; because an author thus throws away the means of verifying quotations, and thereby correcting the misapprehensions to which the best of us are liable. We are furnished with a proof of this in the same page we have already criticised (p. 55), where it is stated that "Cecily lady Mansell was one of the maids of honour to princess Mary, with whom she appears to have been a

favourite; for, on her marriage with sir Rhys, she presented her with a "diamond, pointed, and a bed of purple damask, with curtains of yellow and crimson damask." Now, two pages further on, we accidentally fall in with the authority for this statement, which is the will of sir Rhys the lady's husband, but it goes no further than to shew that the diamond (only) had been given as the princess's bridal present. It is remarkable that in the Inventory of Jewells appended to the Princess Mary's Privy-purse Expenses (edited by sir Fred. Madden in 1831) we find this entry, "It'm, a broche of the Passion with a crosse, with a little diamond and diverse small rubies, given to the lady Mancell." The funerals of sir Rhys and his wife the lady Cecilia, taken from Strype's Memorials in p. 57, are to be found in their original form and with fuller details in Machyn's Diary, (published by the Camden Society,) pp. 174, 194.

With respect to the theory of a common origin of all the different families of Mansel, to which we before alluded, we think such an idea opposed not only by what the author admits to have been the derivation of the name, which (akin to those of Gascoyne, Britton, Scott, Wallis, Tyas, &c.) meant a foreigner from the town of le Mans or province of Maine in France, a district which might send *many* of its natives to England; but also by the very different coat-armour assumed by various parties bearing the name. Whilst some of the Mansels, as the Peers, the Baronets, &c. have borne the canting coat of three *maunches*, others have borne lions variously disposed, and others neither maunches nor lions. There are also several families of Mansel or Mancel in France; and therefore we are inclined to conclude that, as with other names derived from large cities or towns, all the Mansels are not descended from a common ancestor. We hope to see the continuation of this work at no very distant period.

A Compendium of Universal History, from the Creation to the present time. By Charles Theomartyr Stafford. 12mo. 1850. —This is a translation from *the twenty-fourth edition* of a German original: a sufficient proof that in the country of its first publication the work has been found useful and instructive. It is unquestionably a skilful abridgement, and is rendered peculiarly acceptable by certain interesting chapters which treat of the origin of some of the most useful discoveries and inventions. In its present state it partakes a little too much of its German origin to be very popular in England, but we trust that its sale may give opportunity for a careful revision in future editions, and for making such additions as have been rendered necessary by the discoveries and incidents of the last twenty years. Such a book ought to be brought down to the present time.

A Week at Killarney. By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. *Small 4to.*—The newspapers have informed us that the picturesque beauties of Ireland are visited this summer by an unprecedented number of tourists; and we shall not err if, among other causes, we attribute this, in no inconsiderable a degree, to the interest which has been created and cultivated by the charming work upon that country produced by the authors of the volume before us. The present is, in fact, a new edition in a compressed form of the most interesting portions of the previous work on "Ireland." It is the quintessence of the graphic descriptions of scenery and manners which rendered that book so popular, accompanied by many of the best engravings on steel and wood. To these materials are added such particulars as tourists look for in a hand-book, and to render the work complete, Mr. and Mrs. Hall have revisited the Lakes to obtain the latest information, in the spring of the present year. The book will be equally agreeable as a companion at Killarney, and as a memorial of travel when laid on the drawing-room table at home.

Thoughts on Being; suggested by meditation upon the Infinite, the Immaterial, and the Eternal. By Edward Shirley Kennedy. 8vo.—This book deals with subjects far beyond our customary range, but of the very highest solemnity and importance. The author treats them with calm gravity and becoming reverence, and his work therefore deserves a word of commendation to all students of the deep mysteries of our being, however much we may hesitate in the adoption of his conclusions. Under the guidance, principally, of Schlegel, the author launches out upon a boundless sea of speculation respecting things infinite and eternal. He lands, we fancy, merely upon one of Origen's old errors.

Family Reading. The New Testament Narrative harmonised and explained by the Bishops and Doctors of the Anglican Church. Compiled from various authors by the Hon. Sir Edward Cust. 8vo. 1850. —A book of excellent intention, but liable to two objections: 1. the sections are occasionally too long; and, 2. the diction is not sufficiently simple. Upon the first point we would remark, that it is by no

means objectionable that there should occasionally occur brief readings of a page or a little more, but we have found more than three pages too long; and, upon the second, that such words as *canon*, *contemporary*, *concurrent*, and such phrases as "an unpractical country," and "a formal proposition," are not understood by many of those who are ordinarily assembled at family readings. The compiler has been careful not to offend the doctrinal notions of any one, but not quite sufficiently so: for example, at p. 38 we find it said of the second person in the Trinity that he was "*made* the eternal word of the Father," which is surely a mistake; and at p. 39 the Virgin is termed the "mother *of God*," an appellation in which, to say the least of it, men are not agreed.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The British Association has held its twentieth meeting at Edinburgh, under the presidency of Sir David Brewster. The proceedings commenced on the morning of the 31st of July in the General Committee, where the Report of the Council was read. It principally related to the progress made in negociations with Government for the establishment of a large reflecting telescope for the systematic observation of the nebulæ of the southern hemisphere, for the connexion of the levels of the Ordnance survey of Ireland, and for the publication of the British arc of the meridian; also to the future maintenance of the Observatory at Kew; and the publication of the Mountjoy meteorological observations. The first general meeting was held in the evening in the Music Hall, where the President delivered an address. After reviewing the history of the Association from its first institution at York twenty years ago, Sir David Brewster proceeded to notice the progress of the sciences during the past year. Having detailed the successive additions to the number of the small planets which are stationed between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, from the time when the first of them was discerned by Piazzi on the first day of the present century, he stated that the eleventh of these has been discovered by Mr. Gasparis of Naples, on the 11th of May last, and is named by him Parthenope, the same astronomer having on the 12th April, 1849, discovered the tenth, which he calls Hygeia. All these planets are supposed to be the dispersed fragments of a broken large one, which, according to the law of planetary distances, once occupied the place between Mars and Jupiter; and Sir David Brewster proceeded to remark that by a law of the solar system just discovered by Mr. Daniel Kirkwood, of Pottsville, a humble American, that in every planet the square of the length of its year, reckoned in days, varies as the cube of the radius of its sphere of attraction, it follows that the broken planet must have been a little larger than Mars, or about 5,000 miles in diameter, and that the length of its day must have been about 57½ hours. Among the more recent discoveries within the bounds of our own system, Sir D. Brewster mentioned those of Mr. Lassels, of Liverpool, who by means of a fine 20-feet reflector, constructed by himself, has detected the satellite of Neptune, and more recently an eighth satellite circulating round Saturn—a discovery which was made on the very same day, by Mr. Bond, director of the Observatory of Cambridge, in the United States. Some important discoveries in nebulæ have also been made by Lord Rosse and his assistant, Mr. Stoney. A valuable improvement in telescopes has been accomplished by Mr. James Nasmyth of Edinburgh. The President then proceeded to notice some recent advances in Photography. As a substitute for negative paper, M. Niepce, an accomplished officer in the French service, has successfully adopted a film of albumen, or the white of an egg, spread upon glass. This new process has been brought to such perfection that Talbotypes taken by it have been universally regarded as the finest yet executed. Another process, in which gelatine is substituted for albumen, has been successfully practised by M. Poitevin, a French officer of engineers; and M. Edmund Becquerel has succeeded in transferring to a daguerreotype plate the prismatic spectrum, with all its brilliant colours, and also, though in an inferior degree, the colours of the landscape. M. Arago is also proceeding with his researches on the action of the sun's rays. After alluding to the application made to Government for the promotion of observations in the Southern Hemisphere, the President then mentioned the encouraging fact that Lord John Russell has recently

granted 1,000*l.* a year to the Royal Society for promoting scientific objects. The Council of that distinguished body has been very solicitous to make this grant effective in promoting scientific objects. One of the most important of these has been to place 100*l.* at the disposal of the committee of the Kew Observatory, which has for several years been supported by the British Association. A warm eulogy was next paid to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, who (Sir David Brewster stated) "had entertained the idea of attaching to the Royal Society a number of active members, who should devote themselves wholly to scientific pursuits." The President proceeded to allude to the present state of the law of patents, noticing the recent announcement in Parliament that the new Attorney-General has accepted office on the express condition that the large fees which he derives from patents shall be subject to revision; and afterwards concluded with some general speculations on another object, which had been proposed on the institution of the Association in 1831, namely, the organisation of science as a national institution, admitting that considerable advance had been made in effecting that design. "Our scientific institutions have already to a certain extent become national ones. Apartments belonging to the nation have been liberally granted to them. Royal medals have been founded, and large sums from the public purse devoted to the objects which they contemplate. The Museum of Economic Geology, indeed, is itself a complete section of a royal institute, giving a scientific position to six eminent philosophers, all of whom are distinguished members of this Association. And in every branch of science and literature the liberality of the Crown has been extended to numerous individuals whose names would have been inrolled among the members of a national institution. Our private institutions have in reality assumed the transition phase; and it requires only an electric spark from a sagacious and patriotic statesman to combine in one noble phalanx the scattered elements of our intellectual greatness, and guide to lofty achievements and glorious triumphs the talents and genius of the nation."

On Thursday the 1st August business began as usual in all the Sections; and in the evening Prof. Bennett, of the university of Edinburgh, delivered a lecture in the Music Hall, on the passage of the blood through the minute vessels of animals, in connection with nutrition. On Friday an excursion party, to the number of about seventy, started, under the direction of Mr. R. Chambers, to visit Corstorphine Hill and Arthur's Seat. They examined the groovings on the western face of Corstorphine Hill, and the strie on the sandstone near Ravelstone, and afterwards visited Arthur's Seat and St. Margaret's. In the evening there was a conversazione and promenade in the Music Hall. On Saturday no business was done in the Sections, but the day was devoted to excursions. One to North Berwick and the Bass Rock mustered more than two hundred members. On arriving at North Berwick, Mr. Daniel Wilson led a detachment of this party to the Bass, whilst others passed onward to Tantallon, the ancient stronghold of the Douglases. A projected excursion to the Pentland Hills was all but a failure, in consequence of some misarrangement about the carriages, and, as regards the main body of the intending excursionists, resolved itself into a geological ramble round the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which was scientifically illustrated by Mr. Maclaren. On the same day an extra Horticultural Exhibition was held in the Experimental Gardens, Inverleith, to which members of the British Association had free admission. On Monday afternoon upwards of two hundred members dined together in the Hopetoun Rooms, Sir David Brewster presiding. In the evening Dr. Mantell delivered a lecture on the extinct birds of New Zealand.

On Tuesday evening there was a second full-dress promenade and *soirée* in the Music Hall. The business of the sections was conducted under the several divisions of Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, Statistics, and Mechanics, with the sub-section Ethnology. The Geological proved, as heretofore, the most popular, and on the Monday was crowded to excess to hear the Duke of Argyll's paper "On a Tertiary Fossiliferous Deposit underlying Basalt, in the island of Mull." His Grace, by means of beautiful drawings and diagrams, explained the phenomena to which his paper had reference, in a very able and perspicuous manner.

Mr. Palmer Budd, of the Ystalefera Ironworks, in Wales, made a very valuable contribution to the section of Mechanical Science. He showed that by the application of the gaseous substances that escaped from the top of blast furnaces an immense saving might be effected in the quantity of coal used in the iron manufacture. So far as the plan had been tried in Scotland, a saving of 1½ tons of coal had been effected on every ton of iron produced; and this being the case, and calculating the quantity of iron annually produced in Scotland at 600,000 tons,

there might be a saving of 112,000*l.* a-year effected in Scotland alone, were the plan brought into general adoption.

In the Ethnological sub-section Dr. Hincks made some observations on the language and mode of writing of the ancient Assyrians. This called up Major Rawlinson, who, in the course of some remarks on the same subject, stated that Mr. Layard had, at Korjinyik, penetrated into a chamber which appeared to be of the same class as the "house of records" noticed by the prophet Ezra, where was found the copy of a decree of Cyrus, permitting the Jews to return from captivity. In this chamber Mr. Layard discovered, in *terra cotta*, tables piled up from the floor to the ceiling, and representing apparently the archives of the Assyrian empire during the long historical succession. Mr. Layard had packed, by the last accounts, five cases for transport to England, and these only occupied one small corner of the apartment. When the whole collection was disinterred and examined it was probable that we should have a better account of the history, religion, jurisprudence, and philosophy of the Assyrians, thirteen centuries before the Christian era, than we had either of Greece or Rome during any period of their history.

In the final meeting of the General Committee the following recommendations received its sanction:—

Involving Grants of Money.—The establishment at Kew Observatory, 300*l.*—Prof. J. D. Forbes for testing the results of the Mathematical Theory of Heat, 50*l.*—The publication of Tabular Forms in reference to Periodical Phenomena of Animals and Plants (continued), 5*l.*—Prof. E. Forbes and Mr. Bell to continue their assistance to Dr. T. Williams in his researches on the Annelida, 10*l.*—The Committee on the Vitality of Seeds (continued), 11*l.*—A Committee, consisting of Mr. R. Hunt, Dr. G. Wilson, and Dr. Gladstone, to investigate the influence of the solar radiations on chemical combinations, electrical phenomena, and the vital powers of plants growing under different atmospheric conditions, 50*l.*—Dr. Smith, to continue his investigation on the Air and Water of Towns, 10*l.*—A new and revised edition of Queries for obtaining Ethnological data, by Sir C. Malcolm and Dr. Hodgkin, 12*l.*

Involving Application to Government or Public Institutions.—The completion of the Geographical Survey of Scotland.—The publication of the Reports of the Committee of the Admiralty on Metals.—To insure to the science of Natural History effective representation in the Trusteeship of the British Museum.—The possibility of relieving the Association from the expense of maintaining the establishment at Kew.—A Statistical Survey relative to the Extent and Prevalence of Infantile Idiocy.

Rules.—That the subject of Geography be separated from Geology, and, combined with Ethnology, to constitute a separate section, under the title of the Geographical and Ethnological Section.—That in future no section shall omit to meet on account of Excursions, unless specially so determined in each case by the Sectional Committee.

Reports requested.—Prof. Stokes, On the General Theory of Vibratory Motions in Elastic Media.—Prof. Willis, On Acoustics.—Mr. G. Buchanan, On the Strength of Materials.—Mr. T. Stevenson, On the various modes of constructing Sea Walls, and the actual state of knowledge as to their power of resisting the forces to which they are exposed.—Mr. J. Whitworth, On his Experiments for the purpose of constructing Accurate Standards of Measure.—Dr. H. Cleghorn, Prof. Royle, Messrs. R. Baird Smith and R. Strachey, On the probable effects, in an economical and physical point of view, of the Destruction of Tropical Forests.—Prof. Goodsir, Prof. Sharpey, Prof. Allan Thomson, and Dr. Laycock, On the History and Advances in our knowledge of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System.—Dr. Lindley, Mr. A. Henfrey, and Dr. Lankester, On the History and Advance of Vegetable Physiology.

Researches, &c.—(continued).—The Committee on the influence of Carbonic Acid on the growth of Ferns.—Dr. Percy and Prof. Miller on Crystalline Slags.—The Committee on Shooting Stars and Auroral Phenomena.—The Committee on the Instrumental Measurement of Earthquake Waves.

The number of persons attending this meeting was 1,225 (being 103 more than last year at Birmingham), and the receipts 1,104*l.*

It was determined that the next year's meeting should be held at Ipswich, under the presidency of G. Airy, esq. the Astronomer Royal; the time to be hereafter fixed by the Council. The local secretaries appointed are G. Ransome, esq. C. May, esq. C. D. Sims, esq. and G. A. Biddell, esq.; and the treasurer J. B. Alexander, esq.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On the 30th July a meeting was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, to make arrangements for forming an association to investigate the history, origin, causes and

laws of the propagation of epidemic diseases, with a view to their more effectual prevention or improved treatment. Dr. Babington has been elected its President. It is explained that the Society has no intention of interfering with the investigations of individuals. On the contrary, it proposes to aid them with funds, with a good library, and by putting them in communication with the eminent men of other countries,—and to facilitate their efforts in every way.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The June meeting of this Society took place in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, and was numerously attended, the Rev. Professor Henslow, V.P. presiding.

The members met at the house of Mr. Staples, at Moulton, to witness the opening of a tumulus in that gentleman's grounds. A trench was cut to the centre of the mound, which is about 15 feet high; but nothing whatever was found indicative of a sepulchral origin. On the contrary, it is not improbable that it might have been the site of a small watch-tower; as, upon digging along the outer line of the trench around the mound, evidences of a stone wall of inclosure were found. This must have been at a very early date, for within a few years there stood upon the mound, on one side, a fine oak tree of several years' growth.

The party next proceeded to Cheveley Park, where, on a raised ground, surrounded by a deep foss, several very interesting portions of a castellated edifice had been exposed, through the liberality of the Duke of Rutland, and under the direction of John Fairlie, esq. The castle would appear, from the recent excavations, to have been a parallelogram, flanked at the angles by round towers, and with a strong round-towered gateway at the entrance to guard the drawbridge or pass. Nothing, however, has been seen above the ground but a small fragment of ivy-covered wall; and of its history little or nothing is known, either authentic or traditionary. Not far from the centre, a well of large diameter was discovered; and the removal of the rubbish with which it had been filled brought to light some fragments of moulded brick and hewn stone of the 16th century, one of which bears the arms and crest of the Cottons, who formerly held the manor, and, it is said, built themselves a house of brick here; which was their principal residence as late as 1632. A rough admeasurement of the spot, which is a thick plantation of young trees, shewed the building to have been about 170 feet by 135; the moat 90 feet across and 22 feet in depth. Some remains of earthworks, &c. are traceable for a considerable distance outside the moat. The Duke of Rutland has directed the researches on the Castle Hill to be continued.

The party then adjourned to the church; a cruciform edifice, wherein, through the zeal of Mr. Fairlie and the Rev. J. T. Bennet, the rector, several curious architectural features had been for the first time brought to view, including, in the north transept a fine early-English piscina; in the north transept, two monumental mural recesses; and in the south chancel wall a priest's door with small window over it, of elegant design and proportion. A paper, by Mr. E. K. Bennet, pointed out the various features of most interest.

The archæologists next proceeded to Wood Ditton, and, having inspected the church, which contains some good old oak seats, a fine brass, &c. but is sadly defaced by its modern fittings, assembled at the termination of the farfamed Devil's Dyke, which is here very perfect. A paper was read by Mr. Tymms, describing the course and construction of this remarkable work; and recapitulating the arguments for and against assigning its formation to the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Danes. The popular notion is that it was thrown up as a boundary between the East Anglian and Mercian kingdoms; but the opinion of those assembled appeared to incline to a British or Romano-British origin.

On arriving at Newmarket, the Institute assembled in the Subscription Room, where the walls displayed a great variety of rubbings of curious and beautiful brasses, mostly connected with the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge, and on the tables, under glass, was an exhibition of antiquities of local interest. Mr. Litchfield, of Cambridge, contributed, among other objects, a miniature two-handled cup, of bronze, with emblems of Mercury, dug up on the line of the St. Ives and Wisbeach railway; a circular fibula, from Swaffham Fen; a gold hexagon ring, found at Abingdon; a silver thumb-ring, found at Dartford; and a diminutive em-

balmed snake, found at Comberton. Mr. Witt, of Swaffham, sent three unusally fine flint celts, one of which was polished to the smoothness of glass. Professor Henslow exhibited and explained some articles taken by himself out of a Roman sepulchre at Felixstow. The articles exhibited by the Rev. H. Creed were much admired, particularly an enamelled casket, painted in grisaille with flesh tints upon a blue ground, by an artist of the sixteenth century, probably P. Courteys, or Jean Courteys, of Limoges, the various panels representing the transactions of the youthful Hercules, &c. and further enriched with arabesques and other ornamental accessories; a nautilus, mounted in silver, with caryatides, marine monsters, shells, and arabesques, a work of the 17th century; a silver filagree coffer; and a box, the pearl top of which is engraven with the story of the mother of Zebedee's children bringing her two sons to Christ (Matt. xx. 20), an early Italian work. The Rev. Sir R. Affleck exhibited a variety of coins and other articles found at Dalham, &c.; and the Rev. C. H. Bennet presented to the Institute a crocketed finial in Barnack stone, found in digging within a moated inclosure at Cowlinge; a pax-board, in copper, of the 16th century; two Roman silver coins found at Exning; and two fictile vessels of the 17th century. Mr. Robert Bryant exhibited a small vase of unbaked earth and a bronze celt, found at Exning; Mr. T. Clarke a bronze celt, found on the Exning road; and Mr. J. F. Clarke a drawing of a circular pix, found in 1845, near to Exning church; and a facsimile most beautifully executed of a carved inscription, of the end of the 15th century, in St. Mary's church, Newmarket. Mrs. Lumley presented an alabaster tablet of the story of Jonah; and a metal box, of Dutch workmanship, 17th century, with the stories of Perseus and Actæon engraven thereon.

Mr. Warren exhibited two very beautiful carved figures in clunch, apparently part of a cornice, and believed to be from Thetford Priory church; and a number of very curious objects, including an ornament of similar character to those on the supposed Wilbraham crown belonging to Mr. Deck of Cambridge, and some beads of amber, glass, &c. found at Stow Heath. —Mr. Fairlie exhibited a series of clever sketches of details from Cheveley church; and Mr. F. Ford, of Bury, three drawings illustrative of the Devil's Dyke.

The Rev. Professor Henslow having taken the chair, the Rev. H. Creed read a paper from Albert Way, esq. F.S.A. (one of the Honorary Members of the Institute,) in illustration of an agreement made in 1430, between the lord William Curteys, abbot of St. Edmund's, and John Horwell, goldsmith, of London, but probably a Suffolk artist, for the making of a pastoral staff for the said abbot, and containing such minute particulars for its execution as to lead to the belief that the exquisite crosier of William of Wykeham, still preserved at New College, Oxford, was the prototype of the abbot's. Mr. John Deck gave an account of the discovery of the "crown" and other curious remains found with it at Wilbraham; remarking that the form of the skull was as much a matter of wonder as the crown which he had found resting upon it; no head of such a type having been previously met with. The Chairman remarked that, without offering any opinion of his own, it might be interesting to the meeting to know that antiquaries were divided in opinion as to the use of the relic; some, and those of eminence, inclining to the belief that it might be a bucket or some article used in the ceremonies observed at the burial; and left, as was frequently found in Roman tumuli, in the grave.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 25. The general annual meeting of this society was held at Herstmonceux Place, H. M. Curteis, esq. M.P. having kindly allowed the use of several rooms for the occasion. The Venerable Archdeacon Hare occupied the chair.

Amongst the relics of antiquity, &c., exhibited, were Roman and other coins, and Roman pottery (Mr. Figg); elk horn found in a bog near Battle (Mr. Rush); copy of a monumental iron slab, dated 1521, found in a cottage belonging to Sir Henry Shiffner, where it had been used as a chimney back (Archdeacon Hare); statue of Neptune, by John of Bologna (model of his great statue), bull of Pope Innocent IV. found near Battle, bull of Honorius (Mr. Rush); ancient MS. relating to Herstmonceux Castle, &c. &c.

The Annual Report announced an increase in the number of members; and the leasing of Lewes Castle for the purpose of establishing an Archæological Museum.

The Rev. Edward Venables then read an interesting and elaborate paper "on Herstmonceux Castle and its Lords," confining himself mainly, however, to the latter portion of the subject. The Rev. C. Bohun Smyth followed with "Glimpses of the Saxon Rule in Sussex," and Mr. M. A. Lower, of Lewes, read a paper "on some early wills of inhabitants of Herstmonceux," which proved, as Mr. Lower observed, that the husbandmen of the sixteenth century in this locality were but

slightly advanced in point of luxury and refinement from their ancestors of the Anglo-Saxon era.

Mr. Butler, jun. of Chichester, described the mural paintings lately discovered in pulling down Stedham Church, prior to the erection of a new one. The subjects are admirably executed, and occupy the entire north wall of the nave of the church. One of them represents the Virgin Mary, with Christ by her side, his hands and feet pierced, and supplicants imploring the Virgin to intercede for them. Another, St. Christopher carrying Christ over the River Jordan. The figure of St. Christopher is very large, reaching almost from the base to the wall, and the colouring of his dress and shield are in good preservation. The third is supposed to be the Day of Judgment.

LORD HOLMESDALE'S CABINET OF COINS AND MEDALS.

The very select and well-known collection of Lord Viscount Holmesdale has lately been dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The sale occupied seven days (8—15 July), and was throughout well attended, realising on an average 300*l.* daily. The principal attractions were the numerous and fine British and English gold and silver coins and medals, many of which are justly considered as nearly unique; the valuable Greek series both in gold and silver, the twelve famed Syracusan medallions, and the Roman imperial aurei, chiefly of great rarity, beauty, and value, as the prices obtained in general for them has well proved; and we need make no apology, we fully believe, for now adverting to some of the best lots at some length. Various fine gold British coins of the highest degree of rarity, being almost unique, chiefly found in the parish of Arlington, Sussex, in 1843, produced from 3*l.* 3*s.* to 11*l.* each piece; some were inscribed COM.F. some TIN., others COM and TIN, some CAMV. CVNO. ANDO. ILFF. They were chiefly obtained for the British Museum, and their various appropriations by the cataloguer (Mr. Curt, antiquary, &c.) appeared to be established on safe grounds. A few very curious silver specimens of antique imitations of the Macedonic tetradrachms (lots 14 and 15) were obtained for a noble lord at moderate rates. Lot 17, an extra-rare sceatta, perfectly genuine and not cast, brought 9*l.* 9*s.* The silver pennies of Cnut and of Edward the Confessor, found also at Arlington in 1843, sold well. A Berwick halfpenny of Edward I. brought 1*l.* 2*s.*; Charles I.'s excellently preserved silver twenty-shilling piece, Oxford Mint, brought 5*l.* The Colchester piece was doubted, and sold for only a guinea. Henry VI.'s salute, in gold, brought 31*s.*; a high price. A very finely preserved sovereign of Henry VIII. 6*l.* 10*s.* The thirty-shilling piece of James I. lot 73, one of the most perfect gold coins in the collection, 6*l.* The rare sceptre-piece of Charles I. 2*l.* 2*s.* Lot 103, a rare and carefully executed silver medallion of Mary I. by Trezzo, sold for 3*l.* 8*s.* and was worth more. A dollar of Philip II. of Spain, as King of England (ANG. &c.), which had formerly graced the most extensive collection of the late Mr. T. Thomas, with features of more mastery and delicacy than are generally found on his coins, went as far as 1*l.* 11*s.* Lot 114, amongst other curious silver jetons of the sixteenth century, contained one, very rare, of the son of the great Lord Burghley; obverse, the crest of Cecill, a garb or wheat-sheaf between two lions rampant, &c. Two cast medals of the great Earl of Leicester sold for only 1*l.* 2*s.* and 1*l.* 17*s.* not being of the period. Lot 123, a most rare silver (hollow and chased) medal, executed with great care and delicacy, of Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, formerly in Horace Walpole's cabinet, (and disposed of during the well-known Strawberry Hill sale for little or nothing) after great competition, was sold for 4*l.* 6*s.* A most rare jeton (part of lot 125, 2*l.* 17*s.*) of Sir John Fortescue, well worth 5*l.* obverse, MAGNANIMIS, &c. a lion: reverse, NOBILITAS, &c. was much admired. A medal of Sir Nicholas Wadham, the founder of Wadham college, Oxford, brought 2*l.* 7*s.* Lot 133, an extra-rare medal, struck probably in Holland, of Sir William Parkhurst, was obtained for our national collection at 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* a good sum; see *Medallic History*, pl. xviii. No. 5. A rare and interesting silver plate, engraved by Simon Passe, representing the bust of Richard Sackville, the poet, (Earl of Dorset, &c.) brought 2*l.* 18*s.* Some very rare and fine copper, silver, and gold Oriental coins were purchased for G. W. White, Esq. of the East India House, through Mr. Curt; who obtained also, amongst other specimens, many of the finest Roman gold coins, chiefly on commission for the continent. Mr. Brown, the publisher, (of the firm of Longman and Co.) purchased also considerably, especially of the Roman gold and English series. A silver medallion, of the period, representing Diana of Poitiers, the mistress of many kings, lot 153, brought 4*l.* 2*s.* A rare medal, of the time, of the great Duke de Luynes, only 1*l.* 8*s.*; a rare medal of the good Fenelon, and reverse, Jansenius, 1*l.* 3*s.*; one of Cardinal Fleury 28*s.* bought, with numerous others, for

Ferdinand Bursio, esq. of Paris. The famed Blake medal, in silver, (honorary oval medal presented by the Commonwealth on the defeat of Van Tromp in 1653,) produced only 3*l.* 3*s.* and was bought for one of our chief collectors of rare English medals; who obtained also lot 212, a medal of Charles II. by Bower, reverse, Jupiter fulminating the giants; though not of the best work it produced 3*l.* 3*s.* being rare. The Blake medal, in gold, lot 288, brought 11*l.*; a good price. One of Simon's most exquisite productions, lot 218, representing Charles II. as Neptune in a chariot, &c. produced 3*l.* 3*s.*: this identical silver medalet, the scarcity of which is well known to collectors, was formerly in Horace Walpole's collection, and had sold for 7*l.* 7*s.* (see Robins' Strawberry Hill Cat. lot 56). A fine medal of Charles II. by Roettier, of very beautiful workmanship, representing on reverse Britain seated (reading FAVENTE DEO, &c.) with inscribed edge, was bought by Edward Hawkins, esq. of the British Museum. A commendable medal of "la belle Stewart" (see Evelyn's Discourse on Medals), lot 225, brought 2*l.* Henry VIII.'s almost unique large gold medallion, as head of the Church, with Hebrew, Greek, and Latin inscriptions, designed very likely by Holbein, formerly Horace Walpole's (who only gave 12*l.* for it at the Lord Oxford's sale), produced 25*l.* 10*s.* A finely chased gold medalet of Sir Thomas Fairfax brought but 1*l.* 14*s.* Lot 402, a rare and fine medal of Hedlinger (reverse an owl) by himself, sold for 1*l.* 5*s.* Lot 439, bronze medal struck by Pope Gregory XIII. on the infamous massacre of the Huguenots, 1572, produced 1*l.* 4*s.*; a fair price. The rare silver medallion of Panormus, lot 474, which had cost 20*l.* was bought by Mr. Rollin, of Paris, for about 12*l.* as also the "aureus" of the "Cestia gens" for 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* 566, a gold Otho, at only 6*l.* 6*s.* 719, a gold medal, with busts of Hadrian and Trajan (who had adopted the former) at 4*l.* 11*s.*; and a rare silver large Daric (rather a primæval coin) lot 913, at only 2*l.* All the beautiful Syracusan medallions sold well; the highest price obtained was lot 607, 28*l.* 10*s.* for Mr. Lindsay of Cork. We preferred, on all accounts, lot 479, 16*l.* 10*s.* (bought by a learned and liberal M.P.) and which had sold for 33*l.* on the disposal of the princely Thomas collection in 1844 (see lot 405). The beautifully preserved "yet fresh from the Mint" Nepaulese coins in gold sold remarkably cheap, whilst the Roman silver medallions went off very well indeed. The extra fine aureus of the Manlia consular family, once in Lord Morton's cabinet, was bought by Mr. Baker for 25*l.*; its proper value. Mr. Piot, of Paris, Chief Redacteur of the "Cabinet de l'Amateur et de l'Antiquaire," obtained, amongst other lots, a scarce and fine aureus of Mark Antony, reverse Octavius, for 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Lot 593, a medallion, fine, (and struck, which is rare) representing Admiral Van Tromp, produced 2*l.* 17*s.* (for the continent.) Lot 752, Tarentum, in gold, of great elegance and finish, also very rare, 5*l.* 1*s.* One of Syracuse, reverse, Hercules strangling the Cleonæan lion, or symbol of power and wisdom, 14*l.* 5*s.*; it had formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas, and cost him about 27*l.* A rare gold tetradrachm of the wry-necked Macedonian, Alexander III. (the Great) only fetched 2*l.* 13*s.* The gold hectæ, admirably designed and very carefully executed, of Cyzicus, Abydos, Pergamus, Smyrna, Methymna, &c. sold very moderately indeed; their rarity is undervalued, and their proper attributions are not (*malgrè* Sestini, &c.) as yet generally understood. A rare tetradrachm of Antigonus brought 5*l.* 5*s.* The fine silver Mithradates VI. (the Great) reverse, a stag drinking, or grazing, was obtained for Mr. Brown the publisher at only 7*l.* 10*s.* An almost unique Syrian tetradrachm in silver of Antiochus IV. size 10, obverse, head of the monarch himself, garlanded with laurel, and wearing a long beard (a unique occurrence) as Jupiter, reverse, Supreme Jove seated to left, was, after great opposition by the agent of the British Museum, ultimately knocked down for 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. Curt; we are enabled to say that it had originally cost the noble proprietor 20*l.* and that it is considered fully worth the latter sum by all competent authorities on numismatical matters here and abroad.

To conclude, we consider it quite permissible to state, as we can conscientiously, that so many rare as well as fine and valuable medals of most descriptions have not been disposed of for many years; in many specimens the spirit of the design and the delicacy of the workmanship were highly admired. We much regret that Lord Holmesdale has relinquished the pursuit of numismatics, and that so many valuable coins are now irretrievably dispersed by the "smart tap" of the auctioneer's hammer, as the present collection was evidently a very successful and select assemblage of the numismatic productions of the greatest artists of most periods and countries, formed gradually with study and much taste by very liberal purchases at the various sales of the chief collections which have taken place, both here and on the continent, during the last twenty-five years.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons.

July 15. Lord *R. Grosvenor* moved the second reading of the Attorneys' Certificates Bill, which was opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who contended that if relief could be given in the way of reduction of taxation to the extent of 100,000*l.*, there were many ways in which that reduction might be made with more advantage to the community; besides which, if they repealed the duty on attorneys' certificates, how could they maintain it on auctioneers, horse-dealers, and others?—Mr. *Goulburn* said the only effect of these attempts on minor branches of taxation would be to fritter away the revenue.—The House divided, and the second reading of the bill was carried against the Government by a majority of 139 to 122.

In committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, Mr. *Sidney Herbert* proposed a clause prohibiting any dean, canon-residentiary, or minor-canon, to hold any benefice with cure of souls, except in the place in which the cathedral or collegiate church is situated. This clause was rejected by 104 votes to 84.—Mr. *Gladstone* then proposed a clause, the object of which was to enable towns containing 100,000 inhabitants, by subscribing a sum of 30,000*l.* as an endowment for a Bishop, to have one appointed for their district, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese and of the Government.—Lord *J. Russell* objected to the clause. He thought it would be better to apply their energies to the increase of the clergy, instead of seeking to endow new bishops of an order novel and different from the order of those now in existence; but the scheme of the right hon. gentleman should be certainly considered by the Government.—The clause was then withdrawn.

July 17. Mr. *Bankes* moved the second reading of the Smoke Prohibition Bill, which had come down to the House from the House of Lords, and which he contended was of great importance to the health of the metropolis.—Mr. *Alderman Copeland* opposed the bill, as calculated to impose unnecessary restrictions on the trading and manufacturing interests of the country. Mr. *Bankes* eventually withdrew the bill for the present Session.

On the motion for reading a second time the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, Mr. *S. Crawford* said the bill should be called a bill to facilitate the extermination of the people of Ireland by their landlords, and he moved that it be read a second time that day three months.—Sir *W. Somerville* could not conscientiously oppose the second reading of the bill, which was not so much a landlord's bill as it was described to be. He could not, however, pledge himself to its several clauses.—The second reading was postponed.

July 18. The debate on the proposed Universities Commission was resumed from the 23rd April (see June Magazine, p. 649), whereupon Mr. *J. Stuart* moved, as an amendment to Mr. Heywood's motion—"That any advice given to her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission for inquiry into the state of the revenues and management of any colleges or halls of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, not being of royal foundation, tends to a violation of the laws and constitution of her kingdom, and the rights and liberties of her Majesty's subjects."—Lord *J. Russell* contended that the inquiries into the cathedrals and municipal corporations of the country, coming as they did at the close of a long line of precedents, fully warranted him in adopting a similar course in the present instance. The Universities were most useful institutions, but they might be vastly improved, so as to extend their benefits to a larger number of the community. The excess of expenditure alone was a subject which, for the sake of the youth of the country, should be inquired into. Even as to the course of study, much valuable information might be acquired by a commission. The discussion was closed by Mr. *Stuart* withdrawing his amendment, and Sir *G. Grey* moving the adjournment of the debate, which was carried by a majority of 160 to 138.

Lord *Robert Grosvenor* moved that the House should resolve itself into committee on the Attorneys' Certificates Bill.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, as an amendment, that

the bill be committed that day three months. — The House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 105 to 103.—The House then went into committee, and, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* having succeeded in carrying one amendment by a large majority —Mr. *Hutt* moved that the chairman should leave the chair, which was negatived by a majority of 99 to 92.—The several clauses of the bill were then agreed to.

July 19. A message having been received from her Majesty, for making a competent provision for the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE and his sister the Princess Mary, it was proposed by Lord *John Russell* that the yearly sum of 12,000*l.* should be granted to the Duke of Cambridge.—Mr. *Hume* moved, as an amendment, the grant of 8,000*l.* which was negatived by 206 to 53; and the former proposal confirmed by a second division of 177 to 55.—An annuity of 3,000*l.* was granted to the Princess Mary without opposition.—The House went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were agreed to, including 45,329*l.* for the BRITISH MUSEUM. A vote of 24,080*l.* for civil establishments on the COAST OF AFRICA, was objected to, but was carried by 140 to 44.

July 22. The PARLIAMENTARY OATHS Bill to remove the Jewish disabilities was postponed to next Session. — The ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATES Bill was defeated by a ministerial majority of 29.

July 23. Colonel *Sibthorp* moved a Resolution declaring the propriety of remitting the Income-Tax upon the TENANT FARMERS of Great Britain: which was negatived by 50 to 32.

July 24. The POOR RELIEF (Cities and Towns) Bill was withdrawn for the present year.

The COMPOUND HOUSEHOLDERS Bill was read a second time, after a division of 80 to 24. This measure provides that householders whose rates are nominally paid by their landlords should enjoy the franchise.

Mr. *C. Pearson* moved the second reading of the SUNDAY TRADING PREVENTION Bill. The measure, he declared, was not intended for the rich or the middle class, but for the working poor, whose day of rest it guaranteed from interruption, and saved them from the necessity of giving seven days' labour for six days' wages.—Read 2°. after a division of 101 to 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 25. On the motion of the Earl *of St. Germans*, the order for the second reading of the MARRIAGES BILL was discharged, the measure being postponed for the present Session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 29. A long debate took place on the question whether BARON ROTHSCHILD should be admitted to be sworn as one of the members for the City of London. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* having moved that the member for London should be called to the table, and the question asked him why he had demanded to be sworn on the Old Testament, the Baron was called in and replied, that he had made the demand, because such was the form of oath most binding upon his conscience.—Mr. *S. Wortley* proposed another interpellation to the Baron, whether he was prepared to take all the oaths required of elected members before they were admitted to take their seats. This question would have involved the abjuration oath, between which and the two concurrent affirmations of allegiance and supremacy a broad distinction was laid down, both on account of its terms, and because it had a statutory origin. — The House divided — For Mr. Wortley's motion, 104; against it, 118. The debate then proceeded on a Resolution proposed by Sir *R. H. Inglis*,—That from the earliest times of the existence of a legislature in England, no man was ever admitted to take any part therein except under the sanction of a Christian oath; and that, the Baron having requested to take the oaths on the Old Testament, this House refuses to alter the form of taking the oaths; on which Mr. *Hume* had proposed an amendment, that the Baron should be sworn on the Old Testament.— The Debate was again resumed at the evening sitting, when the House divided on Mr. Hume's amendment, which was carried by 113 to 59.

In consequence of a message from her Majesty, a Resolution to settle MARLBOROUGH HOUSE on the Prince of Wales, during the joint lives of her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and to provide suitable coach-houses and stables for the same, out of the Land Revenues of the Crown, was carried by a majority of 68 to 46.

July 30. At the morning sitting the BARON DE ROTHSCHILD appeared at the table, and, with the Old Testament in his hand, took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, reading the words audibly and distinctly after the clerk, uncovered, putting on his hat when he pressed the book to his lips. In the same manner he followed the clerk in reading the oath of abjuration until he came to the words "upon the true faith of a Christian," when he said, "I omit these words, as not binding on my conscience," and, passing quickly on, read,

"So help me God," kissing the book. The Speaker desired the Baron to withdraw; whereupon Sir *F. Thesiger* moved that Baron de Rothschild, one of the members returned by the city of London, having refused to take one of the oaths prescribed by law to be taken by a member, a new writ be issued for the election of a member for the city of London in his stead.—Mr. *Page Wood* proposed an amendment declaring the seat to be full, which was negatived by 221 to 117. After which, the main question was negatived, and further proceedings in the matter were adjourned.

In consideration of the Lords' amendments of the PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS, &c. (Ireland) Bill, Lord *J. Russell* said the first question upon these amendments was as to the alteration made in the amount of rating, from 8*l.* to 15*l.* which would reduce the number of electors from 264,000 to 144,000. This appeared to him a very serious alteration, and he proposed to substitute 12*l.* for 15*l.* which would give 171,000 electors. Another alteration, to which he attached greater importance, affected the principle of the Bill, which, instead of requiring a claim for registration, had proposed that the rate-book should be a self-acting register. He moved to disagree with that alteration altogether. The House divided on both questions; the former of which was carried by 213 to 91, and the latter by 179 to 109.

July 31. The ECCLESIASTICAL RESIDENCES, &c. (Ireland) Bill, the CHURCHES AND CHAPELS (Ireland) Bill, the CLERGY (Ireland) Bill, and the WEIGHTS AND MEASURES Bill were severally put off for the session.

Aug. 1. In Committee of Supply, a grant was passed of 11,000*l.* for the inclosure of BUCKINGHAM PALACE, and removal of the Marble Arch.

Aug. 5. After another debate on the admission of the BARON DE ROTHSCHILD, it was resolved, on a majority of 166 to 92, that the Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild is not entitled to vote or sit in the House until he shall take the Oath of Abjuration; and, on a majority of 142 to 106, that the House will, at the earliest opportunity in the next session of Parliament, take into its serious consideration the form of the Oath of Abjuration, with a view to relieve her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion.

Mr. *Hume* renewed his attack on the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S ANNUITY Bill, proposing that the annuity should be reduced from 12,000*l.* to 8,000*l.*, which was negatived by 111 to 52.—Mr. *Bright* proposed that it should be liable to deductions to the amount of any office or employment held by his Royal Highness; this was negatived by 103 to 39; and the Bill was read 3°, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Aug. 5. The PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (Ireland) Bill, as again altered by the Commons, was reconsidered. Lord *Stanley* again proposed the restoration of the 15*l.* qualification, and the expungation of the registration clauses, but was defeated by 126 to 114 (including proxies). This Bill has consequently become law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Aug. 6. A motion of Sir *W. Somerville*, to renew the Act of 11 Vict. for the better prevention of CRIME AND OUTRAGE in certain parts of Ireland, was opposed by Mr. *Sharman Crawford*, but carried by a majority of 84 to 24.

Aug. 7. The ENCUMBERED ESTATES (Ireland) Bill was deferred on the motion of the *Attorney General*.

Aug. 8. The CRIME AND OUTRAGE ACT CONTINUANCE (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after a division of 89 to 26. The LANDLORD AND TENANT (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn by Lord *J. Russell*; as were also the ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE Improvement Bill, which had been passed by the Lords, the CHIEF JUSTICES SALARIES Bill, and the SAVINGS BANKS Bill.

Aug. 15. The session of Parliament was closed by Her Majesty in person, who made the following most gracious Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,—I have the satisfaction of being able to release you from the duties of a laborious session. The assiduity and care with which you have applied yourselves to the business which required your attention merit my cordial approbation.

"The act for the better government of my Australian colonies will, I trust, improve the condition of those rising communities. It will always be gratifying to me to be able to extend the advantages of representative institutions, which form the glory and happiness of my people, to colonies inhabited by men who are capable of exercising, with benefit to themselves, the privileges of freedom.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to give my assent to the act which you have passed for the improvement of the Merchant Naval service of this country. It is, I trust, calculated to promote the welfare of every class connected with this essential branch of the national interest.

"The act for the gradual discontinuance of Interments within the limits of the metropolis is in conformity with those

enlightened views which have for their object the improvement of the public health. I shall watch with interest the progress of measures relating to this important subject.

"I have given my cordial assent to the act for the extension of the Elective Franchise in Ireland. I look to the most beneficial consequences from a measure which has been framed with a view to give to my people in Ireland a fair participation in the benefits of our representative system.

"I have observed with the greatest interest and satisfaction the measures which have been adopted with a view to the improvement of the Administration of Justice in various departments, and I confidently anticipate they will be productive of much public convenience and advantage.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*, —The improvement of the revenue, and the large reductions which have been made in various branches of expenditure, have tended to give to our financial condition stability and security. I am happy to find that you have been enabled to relieve my subjects from some of the burdens of taxation, without impairing the sufficiency of our resources to meet the charges imposed upon them.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,—I am encouraged to hope that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which has been concluded at Berlin under my mediation, may lead, at no distant period, to the restoration of peace in the north of Europe. No endeavour shall be wanting on my part to secure the attainment of this great blessing.

"I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers, and I trust that nothing may occur to disturb the general peace.

"I have every reason to be thankful for the loyalty and attachment of my people, and, while I am studious to preserve and to improve our institutions, I rely upon the goodness of Almighty God to favour my efforts, and to guide the destinies of this nation."

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Count de Montemolin, son of Don Carlos, was married on the 15th of July to the Princess Caroline of Naples, sister of King Ferdinand. The marriage was celebrated at the Palace of Caserta, without pomp, and without any invitation or notification being sent to the representatives of the foreign powers. The same secrecy has attended the negotiations which led to it. Dispensations were applied for at Rome by a person dispatched for the purpose, without the knowledge of the embassy of Naples at Rome and the nuncio of Naples. The princess, it is said, has a dowry of 12,000 reals a year (about 2,000*l.*) As to the count, he receives annually 1,200*l.* and the Duchess de Berri 1,200*l.* from Vienna, and as much from St. Petersburgh. It must be declared that, notwithstanding the efforts of the King, this marriage has too evident a political sense not to cause a sensation in Europe. At the same hour at which the marriage was celebrated the Duke de Rivas quitted Naples in a Spanish steam-frigate.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

About noon on the 7th Aug. a terrific report was heard at Rendsburg, that shook the walls of the houses, broke all the glass in the windows throughout the part of the town in the vicinity of the building, and shattered the tiling and slates of the roofs. For some minutes all was consternation, and many imagined that a bombardment of the town had begun, and that a Danish shell must have fallen into their dwellings. It was soon ascertained, however, that the laboratory on the Eyder Island had exploded, and that some of the houses nearest to it had been partially destroyed or set on fire. Up to Saturday, the 10th instant, 91 persons had been buried, 35 are wounded (some severely), and there are 11 put down as missing. Among the ruins were found many bodies in such a mangled state as to render identification impossible. Among the killed are 22 cadets of the Artillery School.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued a ukase ordering seven men in each 1,000 of the population of the western provinces of Russia, and ten in each 1,000 in some other provinces, to be raised for the army. The population of these districts is computed at 31 millions, whereby an addition of about 180,000 men will be made to the already formidable military force of Russia.

On the 8th of August, at mid-day, a fire broke out at Cracow, almost simultaneously, at five different points in the city. Of the Episcopal Palace, of the two finest churches, the Dominican and the Fran-

ciscan, the memory alone remains. The fire-engines of the city, twelve in number, were taken possession of, and conveyed to the citadel; and it was only late on the second day of the conflagration that the government authorities could be prevailed upon to give them up, in order to render assistance to the burning city.

ITALY.

The Pope has ordered the celebration of an Universal Jubilee, in commemoration of his restoration to his dominions. The time is to be fixed by the bishops themselves in different parts of the world; it is to last 15 days, and carry plenary indulgence of 100 years for each separate accomplishment of the set of devotional exercises to be prescribed by the bishops in their several dioceses.

A new law has been issued at Rome relative to the paper money. This law consolidates the paper in circulation, to the extent of five million crowns, into a public debt. Bonds will be issued of 100 crowns each, bearing interest at five per cent., and a sinking fund established for the redemption of the bonds in ten years.

UNITED STATES.

The President of the United States has formed his ministry as follows: Secretary of State, Mr. Daniel Webster; Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. T. Corwin; Minister of the Interior, Mr. M'Kennan; Secretary of War, Mr. Conrad; Secretary of the Navy, Mr. W. Graham; Attorney-General, Mr. J. Crittenden; Postmaster-General, Mr. Hall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 22. The baptism of the infant Prince, the third son of her Majesty, was solemnised in the chapel of Buckingham Palace, when he received the names of Arthur William Patrick Albert. The sponsors were his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and H.S.H. the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, who was represented by H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

June 10. The Bishop of Winchester consecrated the building in St. George's-fields, *Southwark*, which has been known as a chapel in connection with the Philanthropic Society. The removal of the society's premises to Redhill, near Reigate, rendered the chapel useless for the purposes to which it had hitherto been devoted, and arrangements were consequently made with the rector of St. George's that an ecclesiastical district should be assigned to the chapel, and that henceforth it should become one of the parochial churches. The Bishop has licensed the Rev. G. E. Tate, M.A. late Rector of Great Warley, Essex, to be the first incumbent.

June 29. The Bishop of London consecrated the church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Crown-street, *Soho*. This is the old church which is represented in Hogarth's well-known picture of "Noon." It was originally erected under the auspices of Bishop Compton for a Greek church. Last year it was on the point of being converted into a dancing saloon, when the Rev. Nugent Wade, Rector of St. Anne's, Soho, by the assistance of the Metropolis Churches Fund and friends, succeeded in purchasing the freehold. The Bishop of Toronto preached the sermon at the evening service. The principal contributors to the fund for purchasing and endowing the building are the Bishop of London, Miss Burdett Coutts, Mr. F. Wegg-Prosser, M.P., Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., and an anonymous donor. All the seats are free for the poor.

Aug. 5. This day ushered into action a line of railway which, it is suggested, is to completely revolutionise a great portion of railway territory. The *Great Northern* has its station at King's Cross, from whence it proceeds to Peterborough, a distance of 76 miles, and thence direct to York. The saving in the distance from York to London will, when this line is complete, be no less than fifty miles, and the Great Northern will be brought into strong competition with the North Western, the Eastern Counties, and the Midland lines. The company expect to have a great coal traffic. The present London terminus is situate immediately beyond the Regent's Canal, and will, when the line is brought up to King's Cross, be used exclusively as a goods station. The line, for a great portion of the distance, passes through a level country. The first 14 miles are particularly heavy; the principal works are the tunnels near the London end, the Welwyn tunnel, the Welwyn viaduct, and the bridge over the Ouse. The viaduct consists of 42 arches, each 30 feet wide and 97 feet in height; its cost is stated to have been between 70,000*l.* and 80,000*l.* The bridge over the Ouse is of cast-iron, with three arches of 75 feet span each. Some of the largest works are north of Huntingdon, upon which portion of the

line there are very heavy embankments and cuttings. The fen works have involved very considerable difficulty in obtaining a solid foundation. The longest of the tunnels, of which there are seven or eight between London and Peterborough, is that at North Mims—three-quarters of a mile in length—and the steepest gradient is 1 in 200. The views from the line are not extensive, though at several spots—at Welwyn, at Huntingdon, and in approaching Peterborough—the scenery is extremely fine and picturesque. The stations along the line are 14 in number, viz. Hornsey, Colney Hatch, Barnet, Potter's Bar, Hatfield, Welwyn, Stevenage, Hitchin, Arsley, Biggleswade, Sandy, St. Neot's, Huntingdon, and Holme.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The chancel of *Milton* church has been undergoing extensive repair, and is greatly improved in appearance by a new open roof, which has been formed after a design by Pugin, and a new east window, in the decorated style, which was kindly and handsomely presented to the rector by the provost and fellows of King's College, the patrons of the living, and to which the rector has added some stained glass, which fills up the tracery.

KENT.

July 31. St. Thomas's Church, *Woolwich*, built near the confines of the parish on the road to Charlton, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury for the Bishop of London. Sir Thomas Wilson presented the site, and the church has been raised by subscription; it contains open pews for the accommodation of 800 persons, and has cost about 4000*l.*

Aug. 11. The most destructive fire that has ever occurred at *Gravesend* took place this morning. It is supposed to have commenced at No. 66, High Street: one house above which, No. 65, was also destroyed. From thence it spread down the street on both sides of the way, and was stopped only at No. 21, within two doors of the Town Hall. Twenty-six houses in the High Street were burnt, and altogether forty-eight buildings were destroyed. Among them are the London and County Bank and the Savings Bank. This is the fifth bad fire that has occurred at Gravesend within four years.

Aug. 14. The new church at *Rusthall*, near Tunbridge Wells, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is dedicated to St. Paul, and is a cruciform structure with a south porch, and a vestry on the north side of the chancel. The style is early-English. The walls are constructed entirely of the stone of the country, from Mr. Powell's quarry. It is capable of containing 430 adults and children. The nave is internally 57 feet long and 25 feet wide, and is lighted by nine single lancet windows on the north and south sides and two in the west end, which has also a spherical foliated window in the centre of the gable. The transepts are 17 feet long and 17 feet wide, and have triplet windows in each gable. The north transept has a trefoil opening to the organ gallery, and a similar doorway on the west side. The tower is 23 feet square externally, and is supported by very bold splayed piers and arches, with the addition of shafts and mouldings to that arch only which faces the east. The chancel is 27 feet long by 17 feet wide, and is raised two steps above the remainder of the church. The walls are perforated with an enriched triplet window at the east gable, and three trefoil lancets on the sides. The vestry is approached by a low moulded doorway, over which is a triplet with double shafts, forming openings to the organ gallery. All the shafts in the chancel are of highly polished Derbyshire marble, with Caen stone capitals, bases, and neckings. The roofs are open throughout, and stained. The bell-chamber floor is supported by carved trusses springing from stone corbels. The tower is 78 feet high. An octagonal stone turret terminates under the upper stage, and the belfry has four moulded lancelets opening on each face, with corbelled parapet. The roofs are covered with Staffordshire tiles; and quarries from the same county are used for the floor and the aisles. The sittings are of stained deal, the pulpit is of carved oak on a stone base, the reading desk of wainscot oak. The font is of Caen stone, with carved foliage in eight compartments. Mr. Henry J. Stevens, of Derby, is the architect. This handsome edifice has a very commanding appearance for several miles round.

SUSSEX.

The Town Commissioners of *Brighton* have negotiated with the Bank of England a loan of 60,000*l.* for the purchase of the Pavilion estate, under powers conferred on them by an Act of the present Parliament. The palace grounds have been thrown open to the public.

YORKSHIRE.

The new Church of England Cemetery, at *Sheffield*, which occupies an area of about 8½ acres, adjoining the original cemetery, was consecrated on the 28th June. The ground was laid out by Messrs. Flockton and Son, architects, and planted under the advice of Mr. Marnock, of London,

The new church connected with it stands with its tapering spire on an eminence adjoining, and will contain about 200 persons.

Lord Howden, recently appointed ambassador in Spain, has sold his estate in Yorkshire to Lord Londesborough for 200,000*l*. *Grimston* is one of the most beautiful houses in England, and contains an unique collection of ancient arms, with many valuable pictures and statues, and furniture of the most costly description.

WALES.

June 21. The *South Wales Railway* from Chepstow to Swansea was publicly opened. The route taken from Chepstow is down the Wye to the Channel, then turning westward to Saint Pierre's Pill, where much difficulty was experienced in the construction of the road from the sand sinking and swallowing up the works. From Portskewett the line traverses an extensive flat, called the Moors; but here, and indeed along the whole course, the scenery is very beautiful. The railway passes the Usk at Newport by a magnificent bridge, after which it enters a tunnel about half a mile in length. It next reaches Cardiff, and, following the river Taff for some distance, arrives at Lantrissant, which is the station for Cowbridge, then to Bridgend, and so along the seashore to Swansea, which is entered by the Landore viaduct, a stupendous work raised about the lower level occupied by the Swansea Copper Works. The engineer of this line is Mr. Brunel. The directors were presented with congratulatory addresses from the inhabitants of Chepstow, and the corporations of Newport and Cardiff, and a banquet to more than 700 persons was given at Swansea.

June 31. A new Wesleyan Chapel at *Brynmawr*, is in the Gothic style, and contains 31 windows, five stained in the south end, and two stained in the north end. Its dimensions are 40 feet long by 60 wide, and 80 high. The roof is open and stained in oak; the pews low without doors, and the free-sittings backed benches. It will hold 1000 people.

July 18. The floating of the fourth and last tube of the *Britannia Bridge*, which may be said to complete this magnificent structure, was successfully accomplished. At 9 o'clock, the tube, amid the cheers of the multitude, gradually, as the tide came up, rose upon its cradle of pontoons, and in the space of fifty minutes, and after various nice evolutions, it came home and was safely deposited, amid artillery and cheers, on the projecting plinths of the towers. The length of tube floated was 470 feet; its weight, 1690 tons; the number of pontoons, 8; their aggregate burden, 2,750 tons; the number of men engaged in the floating, 685. The tube that has been in daily use since the 18th of March last has presented to the most careful observation no change or alteration up to this time. The deflection found to be caused by the passage of ordinary trains daily is two-tenths of an inch, and some extreme heavy coal trains have deflected it as much as half an inch. An early day in November next is officially announced for the complete public opening of the bridge.—The entire length of the Britannia Bridge, at rail level, is 1,833 feet 4 inches.

SCOTLAND.

There are four great iron-fields in Scotland, containing 28 works and 135 furnaces, which were in blast in July 1849. The most northerly field lies on both sides of the Forth, and contains 5 works and 15 furnaces—Devon 1, Forth 5, Lochgelly 2, Kinneil 4, Carron 3. The largest is that of Clydesdale, containing 15 works, and 85 furnaces—Garscube 1, Govan 5, Clyde 7, Gartsherrie 16, Summerlee 6, Dundyvan 9, Calder 7, Carnbrae 6, Monkland 3, Omoa 4, Coltness 6, Shotts 4, Castlehill 2, Chapel 3, Langloan 6. The most westerly field is that in the north of Ayrshire, containing 4 works and 22 furnaces—Kilbirnie 9, Blair 6, Kilwinning 3, Portland 4. The most southerly field lies on the borders of the shires of Ayr, Lanark, and Dumfries, containing 4 works and 13 furnaces—Lugar 4, Dalmellington 2, Muirkirk 3, Nithsdale 3.—*North British Mail.*

IRELAND.

The gross produce of sales of estates in the Encumbered Estates Court to the 30th July, 1850, inclusive, was—in Cavan, 6,945*l*.; Clare, 7,040*l*.; Cork, 58,945*l*.; Cork (city of), 5,620*l*.; Donegal, 11,680*l*.; Down, 5,655*l*.; Dublin, 5,200*l*.; Dublin (city of), 15,160*l*.; Galway, 58,675*l*.; Galway (town of), 450*l*.; Kerry, 10,350*l*.; Kildare, 3,325*l*.; Kilkenny, 19,496*l*. 2*s*.; King's, 4,090*l*.; Limerick, 25,377*l*. 10*s*.; Limerick (city of), 1,575*l*.; Londonderry, 2,650*l*.; Longford, 23,775*l*.; Mayo, 11,250*l*.; Meath, 133,239*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Monaghan, 740*l*.; Queen's, 9,010*l*.; Roscommon, 6,550*l*.; Tipperary, 11,340*l*.; Waterford, 28,445*l*.; Westmeath, 40,325*l*.; Wexford, 5,100*l*.; Wicklow, 12,450*l*.; Total, 524,457*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*.

A colossal statue of the late Right Hon. Sir Michael O'Loghlen, Bart. by Joseph R. Kirke, esq. R.H.A., sculptor, has been placed in the entrance-hall of the new Court-house in Clare.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferments.

Aug. 2. Staff Surgeon of the First Class D. Scott, to be Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals; Staff Surgeon of the Second Class J. Mair, M.D. to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army: Lieut.-Colonels F. Markham, C.B. 32d Regt.; G. H. Lockwood, C.B. 3d Light Dragoons; and J. B. Gough, C.B. 3d Light Dragoons, Quartermaster-Gen. to Her Majesty's Forces serving in India.—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army: Majors J. L. Dennis, 94th Regt.; C. R. S. L. West, 21st Foot; and F. P. Haines, 21st Foot.—To be Majors in the Army: Captains J. Ramsay, 22d Regt.; and E. A. Holditch, 80th Regt.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East Indies: Lieut.-Colonels W. Garden, C.B. 36th Bengal N. Inf. late Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army; P. Grant, C.B. 59th Bengal N. Inf. late Adj.-Gen. of the Bengal Army.—To be Lieut.-Col. in the Army in the East Indies, Major J. B. Bellasis, 9th Bombay N. Inf.—To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Captains W. C. Campbell, 30th Bengal N. Inf.; C. Cheape, 51st Bengal N. Inf.; and W. E. Mulcaster, 64th Bengal N. Inf.—West Somersetshire Yeomanry Cavalry, the Hon. W. H. B. Portman to be Major.—Royal Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, W. B. Callander, esq. to be Major.

Aug. 6. George Van Buren, esq. to be Solicitor-General for Tobago.—Edwin Donald Baynes, esq. to be Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Crown for Montserrat.

Aug. 9. 7th Foot, Major L. W. Yea to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Thomas St. Vincent H. C. Troubridge to be Major.—13th Foot, Capt. A. E. F. Holcombe to be Major.—51st Foot, Capt. W. H. Hare to be Major.—70th Foot, Capt. G. Durnford to be Major.

Aug. 14. The Rev. David James Stewart, M.A. Vicar of Hillmarton, in the county of Wilts, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.—Thomas Southwood Smith, M.D. to be a Member of the General Board of Health.

Aug. 16. The Queen having been graciously pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for the purpose of authorising the admission into the Military Divisions of the second and third classes such officers of the Commissariat and Medical Departments of the Army and Navy, and of the East India Company's Armies and Navy, as by their meritorious services have already or may hereafter be deemed by Her Majesty to have deserved such distinction,—Sir John Bisset, Knt. Commissary-General, Sir James M'Grigor, Bart. M.D. Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army, Sir Wm. Burnett, Knt. M.D. Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and James Thomson, esq. Inspector-General of Hospitals on the Bengal Establishment, to be ordinary members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order.—To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Hon. Order, viz.: Duncan M'Arthur, esq. M.D. Retired Physician of the Fleet; Sir John Webb, Knt. Director-General of the Medical Department of the Ordnance; Thomas Dunmore, esq. Commissary-General; Sir James Robt. Grant, Knt. M.D. Inspector-General of Hospitals; John Gunning, esq. Inspector-General of Hospitals; John Robt. Hume, esq. M.D. Inspector-General of Hospitals; Gregory Haines, esq. Commissary-General; Wm. Filder, esq. Commissary-General; William Booth, esq. Deputy Commissary-General; Sir John Richardson, Knt. M.D. Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; Benjamin Fonseca Outram, esq. M.D. Retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; Robert Perkins Hillyar, esq. Retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; Sir George Magrath, Knt. M.D. Retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; Sir John Liddell, Knt. M.D. Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; Henry Franklin, esq. Inspector-General of Hospitals; James French, esq. M.D. Inspector-General of Hospitals; Stephen Woolriche, esq. Inspector-General of Hospitals; Chas. Renny, esq. Superintending-Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment; B. W. Macleod, esq. M.D. Superintending-Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment; John Wylie, esq. M.D. Inspector-General of Hospitals on the Madras Establishment; and Charles Doyle Straker, esq. M.D. Superintending-Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment.—Colonel Hugh Massey Wheeler, C.B. of the Bengal Inf. to be Knight Commander of the said Order.—Lieut.-Cols. H. Paynter, 24th Foot, E. Lugard, 29th Foot, H. T. Tucker, Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and J. Hallett, 3d Bombay Nat. Inf. to be Companions of the said Order.—Coldstream Guards, General John Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., from 29th Foot, to be Col.—29th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Downes, K.C.B., from 54th Foot, to be Col.—54th Foot, Major-Gen. W. A. Gordon, C.B. to be Col.—60th Foot, Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Albert to be Colonel in Chief.—74th Foot, Major-Gen. A. Thomson, C.B. to be Col.—Brevet, Maj. H. C. Rawlinson, C.B. of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Ottoman Dominions.

Aug. 19. Knighted, Benj. Fonseca Outram, M.D. of Hanover-square, Retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, and C.B.

Aug. 23. Augustus William Hanson to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Republic of Liberia.—Henry John Murray, esq. late British Vice-Consul at Tangier, to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Canary Islands.

H.R.H. Prince Albert to be High Steward of Windsor.

Francis Warden, esq. to be a Director of the East India Company.

Corry Cornellan, esq. (private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant), to be Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, *vice* F.B. Long, deceased.

Naval Promotions.

Commander Hugh Dunlop (1842), to the rank of Captain; Lieutenants Edward R. Power (1839), and James H. Bridges (1838), to be Commanders.—Capt. Hon. Montagu Stopford to the Trafalgar, 120, and Comm. C. J. F. Ewart to be Second Captain.—Capt. G. R. Lambert to the Fox, 42; Capt. H. W. Giffard to the Dragon steam-frigate; Comm. H. Lysaght to the Phœnix steam-sloop.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Lambeth.—William Williams, esq.
Mayo.—G. G. Ouseley Higgins, esq.
Tamworth.—Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. A. Ayton, Scampton R. Linc.
Rev. H. W. Beckwith, Thornaby P.C. Yorksh.
Rev. St. V. Beechey, Worsley P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. W. Bewsher, Maryport P.C. Cumberland.
Rev. R. B. M. Bonnor, R. of Ruabon, Canonry (2nd portion) of Llanfairtalhaiarn, in the Cathedral of St. Asaph.
Rev. E. N. Bree, All Saints' Chapelry, Heref.
Rev. J. Burdakin, Elmsett R. Suffolk.
Rev. P. Bush, Duloe R. Cornwall.
Rev. A. S. Canney, St. Andrew P.C. Lambeth.
Rev. R. Charlton, St. John P.C. Ringwould, Kent.
Rev. G. A. Cockburn, Ifield V. Sussex.
Rev. G. W. Cockerell, St. John P.C. Robinhood, Kingston, Surrey.
Rev. J. Cockerton, Beauchief Abbey D.C. Derb.
Rev. S. Cooke, Kirkstead D.C. and St. Andrew P.C. Langton, Lincolnshire.
Rev. S. H. Cooke, Bensington, *or* Benson P.C. Oxfordshire.
Rev. E. Crane, Kington R. Worcestershire.
Rev. J. Davies, Tretower P.C. Brecknockshire.
Rev. W. Davis, Llanwonno P.C. Glamorgansh.
Rev. D. de Boudry, Salesbury P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. F. J. C. de Crespigny, to Emmanuel P.C. Camberwell, Surrey, (and not the Rev. W. S. Maturin, as stated at page 199 *ante*).
Rev. A. de la Mare, St. Thomas P.C. Woolwich.
Rev. D. E. Domville, St. Ives P.C. Cornwall.
Rev. F. Fisher, Hillmarton V. Wilts.
Rev. E. Foley, Archdeaconry of Killala.
Rev. R.G. Foot, Trinity P.C. Rotherhithe, Surr.
Rev. J. Ford, St. Mary church V. w. Coffinswell, Devon.
Rev. R. Fynes-Clinton, Keddington V. Linc.
Rev. J. Going, St. Paul P.C. Lambeth, Surrey.
Rev. T. W. Goldhawk, Sheldwich V. Kent.
Rev. V. G. Guise, St. Mary Bredin V. Canterb.
Rev. R. E. Hankinson, Halesworth R. w. Chediston V. Suffolk.
Rev. H. Harvey, Olveston V. Gloucestershire, (and not the Dean of Bristol, as stated at p. 199 *ante*).
Rev. J. Hawker, Red-Hill P.C. Havant, Hants.
Rev. G. H. Heslop, Knights'-Enham R. Hants.
Rev. J. G. Hickley, Street R. w. Walton C. Som.
Rev. T. Hirst, Holmesfield P.C. Derbyshire.
Rev. J. Hodgson, St. Mark P.C. New Swindon, Wilts.
Rev. W. S. Hore, St. Clement R. Oxford.
Rev. J. Hughes, St. Margaret P.C. Whitby.
Rev. W. P. H. Hutchinson, Handford P.C Staff.
Rev. Æ. B. Hutchison, St. James P.C. Morice Town, Devonport.
Rev. Hugh Jones (V. of Holywell), Canonry of Adam Rekensall, in the Cathedral of St. Asaph.
Rev. W. Keen, St. Matthew P.C. Grosmont, Egton, Yorkshire.
Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D. St. Nicholas Cole Abbey w. St. Nicholas Olave R. London.
Rev. J. T. Layard, Swafield R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. A. Leigh, Tollesbury V. Essex.
Rev. J. Mansfield, St. Mary R. Blandford, Dors.
Rev. Glanville Martin, Otterham R. Cornwall.
Rev. T. Mayhew, Rumburgh P.C. w. South-Elmham V. Norfolk.
Rev. R. A. Mould, Holy Trin. P.C. Warrington, Lancashire.
Rev. H. Nelson, P.C. Pinchbeck Trinity, Linc.
Rev. G. Ornsby, Fishlake V. Yorkshire.
Rev. L. Ottley, Richmond R. Yorkshire.
Rev. C. Porter, Grinton V. Yorkshire.
Rev. H. Powell, Bispham P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. F. Pretyman, Great Carlton V. Lincolnsh.
Rev. R. A. Prichard, Matson V. Gloucestersh.
Rev. R. Richardson, Leverstock-Green P.C. Herts.
Rev. H. Sadlier, Deanery of Waterford.
Rev. — Sandford, Skelty P.C. St. David's.
Rev. J. A. Scott, West-Tytherley R. Hants.
Rev. A. T. W. Shadwell, Langton R. Yorksh.
Rev. R. Simpson, Skerton P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. M. S. Suckling, Shipmeadow R. Suffolk.
Rev. R. L. Townsend, All Saints' V. Wandsworth, Surrey.
Rev. G. H. Turner, Deopham V. Norfolk.
Rev. J. W. Weeks, St. Thomas P.C. Lambeth.
Rev. R. Williams, Llanvyllin R. Montgomerysh.
Rev. T. Williams, Burnham V. Somerset.
Rev. G. L. Wilmot-Horton, Garboldisham R. Norfolk.
Rev. H. Wray, St. Andrew P.C. Manchester.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. S. Blackburn, H.M. ship Dauntless.
Rev. D. Carson, H.M. ship Trafalgar.
Rev. B. Churton, Viscount Boyne.
Rev. H. A. Dauce, Sir H. E. L. Dryden, Bart.
Rev. J. F. H. English, Mr. Sheriff Carden.
Rev. F. Godfray, Earl of Limerick.
Rev. R. H. Goodacre, County Gaol, Stafford.
Rev. H. Harvey, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Rev. J. F. I. Herschell, County Gaol, Glouc.
Rev. J. D. Hull, Cheltenham Union.
Rev. J. Hutchinson, Duke of Cambridge.
Rev. F. Leach, Pembroke Union Workhouse.
Rev. A. J. W. Morrison, Truro Infirmary.
Rev. W. D. Macray, New college, Oxford.
Rev. A. Salkeld (and Naval Instructor) H.M. Steam Frigate Retribution.
Rev. W. Whitmarsh (and Naval Instructor) H.M. ship Dragon.
Rev. J. R. Wood, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Rev. T. W. Wrench, Mr. Sheriff Hodgkinson.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. T. Burbidge, Principal of the Dollar Institution, Scotland.
Rev. S. A. Ellis, Mastership, Cheltenham coll.
Rev. J. Hunter, Principal, National Society's Training School, Battersea.
F. H. Kersley, Assistant Mastership, King William college, Isle of Man.
Rev. J. W. Knight, B.A. Fellowship, Magdalene college, Oxford.
Rev. C. C. Lowndes, Second Mastership Grammar School, Lucton, Herefordshire.
Rev. J. Rigaud, M.A. Fellowship, Magdalene college, Oxford.
Rev. S. J. Rigaud, Head Mastership Grammar School, Ipswich, Suffolk.
Rev. J. W. Roberts, Michel Fellowship, Queen's college, Oxford.
Rev. D. J. Stewart, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.
Rev. G. Williams, Warden of St. Columba's college, Ireland.
E. Wingfield, Fellowship (Founder's kin), New college, Oxford.

Erratum.

P. 83, 2nd col. Rev. G. Hustler, for *Appleton-le-Street*, read *Appleton-on-Wisk*.

BIRTHS.

June 14. At Montreal, the wife of Sir G. Simpson, of La Chine, a son.

July 9. The wife of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Clements, Vicar of Norton, a dau.——10. At Tonbridge Wells, the wife of David Carnegie, esq. of Stronvar, a dau.——11. At Grove house, Lower Tooting, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Roper Curzon, a dau.——13. At Kippax park, the wife of Thos. D. Bland, esq. a dau.——14. At Westover, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Hon. W. A'Court Holmes, a son.——15. At Farnham castle, the wife of Charles Sumner, esq. a dau.——17. In Curzon st. Mayfair, the Lady Beaumont, a son.——At Turnworth, Dorset, the wife of William Parry Okeden, esq. a dau.——19. At Rathmines, near Dublin, the

wife of Major Crompton, a dau.——At Berghopton cottage, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Manners Sutton, a son.——20. At Courtland house, White Ladies, Mrs. Frederick Elton, a son.——21. At Brockley Court, the wife of Henry Smyth Pigott, esq. a son.——22. At the Admiralty, Lady A. Baring, a son.——At Newlands, co. Berwick, the Hon. Mrs. R. Dalzell, a dau.——24. At Uffington, near Stamford, the Countess of Aboyne, a son.——At Hatfield place, Essex, the wife of Sir C. C. de Crespigny, Bart. a son.——25. At Island bridge Barracks, Dublin, the wife of Major Halkett, 4th Light Dragoons, a dau.——At Tunbridge Wells, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Cropper, a dau.——At Spring hall, Bury St. Edmund's, Lady Gethin, a son.——27. The Marchioness of Stafford, a son.——At Wensley rectory, Bedale, Yorksh. the wife of the Rev. Thomas Orde Powlett, a son.——28. At Chilton rectory, Mrs. J. L. Popham, a dau.——29. At King st. St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. H. Farquhar, a son.——31. The wife of Rev. Richard Pretyman, Precentor of Lincoln, a son.

Aug. 2. At Seend cottage, Wilts, the wife of Ambrose Awdry, esq. a son.——4. At Lowesby hall, Leicestersh. the wife of Frederick Thomas Fowke, esq. a dau.——6. At Leigh Court, the wife of the Hon. Capt. Somerset, a dau.——8. At the Vicarage house, Hilton, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. H. St. Andrew St. John, a son.——10. At Gopsall, the Countess Howe, a son.——At Colney hatch, Middlesex, the wife of Alfred Crawshay, esq. a son and heir.——12. In Gordon sq. Lady Romilly, a son.——20. At Balbirnie, Fifeshire, Lady G. Balfour, a son.——21. Lady Rivers, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 18. At Cavendish, Commander *Tyssen*, R.N. of Gosfield, Essex, second son of the late Samuel Tyssen, esq. of Narborough hall, Norf. to Eleanor-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late J. Yelloly, esq. M.D. of Cavendish hall, Suffolk.——At Swansea, the Hon. and Rev. Lewis William *Denman*, Rector of Washington, Durham, son of Lord Denman, to Frances-Marianne, dau. of the late Thomas Eden, esq. of the Bryn, near Swansea.——At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Edward *Coode*, esq. eldest son of Edward Coode, esq. of Moor cottage, Cornwall, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of Col. Carlyon, of Tregrehan.——At Springfield, Essex, Capt. J. B. *Pilgrim*, late of the 11th Hussars, to Sarah-Anne, dau. of the late Charles Parker, esq. of Springfield place.——At Camberwell, the Rev. Robert *Barry*, Rector of Hinderwell, Yorkshire, second son of Robert Barry, esq. of Fylingdales, and of Endsleigh st. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Robert Page, esq. of Peckham Rye.——At Congresbury, Somerset, the Rev. George R. *Bigge*, of Lidden, Northumberland, to Annette-Henriette, only dau. of Capt. Poore, of 15th Hussars.——At South Brent, James Samuel *Pilman*, esq. of Dunchideock house, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Cole, Vicar of South Brent.——At Eccles, William Henry *Palin*, esq. 17th Bombay N.I. to Catherine, second dau. of Wood Gibson, esq. of Hope, Lancashire.——At Castle Donington, the Rev. Anthony F. *Thomson*, S.C.L. of Lincoln college, Oxford, Curate of Lytham, Lancashire, and eldest son of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, to Betsey-Sowter, only child of the late Thomas Sowter Richardson, esq. of Castle Donington.——At Clifton, Ferdinand W. *Becker*, esq. B.A. of Exeter college, Oxon, to Emma, only dau. of Robert Berwicke Were, esq. of Bath.——At Chelsea, George Thomason, eldest son of Capt. *Peevor*, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to Mary-Ann, third dau. of the late William Charsley, esq. of Wyndham pl. Bryanston sq.

19. At Golden hill, Staffordshire, Charles Godfrey *Price*, esq. M.A. Jesus college, Oxford, of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. F. Casson, of Chester.——At Oxford, the Rev. J. D. *Haskins*, M.A. of Magdalen hall, and Curate of Swaby, Lincolnshire, to Ann, youngest dau. of the late K. Money, esq. Woodstock.——At St. Pancras New Church, Charles *Finch*, esq. of Fisherton, Salisbury, to Maria, widow of Peter Clemitson, esq. Stoneham lodge, Suffolk.——At Brighton, Francis Colville *Hyde*, esq. of Syndale park, Kent, to Charlotte-Amelia, third dau. of Gen. Sir Ralph Darling, G.C.H.——At Wickham, J. F. B. *Wainwright*, esq. Comm. R.N. youngest son of the late Capt. John Wainwright, R.N. C.B. to Frances-Isabella, second dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir F. A. Collier, C.B. K.C.H.

20. At St. Pancras, Robert Charles *Roosmale-Cocq*, esq. of Colombo, Ceylon, son of the late J. A. Roosmale-Cocq, esq. of Tuticorin, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Girdlestone, esq. Q.C.——At St. James's Piccadilly, William Robert *Emeris*, esq. M.A. of Louth, Lincolnshire, formerly Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford, to Isabella-Barbara, only dau. of the late Rev. Robert Gordon, of Scampton, and granddau. of the late Dean of Lincoln.——At Budock, near Falmouth, John de Courcy, son of the late James John *Hamilton*, esq. of Ballymacoll, co. of Meath, and the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, to Anna-Chapman, youngest dau. of the late George Hilhouse, esq. late of Coombe house, Gloucestershire.——At St. Peter's, Marlborough, John *Masters*, M.D. only son of John Masters, esq. of Ilminster, to Harriet-Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Henry Bullock, esq.——At Woolwich, John Traill Urquhart *Bremner*, esq. M.D. R.N. son of John Bremner, esq. of Kirkwall, Orkney, to Julia, dau. of Joseph Pinhorn, esq. of Her Majesty's Dockyard.——At Sevenoaks, John James *Hebblethwaite*, esq. of Headingley, near Leeds, to Mary-Isabella, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Presgrave, M.A. Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Sevenoaks, and granddau. of the late Rev. Joseph Whiteley, M.A. Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Leeds, and Vicar of Lastingham.——At Burton-upon-Trent, the Rev. Andrew Hollingworth *Frost*, M.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Margaret, youngest dau. of Charles Atkinson, esq. of Huddersfield.——At St. Marylebone, Beverley Robinson *Morris*, M.D. of York, fourth son of Rear-Adm. H. G. Morris, to Anne-Robinson, dau. of the late Lieut. George Skottowe, R.N. and granddau. of the late Adm. Mark Robinson.——At St. Marylebone, the Rev. F. B. *Parkes*, Incumbent of Broughton, Salop, to Julia-Sherar, fifth dau. of J. W. Grant, esq. of Elchies, N. B. late of the H.E.I.C.C. Service, Bengal.——At Brighton, Capt. H. C. *Otter*, R.N. to Mary-Jemima, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. John Francis Birch, C.B.——At St. George's Hanover sq. William Henry *Hicks*, esq. to Charlotte-Louisa, eldest dau. of Charles Bailey, esq. of Stratford pl. London, and Lynton, North Devon.——At Holloway, the Rev. J. D. *Thompson*, of Barnet, Hertfordshire, to Priscilla, second dau. of the late A. M. Darnell, esq. of Hall Weston, Huntingdonshire.

22. At Marylebone, Capt. *Cardew*, late of the 74th Highlanders, to Eliza-Jane, second dau. of Richard Bethell, esq. Q.C.——At St. Pancras, George *Tucker*, esq. of Euston pl. to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Capt. John Palmer, R.N.

25. At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. John *Torrance*, esq. of Gloucester road, Hyde park gardens, to Julia, eldest dau. of Capt. Whish,

R.N.——At St. Peter's Eaton sq. the Hon. and Rev. George T. O. *Bridgeman*, second son of the Earl of Bradford, to Miss Emily-Mary-Bagot, youngest dau. of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lady Harriet Bagot.——At Froxfield, Wilts, Edward *Milner*, esq. third son of the late Rev. James Milner, Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the late Duke of Kent, to Juliet, the fifth dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hunter, Vicar of Honing, Dilham, and Horsey, Norfolk.——At Twickenham, John, only son of the late John Simon *Vandenbergh*, esq. of Islington, to Ursula-Anna, only dau. of James Duncombe, esq. of Red Lion sq.——At Compton Valance, Dorset, the Rev. J. R. *Foot*, Rector of Long-Bredy, to Louisa-Maria, only dau. of the late C. M. Williams, esq. of Upper Harley st. and granddau. of the late Sir Samuel Scott, Bart.——At Kettering, the Rev. D. S. *Chater*, Head Master of Acton Grammar school, Cheshire, to Eliza, dau. of Wm. Gibbon, esq.——At Weymouth, Hastings *Snow*, esq. of Blandford, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Snow, Rector of Newton Valence, Hants, to Helen-Clara, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Octavius Piers, Vicar of Preston, near Weymouth, and granddau. of Sir Pigott Piers, Bart.——At Holloway, Basil Roberton *Lethem*, esq. to Anne-Robinson, eldest dau. of B. Boothby, esq. barrister-at-law, Recorder of Pontefract.——At Ashbourne, John Philip, only son of John Philip *Dyott*, esq. of Lichfield, to Mary-Anne, only child of Charles Alsop, esq. and niece of Col. Riddlesden, late Royal Horse Guards.——At Ampney Crucis, Gloucestershire, the Rev. John Filmer *Anstey*, M.A. eldest son of John T. Anstey, esq. of Lansdown crescent, Bath, to Caroline, dau. of the Rev. Edward A. Daubeny, Vicar of Ampney Crucis.——At Finchley, the Rev. Percival *Frost*, B.A. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambrige, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Richard Dixon, esq. of Oak lodge, Finchley.——In London, Thomas Henry *Vyvyan*, esq. late of the 52nd Light Inf. to Mary-Ellen, second dau. of E. D. Salisbury, esq. of Middleton tower, Lancaster.——At Paddington, the Rev. Richard Gay *Lucas*, Rector of Mulbarton, to Caroline-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. E. Burroughes, of Long Stratton, Norfolk.——At Great Stambridge, Essex, Augustus-Henry, youngest son of George Augustus *Ward*, esq. of Wisbeach, to Elizabeth-Waddelow, second dau. of the late James Wright Wood, esq. of Great Stambridge.

26. At Dublin, the Rev. Henry *Moore*, Horsley, Derbyshire, to Henrietta-Theodosia, dau. of the late Thomas Richard Going, esq. of Erina, co. Clare.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Sir William *Dickson*, Bart. of Sydenham, Roxburghshire, Capt. R.N. to Laurette-Emmeline, only dau. of Col. Northey, of Llangwathan, Pembrokeshire, and late Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen.——At Dodbrooke, the Rev. John *Goodacre*, eldest son of John Goodacre, esq. of Lutterworth house, Leic. to Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. Geo. Young, of Dodbrooke, Devon.——At St. Pancras, Euston sq. the Rev. Walter *Field*, B.A. of Worcester college, Oxford, to Lydia-Anne, dau. of the late J. Lainson, esq. Euston sq.——At Dover, the Rev. Gerald Wensley *Tyrrell*, clerk of the parish of Drumbeg, co. of Down, Ireland, to Mary-Anne, daughter of Samuel Chatfield, esq.——At Snailwell, near Newmarket, Thomas *Osborne*, esq. son of Jonas Osborne, esq. of Mildenhall, to Mary, dau. of David Howard, esq. of Chipenham, Cambridgeshire.——At Kidderminster, Thomas-Shutt, elder son of Joseph *Stock*, esq. of Bournbrook hall, Worc. to Mary-Anne, second dau. of William Bartleet, esq. of Blakedown, near Kidderminster; also, at the same time, Frederick, eldest son of G. R. *Elkington*, esq. of Woodbrook house, Worcestershire, to Maria-Emily, youngest dau. of William Bartleet, esq.——Baron Meyer *de Rothschild*, of Piccadilly, to Juliana, eldest dau. of the late Isaac Cohen, esq. of Park lane.——At Norbury, Staffordshire, the Rev. Geo. *Polehett*, Rector of Denton, Lincolnshire, to Caroline, third dau. of Thomas Higgins Burne, esq. of Loynton hall, Stafford.——At Bangor-ys-Coed, G. *F. Simes*, esq. of Worcester college, Oxford, son of J. T. Simes, esq. of Brighton, to M. Anne-Augusta, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Colonel Keightley, of Pickhill hall, Wrexham.

27. At Lucan, Ireland, Capt. *Montresor*, 55th Regt. third son of the late Gen. Sir H. T. Montresor, K.C.B. and G.C.H. of Denne hill, Kent, to Adelaide, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Scott, K.C.B. of Woodville, near Lucan, and granddau. of the late Sir Hopton Scott, of Ballygaunon, co. Wicklow.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Frederic Charles *Ellis*, second son of Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. principal Librarian of the British Museum, to Lucy-Ann, second dau. of John Bidwell, esq. of Park pl. St. James's st.——At Stoke-next-Clare, Suffolk, Ellys Anderson Stephens *Walton*, esq. of Haverhill, eldest son of the late Major Walton, of the 4th Light Dragoons, to Mary-Louisa, only dau. of William Henry Layton, esq. of Haythorn grove, near Halstead, Essex.——At Aikenhead house, Lanarkshire, John S. George *Deane*, esq. of Berkeley forest, co. Wexford, Ireland, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late John Gordon, esq. of Aikenhead.——At Edinburgh, Wm. *Prevost*, Capt. 21st Fusiliers, youngest son of Rear-Adm. Prevost, to Zina-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Dewing, Rector of Rainham, Norfolk.——At St. Mary's Bryanstone square, Robert-Morgan, second son of John Adolphus *Young*, esq. of Great Ormond street, and Harchatch, Berks, to Annie-Josephine, only dau. of Joseph Woodhead, esq. of Montague square.——At Nantwich, Samuel Powel *Purser*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Eliza-Thomas, third dau. of the late Rev. James Chater, some time a missionary in Ceylon, and sister to the Rev. A. F. Chater, Rector of Nantwich.——At Exmouth, Capt. *Rocke*, 2nd Queen's Royals, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late J. P. Nathan, esq. of Trelawney, Jamaica.——The Baron Pierre François *Ferrari*, Major in the service of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, to Yolande-Bridget, dau. of Alexander Cockburn, esq. and niece of Sir James Cockburn, Bart.——At Islington, the Rev. E. E. *Body*, M.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Sarah, third dau. of W. Baker, esq. of Holloway.

28. At Stroud, the Rev. Charles *James*, B.A. formerly of Christ's college, Cambridge, Rector of Evenload, Worc. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Richard Sandys, esq. of the Slade, Glouc.

29. At St. James's Sussex gardens, Hyde park, Alfred Octavius *Underwood*, esq. sixth son of the late Rev. Thomas Underwood, Rector of Ross, and Canon Residentiary of Hereford cathedral, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Capt. John Urquhart, of Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, N.B.——At St. John's Notting hill, Thomas Henry Pochin *Askew*, second son of the late Rev. A. A. Askew, of Woolstone house, Som. to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late John Dutton, esq. of St. Heliers, Jersey.——In Dublin, Robert-Peter, only son of Peter *Day*, esq. of Plumstead common, Kent, to Annie-Lydia, second dau. of John Gelston, esq. Dublin.

July 1. At Manchester, John *Fowler*, esq. of Queen sq. pl. Westminster, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Samuel Broadbent, esq. of Altrincham, near Manchester.

OBITUARY.

President Taylor.

July 9. At Washington, of a short attack of cholera, aged 63, General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States of America.

Zachary Taylor was born in Orange County, Virginia, on the 24th Nov. 1786. While he was but a few months old, his father, Colonel Richard Taylor, who had distinguished himself in the war of the revolution, migrated with his family to Kentucky. He was one of the early pioneers. Only ten years before had the habitation of the white man been first seen in the territory between the western boundary of Virginia and the distant Mississippi; even at the time of Colonel Taylor's arrival, the enterprising settler was compelled to dispute with the Indian and the beasts of prey his title to the soil. Whilst young, the future President aided his father in the labours of the field, and this early exposure to the severity and vicissitudes of the weather, hardy habits and homely fare, laid the foundation of a constitution well adapted to the hardships he afterwards encountered. He attended school in the winter months, whenever a school, however distant, was accessible, and in summer worked on the farm. While he was yet under age, some movements in the west seemed to threaten the integrity of the Union, and he eagerly enrolled himself in a troop raised to oppose the design. The excitement upon this subject soon subsiding, he returned to the labours of his farm and to his studies, with a disposition, however, to serve his country in arms, much stimulated by what he had seen of mimic war. An elder brother, a lieutenant in the army, dying soon after, he was, through the influence of his relative, James Madison, appointed to the vacancy by President Jefferson, the 3rd of May, 1808.

Zachary Taylor no sooner entered the service of his country, than he exposed his life in her cause. By his defence of Fort Harrison against great odds, he saved a frontier from devastation. From that early exploit, as from a corner-stone, his fame gradually rose, as he went gallantly on through a service of some forty years, until his successful campaigns in Mexico—campaigns that secured California for the United States—gave him a reputation extending to all parts of the world. To many points of his career his countrymen point with great pride. In the war with England he gallantly defended the half-erected military post, against a large and almost overwhelming body of Indians, and drove them off with but a handful of men. He was equally celebrated in what is known as the Indian war in the north-west; for his victories in the Florida war; and again for his two battles in the field, his capture of the city of Monterey, strongly fortified, and occupied by a superior force; and, finally, for his defeat of 25,000 men under Santa Anna, by a force of 4,000 volunteers who had never been in action, aided by only 500 regulars. During the whole of the Mexican war, he was remarkable for his care of the men under his command; for his readiness to expose himself to danger: and his desire to obtain peace as the best reward of all military exertions.

On his triumphant return from Mexico, his friends put him in nomination for the office of President. He was for the time an unwilling candidate, but when he at length agreed to enter the lists his plain straightforward conduct gained him many new supporters. His two opponents were General Cass and Mr. Van Buren; but the real contest lay between Taylor and Cass, and its termination in November, 1848, showed the electoral votes of the States to be—for General Taylor, 163; for General Cass, 127; majority for Taylor, 36. The term of office of the new President commenced in March, 1849.

Few men in the United States were better qualified to controul the irregular and dangerous lust of acquisition, which is now so prevalent throughout the country. He was an old man, of much experience, cool and clear in his judgment. He had sufficiently proved his own nerve and military ability; and had done enough for the ambition and enterprise of his country in the field, and he had acquired the right given by successful warfare of recommending peaceable measures.

The funeral of President Taylor took place at Washington on the 13th July. The body lay in state at the White House on the day preceding the funeral. Mr. Webster, who, on the day after Gen. Taylor's death, had pronounced a warm eulogy upon the departed statesman in the Senate, gave notice on the 16th of a Bill to erect a monument to his memory.

The Earl of Dunraven.

Aug. 6. At Adare Abbey, co. Limerick, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. Windham Henry Wyndham Quin, second Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl, and Viscount Adare (1822), Viscount Mount-Earl, co. Limerick (1816), Baron Adare,

of Adare (1800), and a Baronet (1781); a Representative Peer for Ireland, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Limerick.

He was born on the 4th Sept. 1782, the elder son of Valentine-Richard the first Earl, by his first wife, Lady Frances Muriel Fox-Strangways, sixth daughter of Stephen first Earl of Ilchester.

He was elected to Parliament for the county of Limerick at the general election of 1806, after a poll which terminated thus:—

William Odell, esq.	821
Hon. Windham H. Quin . .	628
John Monsell, esq.	222

He was re-chosen without opposition, in 1807 and 1812, but was opposed in 1818, by Captain Standish O'Grady, and the result of the poll was—

Hon. R. Fitz Gibbon . . .	2476
Hon. Windham H. Quin . .	1724
Capt. O'Grady	1450

Another dissolution occurring only two years after, Mr. Quin resigned his seat, and was succeeded by Capt. O'Grady (the late Viscount Guillamore.)

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, August 24, 1824; and he was elected one of the representatives of the Irish peerage in Parliament in the year 1839. As a resident upon his estates in Ireland, he gave very general employment, and was much beloved in his neighbourhood.

The Earl of Dunraven married, on the 27th Sept. 1810, Caroline, daughter and heir of Thomas Wyndham, esq. of Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire; and he took the additional name of Wyndham before his own, by royal sign-manual, dated 7th April 1815. He was himself descended from another branch of the same family; his grandfather, Windham Quin, esq. being the son of Valentine Quin, esq. of Adare, by Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry Windham, esq. of the Court, co. Limerick.

The Countess of Dunraven survives his Lordship, having had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. Edwin-Richard Wyndham, now Earl of Dunraven; 2. Lady Anne-Maria-Charlotte-Wyndham, married in 1836 to William Johnson Monsell, esq. of Tervoe, co. Limerick, M.P. for co. Limerick; and 3. the Hon. Windham Henry Quin, born in 1829.

The present Earl was born in 1812; he has been M.P. for Glamorganshire in the present Parliament. He married, in 1836, Augusta, third daughter of Thomas Goold, esq. a Master in the Irish Court of Chancery, and has issue Windham Thomas Viscount Adare, and five daughters.

LORD PETRE.

July 3. In Mansfield-street, London, aged 57, the Right Hon. William Henry Francis, tenth Baron Petre of Writtle, co. Essex (1603), F.R.S.

His Lordship was born on the 29th March, 1839, the eldest son of Robert-Edward, the tenth lord, by Mary-Bridget, eldest daughter of Henry Howard, esq. and sister to Bernard-Edward, 15th Duke of Norfolk. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, March 29, 1809; and took his seat in the House of Peers on the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Act. He voted in favour of Reform of Parliament, and generally supported the Whig party. During many years Lord Petre was well known as a patron of the turf, and a promoter of the manly English sport of fox-hunting, and when declining health obliged him to give up his pack in 1839, the gentlemen of Essex presented him a handsome piece of plate commemorative of their esteem and sense of obligation. As a member of the Roman Catholic faith, Lord Petre was firm and zealous, without intolerance, and was the main founder of the Roman Catholic chapel at Brentwood.

Lord Petre was twice married,—first, on the 2nd June, 1815, Frances-Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Bedingfield, Bart. Her ladyship died in childbed in 1822, having had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. the Hon. Mary-Agnes, married in 1838, to James Alexander Douglass, esq.; 2. William-Bernard, now Lord Petre; 3. the Hon. Henry William Petre, one of the founders of the colony of New Zealand, and author of "An Account of the Settlements of the New Zealand Company;" he married, in 1842, Helen, daughter of Richard Walmesley, esq. of Middleton Hall, Essex, and has issue; 4. the Hon. Charlotte-Eliza.

Lord Petre married, secondly, April 14, 1823, Emma-Agnes, second daughter of the late Henry Howard, esq. of Corby, and by that lady, who survives him, had further issue six sons and two daughters: 5. the Hon. John, who died an infant; 6. the Hon. Frederick Charles Edmund Petre, who married, in 1847, Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. and has issue; 7. the Hon. Agnes-Louisa-Catharine, married in 1845 to the Hon. Charles Hugh Clifford, eldest son and heir apparent of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh; 8. the Hon. Arthur Charles Augustus Petre; 9. a son who died soon after his birth; 10. the Hon. Edmund George Petre; 11. the Hon. Laura-Emma, who died an infant; and 12. the Hon. Albert Henry, born in 1832.

The present Lord was born in 1817,

and married, in 1843, Mary-Theresa, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Thomas Clifford, and has issue.

The funeral of the late Lord Petre took place on Friday, the 12th July, when his remains were deposited, not in the ancient family mausoleum, a sepulchral chapel at Ingatestone Church, but in a large new vault formed at the west end of St. Helen's Roman Catholic Chapel, Brentwood. The funeral was a private one, but this did not prevent the whole neighbourhood, besides great numbers from a distance, paying a spontaneous tribute of respect to the memory of the dead.

LORD BOLTON.

July 13. At Hackwood Park, Hampshire, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. William Powlett Powlett, second Baron Bolton, of Bolton castle, co. York (1797).

His Lordship was born on the 31st Oct. 1782, the eldest son of Thomas Orde, esq. some time Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and created Baron Bolton in 1797, by Jane Mary Powlett, natural daughter and testamentary heir of Charles fifth Duke of Bolton.

He was a member of King's college, Cambridge, but did not proceed to a degree. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 30, 1807. He voted in the majority against the first Reform Bill, Oct. 8, 1831, but abstained from voting in 1832.

His Lordship was of retired and studious habits; but was much endeared to his personal friends by the gentleness of his disposition, and to the inhabitants of his neighbourhood and the town of Basingstoke by the liberality of his public and private charities. His body was interred at Basing, attended only by his near relatives: a request of the Town Council of Basingstoke to attend the funeral having been thankfully declined.

Lord Bolton married, on the 8th May, 1810, the Hon. Maria Carleton, eldest daughter of Guy first Lord Dorchester; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue.

He is succeeded in the peerage by his nephew, William Henry Orde Powlett, esq. of Bolton Hall, eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas Powlett Orde-Powlett, who died in 1843. The present Lord Bolton was born in 1818, and married, in 1844, Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Crawfurd, of Newfield, Ayrshire, by whom he has issue.

LORD DUNBOYNE.

July 6. At the Chateau Echinghen, Pas de Calais, in his 70th year, the Right Hon. James Butler, Baron of Dunboyne, co. Meath (1541).

His lordship was born on the 25th July, 1780, the only son of James Butler, esq. of Cragnagowra, co. Clare. He was descended from James, fourth son of the second Lord Dunboyne, and became the representative of his family on the death in 1800 of his cousin John Lord Dunboyne (also descended from the second Baron, but through an elder son,) and who had been Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, but on inheriting the succession to the peerage married, but left no issue. The peerage itself had been unacknowledged by the state from the year 1641, when James the fourth Lord, having been implicated in the Irish rebellion, suffered a sentence of outlawry. Another sentence of outlawry was passed against Pierce Butler, his cousin and heir; and they continued in force until the reign of King George the Fourth, when the gentleman now deceased petitioned his Majesty for permission to prove his descent, which petition his Majesty was pleased to refer to the consideration of his Attorney and Solicitor General for Ireland. The law officers having reported to his Majesty that the claimant's right had been fully and satisfactorily proved before them, his Majesty was thereupon graciously pleased by warrant under his royal sign manual, dated at Windsor, 26th Oct. 1827, to order his Attorney-General that the attainders against this barony should be immediately reversed, which was accordingly done in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin, in Michaelmas Term same year, and his lordship's name was placed on the Roll of Peers of Ireland.

Lord Dunboyne married, first, on the 17th Aug. 1799, Eleanor daughter of David O'Connell, esq. of Cork, and by that lady, who died on the 15th March, 1817, he had issue one daughter and six sons: 1. the Hon. Rosalinda-Eleanor, married in 1819 to Major John Marshall; 2. Theobald-FitzWalter, who has succeeded to the peerage; 3. the Hon. Sir John Butler, who married in 1832 Anna-Maria, daughter of Walter Archdeacon Burke, esq. of Gortnomona, co. Galway, and widow of James FitzPatrick of Spidale, in the same county, esq. and has issue; 4. the Hon. Henry Butler Johnstone, who has assumed the latter name in consequence of his marriage, in 1834, to Isabella-Margaret-Munro-Johnstone, only daughter of Sir Alexander Munro of Novar, Ross-shire, and neice and heir of General Johnstone of Corehead, Dumfriesshire, and has issue; 5. the Hon. James Butler, who married in 1836, Emily-Mary, only daughter of the late Sir William Fitz-

Gerald, Bart. and has issue; 6. the Hon. Sir Edward Butler, knighted in 1840, when Lieutenant of the corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, who married first, in 1839, Emma-Jane, only daughter and heir of Arthur Baily, esq.; and secondly, in 1844, Urania-Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Adm. Lord Henry Paulet, and has issue by his present wife; and 7. the Hon. Charles Lennox Butler, who married, in 1835, Eliza, only daughter and heir of the late Thomas Lindsey Holland, esq. and has issue.

The present Lord Dunboyne was born in 1806, and married, in 1832, Julia-Celestina-Maria, second daughter of the late William Brandon, esq. of Morden Hall, Surrey, and has issue a numerous family.

HON. J. W. STRATFORD.

Aug. 9. In Stratford-place, aged 78, the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, great-uncle to Lord Viscount Powerscourt.

He was born on the 2nd August, 1772, the second son of Richard third Viscount Powerscourt, by Lady Emilia Stratford, daughter of John first Earl of Aldborough. He took the name of his mother by royal sign-manual in 1802. He was for some time in the army, in which he attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

He married, first, in 1797, Frances, only child of Leonard Bartholomew, esq. of Addington Place, Kent; and secondly, in 1833, Harriette, daughter of Henry Grant, esq. of the Gnoll, co. Glamorgan. By the former lady, (who died in 1827,) he had issue one son and two daughters: 1. Frances-Amelia, married in 1832, to the late Ven. John Cecil Hall, Archdeacon of Man (son of the late Dean of Durham), who died in 1844; 2. Isabella-Harriet, married in 1832, to John Malcolm, esq.; and 3. John Wingfield Stratford, esq. born in 1810, who married, in 1844, Jane-Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John Guise, Bart.

SIR JOHN P. MILBANKE, BART.

July 27. At Halnaby, Yorkshire, in his 75th year, Sir John Peniston Milbanke, the seventh Baronet (1660).

He was born on the 20th August 1775, the son of John Milbanke, esq. (second son of the fifth Baronet,) by Cornelia, daughter of Sir William Chambers, the celebrated architect.

On the 19th March, 1826, he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his uncle, Sir Ralph Noel, who had assumed that name by royal sign-manual, and whose only daughter was the wife of Lord Byron the poet, and mother of the present Countess of Lovelace.

Sir John was twice married: first, on the 1st July 1799, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of Julines Herring, esq. of Jamaica: she died in 1819; and secondly, Jan. 2, 1821, to Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Grey, M.D. and daughter of Capt. James Fenwick. By the first marriage he had issue one son, Sir John Ralph Milbanke, and six daughters: 1. Eleanor-Judith, married, in 1828, to Burman Lauga, son of Thomas Lauga, esq. of Bath; 2. Elizabeth-Catharine, who died in 1826; 3. Anna-Maria, married, in 1825, to Arthur Moore, esq. youngest son of the Hon. Arthur Moore, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland; 4. Emily-Mary, married, in 1826, to Edward Thomas Copley, esq. of Nether Hall, co. York, and died in 1844; 5. Louisa-Dorothy; and 6. Harriett-Laura.

The present Baronet was born in 1800, and is now British minister at the Court of Bavaria. He married, in 1843, Emily, third daughter of John Mansfield, esq. of Diggeswell House, Herts.

ROBERT DILLON BROWNE, ESQ. M.P.

July 1. In London, in his 39th year, Robert Dillon Browne, esq. M.P. for the county of Mayo.

He was the son of Arthur Browne, esq. of Glencorrib, co. Mayo; and was first elected to Parliament for that county in the year 1836, in the place of the Right Hon. Dominick Browne, then created Lord Oranmore and Browne. He was invariably found among the most liberal supporters of the Whig government. Mr. Browne was in the enjoyment of his usually excellent health until Friday the 28th June, when premonitory symptoms of gout developed themselves. On that evening, contrary to the advice of his medical advisers, he attended in his place in the House of Commons for the purpose of recording his vote in favour of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, and there is little doubt that the excitement and exposure to cold necessarily consequent on that step, tended to aggravate the illness with which he was threatened. On the following day he was seized with a violent attack of gout in the head, which terminated fatally. For some time previous to his death he was busily engaged in asserting his claims to the dormant Irish peerage of Roscommon.

Mr. Browne was an accomplished classical scholar, and a very able speaker. As a popular orator he had few superiors, and, though he spoke but seldom in the House of Commons, he never failed to command attention and respect.

CHARLES BOSANQUET, ESQ.

June 20. At his seat, Rock, Northumberland, Charles Bosanquet, esq. Governor of the South Sea Company, and for many years Colonel of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster; a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Middlesex and Northumberland.

He was the second of three sons of Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Forest House, Waltham Forest, and Dingestow Court, co. Monmouth, Governor of the Bank of England, by his cousin, Eleanor, daughter of Henry Lannoy Hunter, esq.; and was elder brother of the late Right Hon. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, a Justice of the Common Pleas.

Mr. Bosanquet was the author of—

A Letter to W. Manning, esq. M.P. on the depreciation of West India Property. 1807. 8vo.

Thoughts on the Value to Great Britain of Commerce in general and of the Colonial Trade in particular. 1807. 8vo.

Remarks on the Report of the Bullion Committee. 1810. 8vo.

Mr. Bosanquet served the office of High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1828.

He married Charlotte Anne, daughter of Peter Holford, esq. Master in Chancery, and has left surviving issue two sons and one daughter, Mary-Anne. The former are, the Rev. George Henry Bosanquet, Vicar of Ilketshall St. John, Suffolk; and the Rev. Robert William Bosanquet, Rector of Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire, who married in 1834 Frances, daughter of Henry Percy Pulleine, of Crake hall, in Yorkshire, esq. and was left a widower in 1835, having had issue one son.

B. B. PEGGE BURNELL, ESQ.

May 30. In Regent Street, London, in his 76th year, Broughton Benjamin Pegge Burnell, esq. of Beauchief Abbey, co. Derby, and Winkbourn hall, Notts, a Deputy Lieutenant of the former county, and a magistrate for the counties of York, Nottingham, and Derby.

He was descended paternally from the Steades, an ancient family in Yorkshire; and was the younger son of Thomas Steade, esq. who died in 1793, by Miliscent, daughter of Strelley Pegge, esq. of Beauchief Abbey. By the death of his elder brother, Capt. Thomas Steade, of the 21st Light Dragoons, who died unmarried in St. Domingo in 1796, he succeeded to the estates of his own family; and he subsequently came into possession of those of his mother's family, by devise of his uncle, Peter Pegge Burnell, esq. of Winkbourn hall, Notts. on which occasion he assumed the names of Pegge-Burnell, by royal licence, in 1836. He served the office of Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1839.

He married, Dec. 21, 1803, Miss Elizabeth Dalton, and had issue one son, Edward Valentine Pegge Burnell, esq. who married, in 1836, Harriet, daughter of Hugh Parker, esq. of Woodthorpe, near Sheffield, and has issue; and one daughter, Mary-Miliscent, married in 1831 to the Rev. William Smith, of Dunstan Hall, near Chesterfield, and has issue.

E. J. LLOYD, ESQ.

July 2. Edward Jeremiah Lloyd, esq. of Oldfield Hall, Cheshire, of which county he had been a magistrate for many years.

Mr. Lloyd is supposed to have descended from an ancient family of that name in Denbighshire; but for the last two centuries his ancestors have been more immediately connected with Lancashire. Gamaliel Lloyd, of Mattersey, Notts, married Ann Briggs, of Wigan; and their eldest son, George, born in 1650, settled in Manchester as a merchant manufacturer, as did his sole surviving son, Gamaliel,—whose only son George, F.R.S. purchased Hulme Hall, and resided successively there, in Manchester, and at Alkrington Hall. He was twice married: he had three sons, John, of Snitterton Hall, Warwickshire; Gamaliel, a merchant at Leeds, and alderman and mayor of that town, who died in 1817; and George, barrister-at-law, long resident at Manchester, and afterwards at Peaseholme House, York. His eldest son George now resides at Stockton Hall, near York: and the second son was the gentleman whose death we are recording.

Mr. Lloyd was very highly respected by the inhabitants of Altrincham and the neighbourhood, and his decease is deeply regretted by all classes. He was ever desirous to promote any measures that would improve the town or the condition of its population, whilst as a county magistrate his zeal was untiring. His charities were numerous, and the calls upon his bounty were incessant, for the deserving poor never applied to him in vain, and so mindful was he of their welfare that he never left the neighbourhood, even for a short period, without making a third party the almoner of his bounty during his absence.

Mr. Lloyd attended the Quarter Sessions held at Knutsford on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd July, and took an active part in the appeal cases and other business of the court. On Tuesday night, he retired to rest apparently in his usual health; soon after midnight he was seized with a spasmodic affection of the heart, and expired almost immediately.

A public meeting was held in Al-

trincham, to determine upon the best mode of showing some mark of public respect to his memory on the day of his funeral. The Mayor was in the chair, and it was unanimously agreed to suspend all business on the day of his funeral, that the inhabitants, rich and poor, should be present on the mournful occasion, and that an address of condolence should be presented to the family.

CAPTAIN HILLS, R.N.

April 4. At his residence, Ashen Hall, Essex, in his 73rd year, Capt. George Hills, R.N.

He was born Nov. 8, 1777, and was the only surviving son of Lieut. William Hills, R.N. of Buckland, co. Kent; who perished when in command of H.M. cutter Mutine, in a heavy gale of wind, in Dec. of the same year; was grandson of the late Admiral John Barker, and nephew of Capt. John Hills, R.N. who lost his life from yellow fever, at Jamaica, in 1794, while commanding the Hermione 32.

He entered the Navy, 13 June, 1792, as Captain's servant, on board the Bulldog 16, Capt. George Hope, on the Mediterranean station, accompanying the same Captain, in Aug. 1793, into L'Eclair 18, commanded next by Captain George Henry Towry; he served in that vessel at the ensuing occupation of Toulon; after which we find him employed for a few months in the Leviathan 74, Capt. Lord Hugh Seymour, and for four years, as midshipman and master's mate, in the Ranger 18, commanded on the Home station by Capts. James Hardy and Charles Campbell. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, 17 July, 1798; after which he served in l'Atalante 18. On the 6th May, 1799, he was appointed to the Amethyst 36, in which ship he assisted at the debarkation of the troops in the expedition of 1800 to Ferrol, in the conveyance of royal and diplomatic personages; in the capture of three privateers, carrying 34 guns, and 270 men, and at the taking of the French 36-gun frigate La Dédaigneuse, Jan. 28, 1801, and the national corvette le General Brune of 14 guns, on the 9th April following.

In the autumn of 1804 he was transferred to the Dryad, in which, in the winter of 1806-7, he was for six weeks employed, in company with H.M.S. Diana, in a fruitless quest of two French frigates among the ice-bergs, on the coast of Greenland, and in Davis's straits. On the 7th Dec. 1807, he was appointed to the Swiftsure 74, bearing the flag of Sir J. B. Warren, and 28 Jan. 1808, to the Atalante 18. He was ultimately advanced, 20 April, 1828, to the command of the Columbine sloop, on the North American station; whence he returned home, and was paid off in March 1810. He attained post rank 7 June, 1814, and was last employed as an Inspecting Commander in the Preventive Water Guard, from Dec. 1820 to Nov. 1825. He accepted the half-pay retirement as Captain 1 Oct. 1846.

Capt. Hills married, 10 March, 1815, Diana, third daughter of the late Thomas Hammersley, esq. by whom he had issue eight children.

CAPT. CHRIST. LAROCHE, R.N.

June 5. At Rickmansworth, aged 82, Capt. Christopher Laroche, R.N.

He was the second son of Henry Laroche, esq. of Halburton, co. Devon; he entered the Navy in 1782, was made Lieutenant in 1793, Commander 1798, and Captain 1800. He was on full pay for 22 years, and very actively employed during the investment of Toulon, and in the fleet of Sir Hyde Parker. In 1807 he was stationed off the port of Cherbourg, in command of the Uranie 38, to keep a rigid blockade of that intricate and dangerous port; in which the enemy had then fitted out for sea a frigate rated at 40, and a brig-corvette mounting 16 guns. He frustrated every attempt on the part of the French to escape, nor would they even allow him to entice them out of the reach of their batteries. Nevertheless, on his return to Spithead, his officers applied for a court martial, on the ground that he had not done his utmost to bring the enemy to action, particularly on the 15th May and 22d June, and the court, in spite of very conflicting evidence, came to the conclusion that the charge had been in part proved, and sentenced him to be dismissed his ship. Many years after (as may be seen in O'Byrne's Naval Biography) the assertions of his accusers, of the French having incited him to action by having come forth during the 15th May (when there was a thick fog), were completely disproved by French documents; and in 1841 Capt. Laroche's case was brought before Parliament; but, so strong were the objections entertained by ministers to any control being exercised over the decisions of courts martial, that he obtained no redress. But for this unfortunate occurrence Capt. Laroche would neither have passed the remainder of his days in inactivity, nor have been deprived of his flag. A full account of his earlier services will be found in O'Byrne's Naval Biography.

CAPT. OWEN STANLEY, R.N.

March 13. Off Sydney, New South Wales, in his 39th year, Capt. Owen Stanley, R.N., of H. M. S. Rattlesnake, F.R.S., F.R.Geog.S. and F.R.Astr.S.

Captain Stanley was born on the 13th June, 1811, and was the eldest son of the late Right Rev. Edward Stanley, D.D. Lord Bishop of Norwich, by Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Oswald Leycester, Rector of Stoke, co. Salop. He entered the Royal Naval college, Aug. 5, 1824; and embarked, Jan. 8, 1826, as a volunteer on board the Druid frigate, Capt. Sam. Chambers, stationed in the Channel. In the following March he became midshipman in the Ganges 84, Capt. Inglefield, fitting for the flag of Sir R. W. Otway, commander-in-chief in South America; where he removed, in Dec. 1827, to the Forte 44, Capt. Jeremiah Coghlan. In Jan. 1830 he joined the Adventure sloop, Capt. P. P. King, employed in surveying the straits of Magellan. He passed his examination on the 28th June, and returned to England in November following. In the following year he was successively mate in the Belvidere and Rainbow, both ships in the Mediterranean; and was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant on the 14th May. In July, 1831, he was appointed to the Kent 78, and he afterwards removed to the Procris 10, Malabar 74, and Mastiff 6, all in the Mediterranean. In the last he assisted in surveying the Grecian archipelago.

On the 11th May, 1836, he was appointed to the Terror bomb, then proceeding under the command of Capt. George Back on the Arctic expedition, during which Lieut. Stanley had charge of the astronomical and magnetic observations, and took the first survey ever made of the north-eastern shore of Southampton island. The expedition sailed from the Orkneys, June 23, 1836; and returned to Lough Swilly, Sept. 3, 1837.

On the 21st Dec. following, he was appointed to the command of the Britomart 10, in which he remained until the 27th April, 1843, and during that time assisted in forming the colony of Port Essington, made a track survey of the Arafura Sea, of which he published a chart, and also surveyed various harbours in New Zealand and the Tenasserian province. He was promoted to the rank of Commander March 26, 1839; and to that of Captain, Sept. 23, 1844. Since the 20th Sept. 1846, he has been in command of the Rattlesnake, with the accompanying surveying squadron, and has been actively employed in the dangerous seas between Australia and the Indian Isles, amidst the perils of coral-reefs and powerful currents, and constantly on the alert against the savage pirates who inhabit the coast.

His health had been gradually declining under the fatigues and anxieties attendant upon the arduous duty of surveying in a tropical climate. On his passage from the Louisiade Islands to Sydney, he was attacked by illness. At Cape York he first heard of the death of his brother, Captain C. E. Stanley, R.E. and, on his arrival at Sydney, he was informed of the death of his father, the late Bishop of Norwich. These bereavements preyed upon his mind, and, acting upon a system already much debilitated, had a fatal termination. His earthly career closed with a sudden seizure on board his ship. His remains rest in the cemetery at Sydney; and the funeral was conducted in a manner suitable to the rank and character of the deceased, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

CAPT. FRANCIS BRACE, R.N.

May 16. At Catesfield Lodge, Fareham, aged 57, Francis Brace, esq. Capt. R.N.

Captain Brace was nephew to the late Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Brace, and also to the late Admiral Stephen Poyntz. He entered the Navy in March 1805, on board the Iris 32, commanded by his uncle Capt. Edward Brace, with whom he removed to La Virginie, of 46 guns and 281 men; and in that ship, during a servitude of four years and a half, on the North Sea and Cork stations, contributed, as midshipman, to the capture of two Spanish privateers of 14 guns each; and on the 19th May, 1808, assisted in taking the Dutch frigate Guelderland, of 36 guns and 253 men, after an obstinate conflict of an hour and a half, in which the enemy's loss amounted to 25 killed and 50 wounded, but that of the British to only one killed and two wounded. As master's mate of the St. Alban's 64, he was employed for a whole twelvemonth at the defence of Cadiz; was wrecked shortly after his removal to the Ephera fire-ship, Capt. T. Everard, on the Porpoises, near Cadiz, Dec. 26, 1811; then rejoined his uncle in the Berwick 74, in which he passed his examination in 1812, and was made Lieutenant in 1813. He was flag-Lieutenant to Commodore Sir Robert Hall on the lakes of Canada; and on the 21st Sept. 1816, was appointed to the acting command of the Netley 10, on Lake Ontario. He was made a Commander on the 7th December, 1818. On the 28th Sept. 1824, he obtained command of the Gannet 18, in which he captured a smuggling lugger on the coast of Ireland, Feb. 1, 1825, and subsequently, up the Mediterranean, three piratical vessels, destroying a fourth. He attained post-rank on the 14th of August, 1827. He commanded from June to Sept. 1837 the Donegal 78, fitting at Plymouth; and was flag-Captain to Sir

Edward Brace in the Camperdown 104, stationed in the Nore, from 16 Dec. 1841 until the death of that gallant officer in Dec. 1843.

Captain Brace married, 15th of April, 1833, Elizabeth, daughter of John Middleton, esq. of Clifton, and has left issue. —*O'Byrne's Royal Naval Biography.*

LORD COREHOUSE.

June 26. At Corehouse, George Cranstoun, esq. formerly Permanent Ordinary of the Court of Session of Scotland, by the title of Lord Corehouse.

He was the second son of the Hon. George Cranstoun (seventh and youngest son of William fifth Lord Cranstoun), by Maria, daughter of Thomas Brisbane, esq. of Brisbane, co. Ayr. He was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1793; appointed sheriff-depute of the county of Sutherland in 1806; and a Judge of Session in 18 . .

"When a young advocate, George Cranstoun was distinguished for fine literary tastes and accomplishments; and produced, besides other compositions, some of the sweetest and most touching lyrics in modern song."—*Literary Gazette.*

His sister, Helen, was married in 1790 to the celebrated Dugald Stewart, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh.

RICHARD PRESTON, ESQ. Q.C.

June 20. At his seat, Lee, near Chulmleigh, Devonshire, aged 82, Richard Preston, esq. Q.C. and a Bencher of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Preston was a native of Ashburton, where he was articled to an attorney and solicitor, and subsequently commenced business on his own account. Having turned his attention chiefly to conveyancing, he compiled a large volume on the law of contingencies and other settlements, which he was encouraged to publish by subscription, under the patronage of Mr. Justice Buller, to whom the work was dedicated. With the same encouragement he removed to the metropolis, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, on the 20th May, 1807; and he commanded a very extensive and lucrative practice for many years.

In the general election of 1812 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Ashburton, and he sat to the dissolution in 1818, when he was succeeded by the present Lord Lyndhurst.

Mr. Preston was the author of the following works:—

An Elementary Treatise, by way of Essay, on the Quantity of Estates. Exeter, 1792. 8vo. This work is still in use, and now bears the following title: "An Elementary Treatise on Estates; with Preliminary Observations on the Quantity of Estates." 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1821-27.

A Succinct View of the Rule in Shelley's Case. Exeter, 1794. 8vo.

A Collection of Law Tracts. 1797. 8vo.

A Treatise on Conveyancing; with an Appendix of select and appropriate Precedents. 2 vols. 1806, 1801. Third edition, 3 vols. royal octavo, 1819-29.

An Address to the Fundholder, the Manufacturer, the Mechanic, and the Poor, on the Corn Laws, 1815, 8vo.

A Review of the present ruined Condition of the Landed and Agricultural Interests; with observations. 1816. 8vo.

An Essay on Abstracts of Title. 3 vols. royal 8vo. 1818. 2nd edit. 1823-4.

SHEFFIELD GRACE, ESQ. LL.D.

July 5. At Knole House, near Frant, Sussex, aged 62, Sheffield Grace, esq. LL.D. a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that county.

He was the second son of Richard Grace, esq. M.P. of Boley, in the Queen's County, by Jane, daughter of the Hon. John Evans, son of George first Lord Carbery, and grandfather of John the sixth Lord. His elder brother was the late Sir William Grace, Bart. of Grace Castle, co. Kilkenny, who succeeded to that title on the death of his kinsman Sir Richard Gamon, M.P. for Winchester.

The eldest branch of the ancient family of Grace, founded in Ireland by Raymond de Carew, surnamed Crassus, le Gros, and le Gras, who married a sister of Earl Strongbow, terminated with Robert Grace, esq. who died in 1764, whose paternal estates as baron of Courtstown and lord of Grace's Country had been forfeited for his uncle's adherence to the cause of James II. but who inherited, as co-heir at law, a portion of the undevised estates of Edmund Sheffield, the last Duke of Buckingham of that family; the other co-heir being his maternal uncle, Michael Grace, of Gracefield, in the Queen's county; both branches of Grace being alike descended from the Sheffields through the two co-heiresses of Walsh. This Michael Grace, of Shanganagh, otherwise Gracefield, who was Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Ireland, was the great-grandfather, in the direct paternal line, of the gentleman whose death we now record; and he was sixth in lineal descent from Sir Oliver Grace, of Ballylinch Castle, co. Kilkenny, who was brother to John Gras, called More or the great, Baron of Courtstown, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Sheffield Grace was educated at

Winchester college, and at St. Mary's hall, Oxford. He was also a member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, but was not called to the bar. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries before 1823, his recommendatory testimonial being signed by the Rt. Hon. Charles Bathurst, Lord Viscount Clifden, and Lord Henniker; but he had retired previously to his decease.

He was one of the original committee of thirty-six which founded the Union Club in London, in the year 1821; and with the Marquess of Chandos, John Wilson Croker, esq. M.P. Sir Harry Englefield, Bart. and Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart. was one of the sub-committee appointed to expend one thousand guineas on books and maps.

Having acquired a considerable taste for genealogy, he compiled "A Survey of Tullaroan, or Grace's Parish, in the cantred of Grace's Country and County of Kilkenny, being a Genealogical History of the Family of Grace," &c. 1819. 8vo. (See it further described in Moule's Bibliotheca Heraldica, p. 540.)

Memoirs of the Family of Grace. 1823. 8vo. Illustrated by an extraordinary number of views and portraits, the latter partly original and partly collected at second hand. (Reviewed in our Magazine for Feb. 1824, by the late Sir Harris Nicolas.)

His library was sold by Messrs. Evans in Pall Mall in May 1841.

To intellectual attainments of the highest order Mr. Grace united those social and engaging virtues which endeared him to all who were honoured by his friendship, or enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance. Unobtrusive in piety, active in benevolence, zealous in friendship, a devoted husband, a tender father, and a humble Christian, his loss will be long and deeply deplored by his bereaved family, and his memory enshrined in the hearts of his sorrowing friends.

He married in 1829 Harriet-Georgiana, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton, Bart.; and has left issue one son, Sheffield, born in 1824, and two daughters, Harriet-Alice-Sheffield, and Emily-Anne-Sheffield.

His portrait was engraved by Mr. Robert Grave from a miniature by F. Manskirsch; and is inserted in the Memoirs of the Family of Grace.

J. G. CROSSE, Esq. F.R.S.

June 9. At Norwich, in his 60th year, John Green Crosse, esq. M.D. of St. Andrew's and Heidelberg, and F.R.S. Surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Mr. Crosse was the third son of William Cross, gent. of Little Finborough in Suffolk, where his family have been established for many generations.* William Crosse was buried in 1624, and his successors in the direct line have all borne the Christian name of William. From a still earlier period, before the year 1549, the family possessed land in the same parish, which is now held by their present representative, William Cross, esq. of Onehouse hall, in that immediate neighbourhood.

The subject of the present memoir received his early professional education at Stowmarket, under the superintendence of Mr. Bailey, a surgeon of eminence in that town. After a distinguished career as a medical student in London, he became Demonstrator of Anatomy in Dublin, under the late Dr. Macartney; and, on his retirement, in April, 1814, received a very handsome testimony of respect and regard from the pupils, who had enjoyed the benefit of his instruction in anatomical knowledge. He then, for a brief period, visited Paris, where he made himself sufficiently acquainted with the French schools of medicine to enable him, on his return, to publish Sketches of the Medical Schools of Paris, a book of much interest and usefulness to many future aspirants for medical fame.

Mr. Crosse went to Norwich in 1815; and, in the following year, married the daughter of his former master and friend, Mr. Bailey. His professional career in that city was one of uninterrupted and successful progress. For many years he made it a rule to attend to every call, whether from poor or rich, and did not discontinue this zealous exercise of his professional talent until he found it necessary for the preservation of his health to make restrictions. In July, 1823, he obtained one great object of his ambition, that of being elected assistant surgeon to the Norwich hospital; and on the death of Mr. Bond, he succeeded to the full surgeoncy, on the 25th of August, 1826. It was there he exercised, in the most distinguished manner, the powerful resources of his mind, and it was there he gained for himself and the hospital, not merely a provincial, but a universal surgical reputation. No man was more able or willing to contend with the emergencies incidental to his profession, whether in public or private practice.

The great peculiarities of Mr. Crosse's

* In early life, and we believe until twenty years ago, Mr. Crosse wrote his name without the final *e*. He is said to have assumed it to keep clear of being confounded with another medical practitioner who had obtained an unenviable notoriety.

professional career consisted in unwearied exertion, unvarying punctuality, and constant effort to arrive at practical results in the treatment of disease. His profession was his occupation day and night; his love for it was intense, and his success proportionate to the labour he bestowed upon it. His professional reading was deep, and his writing voluminous. He was in the daily habit of noting down all the important cases which occurred to him both in public and private practice; he kept up an extensive correspondence with members of his profession in every part of the world; and, so fond was he of books, that, after a day of toil and anxiety in the business of his practice, he would spend half the night in literary pursuits, trusting to change of occupation for relief and amusement, rather than to that rest which, in reality, was so needful for him. His reading was, however, by no means confined to professional subjects, but embraced various miscellaneous works, in several different languages, amply supplied from the shelves of his extensive and choice library. Pathological anatomy was a very favourite study, and he formed, not without considerable labour and expense, a museum of valuable preparations: many of these he presented to the Museum of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

The last of the numerous efforts Mr. Crosse made to benefit his professional brethren in the city and vicinity of Norwich, was to form, in conjunction with a few other zealous practitioners, the Pathological Society, whose meetings were held bimonthly, at the Museum of the Hospital. He was unanimously elected President for the first year, and was always much interested in the proceedings of the meetings, to which he amply contributed by the soundness of his opinions, and the practical nature of his observations. The late Mr. Crowfoot, of Beccles, was the first Vice-President, and, ere he succeeded to the President's chair, was seized with mortal disease, which suddenly deprived the society of his valuable counsel and assistance. Mr. Crosse outlived his presidential year, but ere another was past he too has been removed; and the society has to lament the loss, in the short period of its existence, of two of its most talented and experienced supporters.

His friends had, for some time, anticipated this event. Two years ago, he began to feel himself unequal to his usual degree of activity in his professional duties, and it was evident to his friends that it would be necessary for him to relax and absent himself, for a time, from practice. In conformity with their wishes, he went, last year, to London, to consult Sir B. Brodie and Dr. Watson; and was absent from Norwich several weeks. He returned in better health, and carried on his practice until within a few weeks of his death, although it could not be concealed from those who had witnessed his former activity and acuteness, that he had received a shock from which he was not likely to recover. He gradually declined, and after an illness not marked by severity of pain or suffering, slept into death, sincerely lamented by his family, and regretted by all who had been accustomed to the benefit of his professional assistance and advice.

Mr. Crosse's reputation as a surgeon was duly recognised and acknowledged by the world, and he received well-merited distinctions, both at home and abroad. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the College of Surgeons of England, and a Doctor of Medicine in the universities of Heidelberg and St. Andrew's. He was also a member of several scientific bodies in England and on the continent, and author of many valuable professional works and papers, amongst which we may enumerate the following: Sketches of the Medical Schools of Paris, 1815; A History of the Variolous Epidemic in Norwich, 1819; Memoir of the Life of Dr. Rigby, prefixed to the 6th edition of his Essay on Uterine Hæmorrhage, 1822; The Jacksonian Prize Essay, on the formation, constituents, and extraction of the Urinary Calculus, 1835; A Retrospective Address on Medical Science, delivered at Manchester, 1836; Three cases of Inguinal Aneurism, for which the external Iliac Artery was successfully tried, 1845; Essay on Inversio Uteri, and Case of Inversio Vesicæ.

His funeral took place on the 14th of June, when his body was interred in the churchyard of Norwich cathedral. The solemnity was attended by the mayor, sheriff, magistrates, a very numerous body of the physicians and surgeons of the city, and of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and many private friends; and the service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. the Dean, assisted by most of the clergy and choir of the cathedral church. Mr. Buck's anthem, "I heard a voice from Heaven," (composed for the late Bishop's funeral,) was sung at the grave.

Mr. Crosse married Miss Dorothy Anne Bailey, whom he has left his widow, with four sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Thomas Crosse, is a surgeon in Norwich; Macartney, is a solicitor; Charles and Arthur are both at the University of Cambridge; his second daughter, Katharine-Susan, was married in Feb. last to the Rev. H. A. Goodwin, of Watton House, Norfolk.

There is a portrait of Mr. Crosse drawn on stone by J. H. Lynch; a bust was taken by Mr. Bianchi of Norwich about three years since, a copy of which is in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

H. R. Hartley, Esq.

May 24. At Calais, aged 72, Henry Robinson Hartley, esq.

When a young man he lived in Southampton, where he had considerable property; but many years ago he locked up his house, furnished as it was, and went abroad. From that time he never resided in it, and refused to let or sell it, and there it stands in the High-street, with a dwarf brick wall and trees and weeds before it. Some years ago a disreputable fellow was seen on the roof, and on investigation it was found that some thieves had been living in the house, and were secretly carrying off the furniture. Mr. Hartley rented a large piece of garden ground near the Southampton Railway terminus, which he refused to quit, although he might have had a building-land price for it. The Itchen Bridge Company took a portion by act of parliament, but he refused to accept the price awarded, and the money is now in the bank into which it was paid. The other portion is still a vegetable garden, although all the surrounding land is built on and forms a small town. It was owing to the obstinacy of Mr. Hartley in refusing to sell his garden that the original plan of the streets near the terminus was altered, and that curious circular street was formed which leads from the railway-station to the High-street.

Mr. Hartley visited Southampton occasionally very privately, but few of its present inhabitants ever saw or knew him. Every one imagined that he was a misanthrope, and that he disliked both the people and the town. It appears also that he was ostentatious of showing indifference to religion. Singular to say, after he was dead it was found by his will that he desired to be buried in a London Wesleyan burial-ground, and that he has bequeathed to the corporation of Southampton a large property for the purpose of forming a library and scientific institute in that town. A member of the London Stock Exchange and a Southampton solicitor are his executors.

At a very numerous meeting of the Southampton Town Council, held on the 15th July, the will of Mr. Hartley was produced and read by the Town Clerk. The testator has left the enormous sum of £80,000, the largest portion of which he gives to the Mayor and corporation of that town, to apply the annual proceeds "in such a manner as may best promote the study and advancement of the sciences of natural history, astronomy, antiquities, and classical and Oriental literature, in Southampton, by forming a public library, botanic gardens, observatory, or other such institution, in the parish of Holy Rood," which is a very conspicuous situation, and an extensive area for all purposes, excepting that of a botanical garden, which will no doubt be placed on some of the public lands. It is to be much regretted that, from the will being inaccurately prepared, a suit of Chancery will be necessary to carry out the intentions of the testator.

James Duncan, Esq.

May 27. At the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Taylor, in Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, in his 66th year, James Duncan, esq. late a bookseller in Paternoster Row.

Mr. Duncan was a Scotsman, and began his business in Edinburgh, from whence he came to London, where he was first an assistant to Mr. Murray, in Fleet-street; afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. Ogle in Holborn; and ultimately established himself a wholesale bookseller in Paternoster Row; where he conducted his affairs with so much prudence and success as to have considerable weight with "the trade." He retired from business a few years ago, on a well-earned competency. He was a man of high integrity of principle, as well as diligent application to business. He felt warmly, and asserted his convictions boldly; but his heart was as generous as his morals were severe. He was buried at Kensal Green cemetery.

James Snell, Esq.

July 6. At Kingston, St. Vincent's, W.I., in his 55th year, James Snell, esq. M.R.C.S., a man of almost infinitely varied talents, and who had passed through many great vicissitudes of fortune. Few persons probably ever filled more trusts requiring zeal, knowledge, energy of character, and unflinching perseverance, with such thorough negation of self. He was for many years surgeon to the Duke of Newcastle's mining works at Hafod, in South Wales, where many of the gravest and most important operations in surgery, some of them almost incredible, were successfully performed by him single-handed.

He was author of two valuable works on dental surgery:—1st. "A Practical Guide," suggesting many improvements. 2. "Observations on Artificial Palates," &c., which has reached a second edition,—a work exhibiting great mechanical knowledge and dexterity.

Under the patronage of Richard Ellison,

esq. of Sudbrook Holme, Lincolnshire, he had been engaged for several years past in the superintendence of a West Indian property. He had just completed arrangements for conducting it in accordance with those principles of improved management and benevolent attention to the moral and physical condition of the labouring negroes upon which the future success of our Colonies must depend, when he was unfortunately removed by a sudden death.

ROBERT STEVENSON, ESQ.

July 12. At Edinburgh, aged 78, Robert Stevenson, esq. civil engineer.

Mr. Stevenson was the sole designer and executor of the celebrated Bell Rock Lighthouse, which is in itself a monument of ingenuity and industry. He first brought into notice the superiority of malleable iron rods for railways over the old cast iron, a fact which has been fully acknowledged. He also surveyed the line between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and, though his plan was not adopted, it was much admired. The coast of Scotland, however, is the place where the labours of Mr. Stevenson are principally to be seen. Not a harbour, rock, nor island, but bears evidence of his indefatigable industry, and it is incalculable to think of the amount of life and property which by his exertions have been saved. In matters relating to the construction of harbours, docks, or breakwaters, he was generally consulted as an authority, and received, as a mark of respect and admiration, a gold medal from the late King of the Netherlands. In private life nothing could exceed the amiability and goodheartedness of Mr. Stevenson.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

JOHN BURNS, M.D.

June 17. Among those who perished in the wreck of the Orion, off Portpatrick, John Burns, M.D. Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow.

Dr. Burns was a son of the Rev. John Burns, for more than sixty years minister of the barony parish of Glasgow, who died about fourteen years ago, at the age of ninety. Young John was originally intended to be a manufacturer, and at that period the necessary training for this business included a practical application to the loom. A disease of the knee-joint, with which he became affected, unfitted him for being a weaver, and he happily turned his attention to the medical profession, which the neighbouring university afforded him easy and ample means of studying. Of these facilities he fully availed himself, and entered into business as a general practitioner. But his ambition led him to desire to be more than a mere practitioner; he aspired to be an instructor in medicine. In 1799, he published a volume on Pregnancy, and in 1800 a work entitled Dissertations on Inflammation, which at once raised his name to a high position in the literature of his profession. This work still holds a place as a link in the history of inflammation. It displays much research and great acuteness, and the important subject to which it refers has since given employment to the minds and the pens of many ingenious and able men, without, however, being yet exhausted, or thoroughly understood. In 1807, Mr. Burns published a kindred volume on Hæmorrhage. In the mean time he had turned his attention to lecturing, for which his talents and manner well qualified him. He continued to give, for many years, lectures on midwifery, which were well attended. His observations and experience on this subject he offered to the world in 1809, in one thick volume, The Principles of Midwifery; a work which has been very successful, having run through twelve editions, and been translated into several of the continental languages. It is indeed a very elaborate and valuable work, and as each succeeding edition presented the result of the author's increasing experience, it became a standard in every medical library. Its chief defect is a want of clearness in the arrangement, and sometimes in the language. In 1811 he published Popular Directions for the Treatment of the Diseases of Women and Children. 8vo. He was also a contributor to the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

In 1815 the Crown instituted a Professorship of Surgery in Glasgow University. The Duke of Montrose was then its chancellor, and possessed this, with much else of the Crown patronage in Scotland. On this occasion he exercised his power in favour of Mr. Burns, a choice which the voice of the profession approved, much more than it did a panegyrical dedication the professor addressed to the Duke, and in which he was little short of attributing to his grace the glories of Waterloo, according only a share of the credit to the genius of Wellington. The value of the professorship might average 500*l.* yearly.

As a professor, Mr. Burns was highly popular. He had a cheerful and attractive manner, and was fond of bringing in anecdotes more or less applicable to the subject under consideration, but always enlivening. On some subjects, however, he was apt to dwell to tediousness. His language was plain and clear, but not always correct nor elegant. In personal appearance, he was of the middle size, of an anxious and careworn, but gentlemanly

and intelligent, expression of countenance. He continued to wear an old-fashioned, or court suit of black, which displayed to the view of all, the fact that one leg and foot were smaller than those of the opposite side—the effect of the disease already alluded to. He had a slight limp; but, unlike many cripples, this gave him no concern. He used to say that his opponents had taunted him with his opinions and his dress being alike antiquated; but, added he, "they have not yet given me any good reason why I should change either the one or the other." He often brought to his lecture-room a handful of notes, evidently written on the blank pages of letters, probably received from his patients.

In 1830 he published the first volume of "Principles of Surgery," followed, at some interval, by another volume. This work is confused, both in style and arrangement, and has been very little read; but it did credit to his zeal and industry, for he had now acquired fame and fortune, and had long had at his command the most extensive practice in the west of Scotland. About the same time he assumed the title of Doctor in Medicine, and joined his son Allan with him in business. This amiable young man died a few years afterwards, to the regret of many, and the inexpressible grief of his father. He was his only surviving child, except one son, an officer in the army. The professor had lost his wife, the daughter of Mr. Duncan, a clergyman in Fifeshire, and a number of daughters. His brother, Allan Burns, well known to the surgical profession by his Anatomy of the Head and Neck, and a man of great promise, died in 1812, at an early age. Thus John Burns, although successful in the pursuit of riches and reputation, was a man of much domestic grief; but he was sustained by Christian principles. His father, too, as we have already said, was spared to a good old age, and respecting him and his son a pleasing anecdote is told. John Burns, the younger, had written and published a work on the evidences and principles of Christianity, which was extensively read, and went through many editions. His name was not at first on the title-page, but its being the production of a medical man was obvious. He gave a copy to his father, who shortly after expressed himself much pleased, and, "Ah," said he, "John, I wish you could have written such a book." Much delighted was he to learn that his wish had been anticipated.

The calamity in which Dr. Burns lost his life was occasioned by the Orion (a steam-packet running between Glasgow and Liverpool) striking on a sunken rock off Portpatrick, when too closely hugging the shore during an exceedingly calm night. The ship belonged to Dr. Burns's brothers, Messrs. James and G. Burns, of Glasgow.

Dr. Burns was approaching his eightieth year, and although his period of public usefulness might be considered closed, it is hardly less to be regretted that, by this unlooked-for fate, he has been cut off from the enjoyment of an intellectual old age.—*Literary Gazette.*

JAMES SMITH, ESQ. OF DEANSTON.

June 10. At Kingencleuch, the residence of his cousin Mr. Buchanan, near Mauchlin, Ayrshire, aged 60, James Smith, esq. late of Deanston, a name long intimately associated with manufacturing as well as agricultural improvement.

Mr. Smith was born in Glasgow, on the 3rd Jan. 1789. His grandfather was one of the brightest examples of the Scotish peasantry—a man of sterling worth and strict integrity, and marked with a strong share of that indomitable perseverance which has so much distinguished his immediate descendants. The father of the subject of this narrative received a good education, came to Glasgow, engaged in business, eventually became a very wealthy man, and married a daughter of Mr. Buchanan of Carston—a landed proprietor in the western division of the county of Stirling. In two months after the birth of his only son, he died, and left his son to the entire guidance of his widow, a lady in every respect qualified for such an important duty. After her husband's death, Mrs. Smith went to reside with her youngest brother, who, at that time, was the managing partner of very extensive cotton-works at Deanston, now a beautiful village, situated on the romantic river of Teith, about eight miles north-west of Stirling. Previous to this, he was the pupil and friend of the celebrated Arkwright, the great inventor of spinning cotton by machinery. His education was finished at the University of Glasgow, the principal and most important part of it having been acquired in private schools. After leaving the university, he went to reside with his uncle, who had previously removed from Deanston to the Catrine Works in Ayrshire, belonging to the same firm, where he devoted his energies to the attainment of a practical and thorough knowledge of the numerous intricacies of both mechanics and cotton-spinning. So determined was he himself to attain a knowledge of the latter, that he entered the factory in the lowest and most humble station, working at the same time twelve hours a day; and, by dint of sheer

industry and perseverance, he attained such an intimate knowledge of his business that, when he was only 18 years of age, his uncle gave him the entire management of the Deanston works.

During the war, when labour was very scarce, the Dalkeith Farmers' Club offered a prize of 500*l.* for an effective reaping machine. Mr. Smith produced one, which was not successful in obtaining the prize; but the committee were so much pleased with the ingenuity of his invention, that they encouraged him to bring forward, during the next season, a machine for the same object, on the same principle. This was complied with; but, in the course of trial, an accident happened to the implement, which again prevented the committee from awarding to him the premium. For this ingenious invention he received from the same club a superb piece of plate, valued at fifty guineas; from the Highland Society of Scotland, another piece of plate; from the Gargunnock Farmers' Club, in his own neighbourhood, a pair of silver cups; and from the Imperial Agricultural Society of St. Petersburgh, a massive gold medal, transmitted through the Russian ambassador at the British court. At this time he was only 24 years of age.

Previous to 1823, Mr. Smith had been successful in many of his experiments upon his uncle's farm; but he never could get Mr. Buchanan to adopt his theory on the proper cultivation of the soil, to its full extent; and it was therefore only in that year, when he got into his possession the Deanston farm, comprising upwards of 200 acres, that he could put his views of thorough draining and deep working fully and fairly to the test. This farm, when it came into his hands, was in a miserable state of culture. From a description of it in the Farmers' Journal, it appears that the land was formed chiefly of the drifted debris of the old red sandstone, and of various texture—some parts of the subsoil consisting of hard compact soil with stones, and some in the hollows of sandy clay, composed of the soil which had been washed for ages from the higher parts of the ground—the whole very much interspersed with large boulder stones, some of them scarcely covered with the active surface. The active soil was in general very thin—in many places not exceeding four inches. Much of the level and hollow surface of the farm was studded with rushes and numerous watery plants, whilst the rising ground was covered with the bramble and the broom. After much consideration, he resolved to carry one uniform mode of drainage over the whole surface of his farm. He fixed upon thirty inches as the best depth to ensure at once efficiency and economy. He laid parallel drains at 21 feet apart over the whole surface of the field, without regard to the apparent wet or dry condition of the soil, carrying them, as near as possible, in the direction of the steepest descent, as being best fitted for carrying off the water quickly, and providing proper outfals for the main receiving drains. Having abundance of stones—partly on the surface, partly in the subsoil, and partly in old stone fences which he resolved to remove—he broke them up into the size of turkey's eggs, and with these he succeeded in preserving the openings of the drains. The width of the drain at the bottom did not exceed four inches, in order that the current of water might be confined to a narrow channel, thereby ensuring the removal of any casual deposit. He filled up the drains at the bottom, for twelve inches, with stones; and left the other eighteen inches, from thence to the surface, for the working of the plough. To prevent the water from having any direct access, he closely covered the stones with a thin layer of turf; and over this he caused the stiffest soil he could find to be trampled firmly down. This mode of placing the drains proved most successful, and effected a thorough and uniform dryness over the whole surface. He had not proceeded far in deep ploughing, when he discovered the necessity of having a powerful implement to stir up the subsoil, without bringing it to the surface or to mix it in any material degree with the active surface, as he found that sterile subsoil injured the productiveness of the active soil when mixed with it before having been exposed to the action of the air for some years.

Mr. Smith proceeded in applying this system over his whole farm; and the yearly result of the crops proved the correctness of his theory. In public and in private, Mr. Smith impressed upon the local agriculturists the deep importance of a thoroughly dry condition of the soil, and a depth of working resembling the operations of a gardener. In 1831, he published a small pamphlet on "Thorough Draining and Deep Working," which attracted considerable attention among agriculturists of the surrounding districts; but it was not until the great agricultural distress of 1834, that the merits of this pamphlet came before the public in the prominent light which they so richly deserved.

In the year 1848 Mr. Smith was one of the commissioners appointed by the Government of Sir Robert Peel to inquire into and report upon the health and sanitary

condition of our large manufacturing towns. While we are paying immense sums of money for manure transported from the island of Ichaboe and South America, there are still annually wasted, in our country, millions of tons of liquid manure, which, as yet, is almost unknown to the great mass of our agricultural population—a liquid which surpasses, to an infinite degree, all other manures in its surpassing fertility. To make this manure subservient to the wants of the agriculturists was part of the plan propounded by Mr. Smith to Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues. To bring this great scheme to a state of usefulness and perfection has been the anxious thought of Mr. Smith. After a most determined and protracted opposition on the part of rival interests, Mr. Smith and his friends succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Legislature to his scheme for this purpose. His agricultural inventions are very simple, and highly effective, while his mechanical contrivances are in a remarkable degree illustrative of ingenuity.

The opinions of no man of the present day, upon agricultural pursuits and mechanics, were listened to with more respect, both by high and low, than those of Mr. Smith of Deanston. By all he was recognised as a public benefactor. In political economy, Mr. Smith was a thorough believer in the views taken by his celebrated namesake, Adam Smith. In connection with the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, he rendered many valuable services to that benighted country; and was justly held, by this valuable Association, as one of its most distinguished members. He was also a member of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, to whose Transactions he contributed several important scientific papers.

In appearance, Mr. Smith was the beau-ideal of a Scotish gentleman. Yet he found no time to woo the smiles, and win the favours, of a fair lady; he lived and died a bachelor. Although the infirmity attendant on advancing years had been for some time creeping gradually upon him, he had continued to maintain his usual health, and on Sunday the 9th of June, he went to bed apparently not the least indisposed. Next morning it was found that, during the night, his sudden and unexpected death had taken place. At first it was ascribed to apoplexy; but, as there was none of the usual evidence of his having received a shock, to confirm the supposition, it is presumed that the proximate cause of his death was over-exhaustion, the result, perhaps, of a long journey of some thirty or forty miles, which Mr. Smith had undertaken on the previous Saturday.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 4. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert George Throckmorton, Bart. She was the only dau. of Sir John Acton, of Aldenham, Bart. and was married in 1829.

April 21. In Hereford-st. aged 20, Adora-Julia, wife of Peter Wells, esq. of Forest Farm, Windsor Forest; and second dau. of Sir John H. Lethbridge, Bart. She was married on the 10th Jan. 1848.

July 3. Aged 68, Thomas Hammond, esq. formerly of Hatton-garden.

July 10. In Britannia-gardens, Edgware-road, aged 110, the widow Flarty.

July 11. At Lisson-grove, aged 70, John Liptrott Greaves, esq. formerly of Leicester. He was one of the sons of the Rev. Thomas Greaves, LL.B. rector of Frolesworth, Leicestershire (who died Aug. 21, 1806), by one of the daughters of a former Rector, the Rev. John Liptrott (owner of the manor of Frolesworth); of whom and his family some particulars are given in Nichols's "Leicestershire," vol. iv. pp. 60, 61; vol. i. p. 142. Mrs. Greaves, the widow of the Rev. T. Greaves, died Nov. 25, 1811.

In Harpur-st. Mrs. John Shaw, widow of John Shaw, esq. of Wigton, only dau. of Arthur Gordon, of Carnousie Castle, formerly Attorney-Gen. of East Florida, and mother of the late Lieut. John Shaw, who was assassinated in the Affghan war.

Margaret, relict of Jethro Coleman, esq. of Howland-st.

At Pentonville, aged 68, Alexander Aulsebrook, esq. many years one of the officers of the Court of Queen's Bench.

At her cousin Mrs. Cooke's, Upper Clapton, Maria, dau. of the late Major Thomas Fenn, Hon.E.I.C.S.

July 12. In Ridgemount-pl. Hampstead-road, aged 59, Commander George Buttler (1846), R.N. late of H.M.S. Meteor. He went to sea in 1804, as third-class boy, with Captain (afterwards Adm.) Matson, in the Venus, and assisted at the capture of the Africaine 48 in 1810.

In Park-sq. Regent's Park, aged 49, Major J. R. Majendie, Adjutant of the Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry.

In Harewood-sq. aged 15, Elizabeth, dau. of George Mainwaring, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

July 13. At Bayswater, aged 65, J. B. Morris, esq. late Capt. 38th Regt. formerly of Sloane-st. and Brighton.

At Clapham, aged 70, William Franks, esq.

In Thurloe-pl. West, Charles Thomas Irvine, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House, eldest son of the late Rev. Andrew Irvine, of St. Margaret's, Leicester.

July 14. At Kensington, Miss Amelia Fozard, of Pean, Bucks.

Aged 50, Daniel Lister, esq. of Bloomsbury-st. and Highgate.

At Hornsey, aged 24, George, youngest son of Mr. William Waugh, of Surrey-st. Strand, and grandson of the late Rev. A. Waugh, D.D.

July 15. At Peckham, aged 42, Benjamin John Whitrow, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 92, Wm. Nicholls, esq.

Mr. Munyard, Comedian at the Adelphi Theatre.

July 16. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 72, Mrs. Frances Saltrem Willett.

In Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, Alfred Thorp, esq. son of the late Samuel Thorp, esq. of Walthamstow, many years Senior Member of the Corporation of London, and brother of late Alderman Thorp, M.P.

At Hackney, John Mordaunt, esq. surgeon. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1799.

July 17. At Bermondsey, aged 88, Thomas Butler, esq. father of the late Rev. Peter Butler.

July 18. Aged 61, Mr. Richard Griffiths, Member of the Royal Society of Musicians, and Organist of St. Mark's, Kennington, which appointment he received upon the erection of the church in 1824-5. The original organ being deemed too small, it was removed, and the present magnificent instrument erected by Messrs. Gray and Davison in its stead, Mr. Griffiths being instrumental in its erection, by several performances, which assisted in defraying the expense incurred. He was an excellent organist and a first-rate performer on the violoncello, upon which instrument he played for many years at the Opera house.

In Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, aged 62, Robert Wheeler, esq.

July 19. At Kensington, aged 69, Capt. Francis Sellon White, many years on the military staff in India.

July 20. In Mornington-cresc. Hampstead-road, aged 99, Mrs. Harriet Moore.

July 21. Aged 67, Robert Vincent, esq. of Moorgate-st. and Clapham.

July 22. In London, Daniel Little, esq. late surgeon of Stonehouse.

In Endsleigh-st. Robert Edward Smith, esq. of the Military Department, East India House, and Capt. of the Royal Bucks Militia.

At Clapham, aged 54, Stephen Wildman Cattley, esq.

July 24. Aged 51, Ann-Sarah, wife of Comm. Nicholas Colthurst, R.N.

At Euston-sq. aged 76, Louisa, relict of Charles Ambrose Stephenson, esq. of Parmoor-house, Bucks.

July 25. In Burton-st. aged 57, Isabella, wife of Archibald Barclay, LL.D. and eldest dau. of the late James Lindsey, D.D. of Grove Hall, Old Ford.

At his brother's, in Cavendish-sq. aged 64, John Carroll, esq.

Caroline, wife of John Cranage, esq. of Tavistock-sq.

July 26. In Grosvenor-st. Eliza, widow of Gen. the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, uncle of Lord Southampton. Her maiden name was Barlow, and she was the widow of Clavering Savage, esq. when married to General Fitzroy in 1816. She was left his widow without issue in 1831.

Sophia, wife of James Hickson, esq. of Highgate.

At Camberwell, aged 87, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Simmons, Rector of Paul's Cray, Kent.

Suddenly, aged 79, Ann, wife of Edw. W. Brayley, esq. F.S.A. Secretary of the Russell Institution.

In Brompton-row, aged 88, Sarah, wife of John Crosby, esq.

Hannah-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late George Brown, esq. formerly Member of Council at Bombay.

July 27. Joshua Ryland Marshman, esq. M.A. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister, and Professor of English Law, University College, London, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, of Serampore, Bengal. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 30, 1835.

At Bedford-row, Islington, aged 73, Miss Sarah Fisher. This excellent lady was the only surviving sister and constant companion of the late Thomas Fisher, esq. F.S.A. the celebrated antiquary, of whom we gave a memoir in our Magazine for October 1836, pp. 434—438.

July 28. In Sloane-st. Catherine, eldest dau. of the late John Jack, esq.

At her uncle's, John Curtis, esq. in Westbourne-terr. aged 21, Louisa, second dau. of Francis Bedford, esq. of the Grove, South Lambeth; and granddaughter of the late John Curtis, esq. of Ludgate Hill.

July 30. Emily, wife of N. S. Price, esq.

July 31. Aged 88, Charles Gibbs, esq. of Old Broad-st.

In Conduit-st. West, Hyde Park, aged 56, John Padmore, esq. late of Lincroft House, Lichfield; and formerly of Upper Seymour-st. He was many years a respected clerk in the Westminster Fire Office.

Aug 1. In Pall Mall, aged 44, George Budd, esq. partner of the firm of Budd and Calkin, booksellers. He was secretary of the Philharmonic Society, and hon. treasurer and secretary of the Ancient Madrigal Society, of which he was one of the founders in 1840. He had collected a valuable musical library, was well acquainted with

the works of the ancient masters, and was the composer of some glees and madrigals. He married a daughter of Willman, the clarionet player, who is left his widow, with a large family. His body was interred at St. James's, Piccadilly.

At the house of her sister, Miss Nichols, at Hornsey, aged 66, Mary, widow of John Morgan, esq. of Highbury-place; and daughter of the late John Nichols, esq. F.S.A., by his second wife, Martha, daughter of Mr. William Green, of Hinckley. Exemplary in every relation of life, as daughter, sister, and wife; after her husband's decease in 1832, she supplied, with untiring devotion, the place of both parents to her large family; six of whom, four sons and two daughters, survive to hold her memory in lasting and grateful remembrance. Her remains were deposited in her father's family-vault in Islington churchyard.

Aug. 2. In Grosvenor-pl. Elizabeth, relict of Richard Magenis, esq.

In Park-road, Hanover-gate, while on a visit to her eldest dau., Ann, widow of Dr. Reboul.

Aug. 3. Suddenly, aged 36, Lucia, wife of John Straith, esq. of Upper Tulse-hill, and second dau. of Professor Traill, of Edinburgh.

At Montague-pl. Russell-sq. aged 68, Charlotte, widow of John Goodford, esq. of Chilton Cantelo, Somerset. She was the fourth dau. of Montague Cholmeley, esq. of Easton, co. Lincoln, and brother to Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart., was married in 1810, and left a widow Dec. 9, 1835, having had three sons and three daughters.

Aged 87, Mary, relict of Alexander Innes, esq. of Guildford-st.

Aug. 4. At Camberwell, aged 64, J. Hosier Lawson, esq. formerly of Brighton.

Aug. 5. Aged 57, Thomas Dimes, esq. of Bread-st. Cheapside, solicitor, second son of the late William Dimes, esq.

Aug. 7. Aged 50, Baldock Delmar, esq. of New Inn.

Aug. 8. At Highgate, aged 58, Thomas Collingridge, esq.

Aug. 9. In York-terr. Regent's Park, Elizabeth, widow of John Agnew, esq.

Aug. 11. At Camden-road Villas, Louisa, relict of J. W. Bacon, esq. of Friern House.

Aug. 12. In Great Coram-st. aged 85, John Casey, esq. late of Calcutta.

BERKS.—*July* 23. Aged 67, Robert Tebbott, esq. auctioneer, undertaker, &c. of Windsor. He was a member of the Town Council, and twice Mayor.

July 29. At Milton-hill, aged 58, Hester-Sophia, relict of Thos. Bowles, esq.

Aug. 2. At Cookham, Emily-Caroline, relict of W. Field Collier, esq. of Putney.

BUCKS.—*July* 19. At Newport Pagnell, aged 76, Miss Beaty.

Aug. 2. Catharine, wife of the Rev. James Hall Talbot, Rector of Newton Blossomville.

Aug. 3. At Chetwode, Walter-Frederic, second son of Bradel Stanford, esq. He was accidentally killed in attempting to walk from one window to another.

Aug. 7. At Farnham Royal, of apoplexy, aged 53, Mr. John Rolfe, an eminent land agent and valuer, of Wattleton Farm, Beaconsfield.

CAMBRIDGESH.—*Aug.* 7. At Kingston House, Newmarket, aged 38, Richard Bayley, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*July* 25. Aged 72, Mary, relict of Thomas Ridgway, esq. of Duddon Heath.

Aug. 8. Miss Sidebotham, of Kingston, Hyde.

CORNWALL.—*July* 1. At Falmouth, aged 65, George-Croker Fox, esq. of Grove Hill, Higher Arwenack. He was the eldest son of George-Croker Fox, esq. by Mary, third dau. of Thomas Were, esq. of Wellington; and married in 1810 Lucy, dau. of Robert Barclay, esq. of Bury Hill, Surrey, and sister to Charles Barclay, esq. M.P. for that county.

July 4. Aged 25, Charles, third son of the Rev. P. Frye, Vicar of St. Winnow.

July 23. At Launceston, at a very advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Edward Baynes, Rector of Week St. Mary.

Aug. 7. Master William Elias Hyne (1848), in command of the Coast Guard station at Mousehole.

CUMBERLAND.—*July* 29. At Penrith, aged 65, Joseph Atkinson, esq. solicitor.

Aug. 5. At Skirwith Abbey, Robert Parker, esq. formerly of Heaton Mersey.

DERBY.—*June* 4. At Derby, Mary-Anne, relict of the Rev. Francis Haythorn.

July 14. At Darby Dale, aged 36, Sykes Clayton, esq. of Rufforth, near York, eldest grandson of the late John Clayton, esq. of Kippax.

July 17. At Derby, aged 41, Mr. David Welch, solicitor.

July 31. At Burnaston House, Mary-Theresa, eldest dau. of A. N. E. Mosley, esq.

DEVON.—*July* 2. Aged 91, Patience, relict of James Hingston, of Modbury.

July 14. At Torquay, aged 69, Henry-Sulivan-Graeme, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, formerly Member of Council and Acting Governor of that presidency.

July 15. Miss Stonor, daughter of Mrs. Stonor, of Ringrone House, and niece of Lord Camoys. Whilst walking with her sister among the rocks of the

shore at Salcombe, they were overtaken by the flowing tide, and she was drowned.

July 17. At Exeter, the wife of William Barnes, esq.

July 20. At Devonport, aged 83, Simon Purdon, esq. co. Clare. He was the only son of the late William John Purdon, esq. by Miss Coote, aunt of Sir C. H. Coote, Bart, M.P. for the Queen's County. He married Anne, eldest dau. of Colonel George le Hunt, of Astramount, co. Wexford, and had issue three sons (two of whom are in the church) and two daus.

July 21. At Axminster, Emmeline, wife of Thomas Northmore, esq. of Cleve, and sister to Sir Robert Eden, Bart. She was the eighth daughter of Sir John Eden, the fourth Bart. of West Auckland, by Dorothea, sole daughter of Peter Johnson, esq. Recorder of York, and was married in 1809.

July 22. At Exeter, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of James Wilkinson, esq. H.E.I.C.S.

July 24. At Exeter, aged 101, Mrs. Budd.

At his father's, Exeter, aged 25, Charles Machell Holmes, civil engineer.

At Budleigh Salterton, aged 24, Harriet-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late David Kirkby, of Battle-end House, Brecon, esq.

July 27. At Stonehouse, aged 32, Miss Boyle, second surviving dau. of the late S. Boyle, esq. R.N.

July 29. At Billacombe, near Plymouth, James Jarvis, esq. late of Putley, Herefordshire.

July 31. At Exeter, Katharine-Anne, youngest dau. of Frederick Barnes, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Aug. 3. At Salcombe, near Kingsbridge, aged 45, George Morritt, esq. Comm. R.N., inspecting commander of the coast guard district at Salcombe. He entered the service in 1823, and obtained his first commission in 1837. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1845 for his services in command of the barge of the Vestal, 26, at the destruction of the fort of Maloodoo, in the possession of a rebel Borneo chieftain.

Aug. 4. At Heavitree, Margaret-Cecilia, wife of William Henry Hooper, esq. formerly of Ceylon Civil Service, and eldest dau. of the late William Carmichael Gibson, esq. of Ceylon.

At Staddon, Appledore, Frances Reynolds, of Clifton, widow of James Jones Reynolds, esq. of Winsford.

Aug. 7. At Budleigh Salterton, aged 50, George Edward Hooper, esq. of Yeovil, surgeon.

At Plymouth, aged 70, James Hope Burgess, esq. Paymaster and Purser R.N.

Aug. 13. At Dawlish, aged 57, Anne, widow of Chas. Stocker, esq. of Reading, and dau. of the late Peter Slenion, esq. of London.

At South Molton, aged 61, Elizabeth, relict of William Paramore, esq.

DORSET.—*July* 27. At Lyme Regis, aged 70, William Fleetwood Bury, esq. late of Newgate-st.

Aug. 2. At Weymouth, aged 64, Edward Pickard, esq. of Bloxworth House.

ESSEX.—*July* 13. Aged 65, Martha, relict of the Rev. Richard Michell, D.D. Rector of Fryerning.

July 14. At Donyland Lodge, George Ridley, second son of the Rev. J. J. Holroyd, Rector of Abberton.

July 15. At Boreham, aged 73, Capt. William Henry Haselfoot. He volunteered from the militia into the line, was appointed Captain 3rd Foot 25 Dec. 1813, and was placed on half pay 25 Aug. following.

July 17. At Walthamstow House, the residence of her son-in-law John Glennie Greig, esq. LL.D. aged 70, Ann, widow of Mr. Thomas Morris, of London.

July 19. At Buckhurst-hill, Chigwell, aged 76, Robert Nicholson, esq.

July 25. At Elmden, aged 78, Mary-Ann Aldrich, sister of the late Rev. Stephen J. Aldrich, Rector of Chickney.

Aug. 5. At Harwich, aged 20, Emma-Jane, third dau. of Robert Whalley, esq. of Brantham Hall, Suffolk.

GLOUCESTER.—*June* 29. At Stoke Bishop, Charles Shutter Williams, esq.

July 24. At Mangotsfield, aged 20, Robert, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Brodie, Incumbent of Mangotsfield.

July 28. At Bristol, aged 85, Harriet, relict of James Sanders, esq.

July 31. At Clifton, Margaret, wife of Capt. Thorne, R.N.

Lately. At Dursley, aged 53, Rachel, wife of Baptist William Hicks, esq.

Aug. 2. Christiana-Catharine, youngest dau. of John Little, esq. of Pitchcombe House.

Aug. 4. At Cheltenham, aged 92, John West, esq. many years a resident in Oxford.

Aug. 5. At Clifton, aged 69, George Dale Collinson, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 59, James M'Cabe, M.D.

Aug. 11. At the house of her son-in-law, D. A. R. Saunders, esq. of Shirehampton, aged 75, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, M.A. F.S.A. Vicar of Walford, Herefordshire.

Aug. 12. At Clifton, Matilda, wife of B. G. Burroughs, esq.

HANTS.—*July* 12. At Bonchurch, at her son-in-law's, the Rev. James White, Margaret, widow of Lieut-Col. Hill, of St. Boniface, Isle of Wight.

At Amport, aged 83, Frances-Houghton, widow of Rev. Croxton Johnson, Rector of Wilmslow, and Fellow of Manchester.

July 16. At Odiham, aged 79, Ann, relict of Charles Shebbeare, esq.

July 22. At Winchester, aged 72, Sally, relict of the Rev. Philip Roberts, late Vicar of Claverdon, Warwickshire.

July 26. At Christchurch, aged 84, Capt. Thomas Lyte, son of the late Henry Lyte, esq. of Lyte's Cary, Somerset.

July 28. At Fareham, aged 63, James Ainge, esq. surgeon.

July 30. At Southampton, at the house of his father, Adm. Ward, aged 31, Capt. M. B. Ward, 26th Madras N.I.

July 31. At Southampton, aged 69, Jacob William Jackson, esq.

Aug. 3. At Southsea, aged 52, Sarah-Ann, only dau. of the late Mrs. Alice Bent, formerly of Greenfield House, Urmston, near Manchester.

Aug. 5. At Newlands, near Lymington, aged 66, Mary-Ann-Theresa, relict of Capt. John Whitby, R.N.

At Alverstoke, aged 4, Lord Frederick Churchill, second son of the Marquess of Blandford.

Aug. 8. At Landport, Portsea, aged 47, Edward Davies, esq.

Aug. 12. At Shirley, aged 78, Peter Berthon, esq. formerly of Finsbury-sq.

At Winchester, Frances, wife of Charles Edward Stainforth, esq. of 7th Royal Fusiliers, and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Bayley, esq. of Park House, Broughton, Manchester.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Kemerton-court, aged 80, Anne, relict of Rev. W. Hopton.

HERTS.—*July* 14. At Bushey Heath, Susanna-Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Ward, esq.

At Baldock, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Pryor.

July 16. Aged 56, Henry Wilkins, esq. of Waltham-cross.

July 19. At Hertford, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Heysham, Rector of Little Munden.

At his brother-in-law's, (William Flack, esq.) near Ware, John Allen, esq. of East Bergholt, Suffolk.

July 21. At his brother's, at Stanstead, aged 47, George Hankin, esq.

July 22. At Chipperfield, King's Langley, aged 70, John Parsley, esq.

Aug. 2. At Mackery End, aged 95, Mrs. Martha Sibley.

Aug. 5. At Canons, Ware, aged 76, Samuel Adams, esq.

HUNTINGDONSH.—*July* 22. At Woodstone, Sophia-Anne, wife of Thomas Wright Vaughan, esq. only dau. of the late John Musters, esq. of Colwick Hall.

KENT.—*April* 3. At Gillingham, aged 53, Lieut. James Skene, R.N. (1815).

July 13. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 63, Alexander Somerville, esq. Deputy Commissary General to the army.

At Tunbridge Wells, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Cartwright, esq. and last surviving dau. of the late Capt. Davis, R.N. Pembrokeshire.

July 16. At Sandgate, aged 69, Thomas Fowlis, esq. of Guildford-st.

At Darenth Grange, Ann, wife of William Fleet, esq.

July 17. At Bower House, Maidstone, the residence of his brother the Rev. Francis Buttanshaw, aged 52, Charles Buttanshaw, esq.

July 22. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 82, Lady Milnes, relict of Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Bart. She was Charlotte-Frances, 3rd dau. of Capt. John Albert Bentinck, R.N. (grandson of William, 1st Earl of Portland), by his second wife; was married in 1785, and left a widow in 1837, having had issue the late Sir John Bentinck Milnes, two other sons, and two daughters.

July 25. Aged 61, W. H. Weekes, esq. of Sandwich.

July 26. At Folkestone, aged 48, Elizabeth-Ashford, wife of Joseph Cresswell, esq. solicitor, and eldest dau. of the late Robert Hobbes, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Aug. 1. At Cudham-lodge, aged 35, John De Horne Christy, esq. eldest son of John Christy, esq. of Apuldrefield court-lodge, Cudham.

Aug. 2. At Dover, aged 71, Henry Harman, esq.

Aug. 4. At the Court-yard, Eltham, aged 77, Dorothea, widow of A. G. Milne, esq.

Aged 48, Jeremiah Owen, esq. Store Receiver of Woolwich Dockyard.

Aug. 9. At Ramsgate, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of John Garrett, esq. of Ellington, Thanet.

LANCASHIRE.—*July* 16. At Burnley, aged 56, John Alcock Dixon, esq. solicitor, of the firm of Alcock and Dixon, of Burnley.

July 29. At Oak House, Aigburth, aged 87, William Cooper, esq.

Aug. 3. Aged 58, John Howard, esq. of Oldham, of the firm of Messrs. Moss and Howard, cotton-spinners.

Aug. 11. At Great Eccleston, the Right Rev. Dr. Sharples, Roman coadjutor Bishop of the Lancashire district. He was educated at Ushaw College, and ordained at Rome, whither he proceeded to complete his theological studies, in company with Dr. Wiseman. He was consecrated Aug. 15, 1843.

LEICESTERSH.—*June* 13. At Frolesworth Hill, aged 48, Catherine, relict of Thomas Voile, gent.

June 14. Aged 22, Mr. Harris Acton, son of the late Captain Acton, of Normanton Hills.

July 9. Aged 78, John Francis Hollings, esq. of Leicester.

July 14. At Leicester, in his 69th year, John Brown, gent. He was mayor in 1830.

July 15. At the house of his son the Rev. S. Warren, curate of All Saints, Leicester, aged 54, Samuel Warren, esq. formerly of Burton-upon-Trent.

July 16. At Great Wigston, Susannah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Davis. She was actively engaged in tuition for more than half a century.

July 17. Gordon McLeod, esq. of Hill-top House, near Leicester.

Aug. 3. At Loughborough, aged 24, Henry, son of the late William White, esq.

LINCOLNSH.—*July* 12. At Boston, Mary Sophia Orme, wife of Wm. Pulford, esq.

July 14. At Gainsborough, aged 77, William Bourn, esq.

July 19. At Coleby Hall, aged 72, Charles Mainwaring, esq.

Aug. 1. At Stamford, in her 90th year, Mrs. Sarah Mailes, sister of the late John Mailes, esq. of Nassington, near Wansford.

Aug. 3. At Market Rasen, aged 26, George Barton, B.A., son of Z. Barton, esq. M.D.

Aug. 15. Aged 83, Mrs. Brotherton, widow of John Brotherton, esq. collector of Customs, Boston.

MIDDLESEX.—*July* 12. At Enfield, aged 54, William Scott, esq. formerly surgeon of the Hon. E. I. Company's ship Repulse.

July 24. At Tottenham, aged 61, Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Holt, esq.

July 26. At Kew, aged 85, Alexander Lamb, esq. formerly of Prince's-st. Bank.

July 27. At Twickenham, John Stephenson, esq. of Boscombe, near Christchurch, for many years Major of the 6th Drag. Guards, and formerly of the 43d Regt.

July 31. In Park-road, Twickenham, aged 65, Miss Barber.

Lately. At Ealing, aged 28, John Croft Croft, esq. surgeon, late of Hayes, eldest son of the late Thomas Croft, esq. of Brislington, Somerset.

Aug. 2. At the Palace, Hampton Court, aged 91, Lady Albinia Cumberland. She was the eldest dau. of George 3d Earl of Buckinghamshire, by Albinia, dau. and coheir of Lord Vere Bertie, 2d son of Robert first Duke of Ancaster; and was married in 1784 to Richard Cumberland, esq. son of the celebrated dramatic writer.

Aug. 3. Aged 37, Virginia-Catherine, wife of John Tell, esq. of Kidderpore Hall, New West-end, Hampstead.

Aug. 4. Aged 71, at Ealing, George Jackson, esq. of the firm of George Jackson and Sons, Rathbone-place.

At Hampstead, aged 71, Edward Henry Nevinson, esq. late one of the Paymasters of Exchequer Bills.

Aug. 7. At Turnham Green, aged 59, Edward Weller, esq. late of Amersham.

Aug. 8. At Hampstead, aged 75, Thomas Stead, esq. of Gloucester-street, Queen-square.

At Brentford, aged 21, Stella, dau. of George Cooper, esq. surgeon.

NORFOLK.—*June* 9. Aged 74, Eliza, daughter of the late Colonel Lloyd, of Bawdeswell-hall.

June 10. At Norwich, Miss Anne Susanna Mudd, daughter of Woodward Mudd, esq., lately of Newmarket.

June 11. At Rockland St. Mary's, John Wythe Drake, esq. aged 65, formerly of Meyton-hall.

July 12. At Norwich, of scarlet fever, aged 11, Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest dau. and, aged 6, Percy-Montagu, eldest son of the Rev. Charles H. Jenner, of Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire.

Aug. 3. At Wallington Hall, Eliza, widow of Robert Peel, esq. cousin of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel. She was herself his aunt, being daughter of William Yates, esq. of Bury. Her husband was the partner of his uncle the first Baronet. Her only surviving child is Anne, wife of the Rev. Charles Wickstead Ethelston, M.A. of Wickstead Hall, Chester, Rector of Up Lyme. Another daughter married her cousin James Peel Cockburn, esq. of Salcombe house, near Sidmouth, but died in 1841.

Aug. 12. At North Repps, aged 37, Lumley Benjamin Bedwell, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*July* 25. At Oundle, aged 49, Samuel Tibbits, esq. solicitor, eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Tibbits, of Flecknoe.

Aug. 2. At West Lodge, Daventry, in his 78th year, Lewis Harrison, esq.

At Moulton Grange, Louisa, wife of H. O. Nethercote, esq.

Aug. 7. At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, in her 67th year, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. Henry Etough, Rector of Lowick and Islip.

Aug. 19. Aged 29, John, eldest son of the Rev. J. Stoddart, D.D. Rector of Lowick and Islip.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*July* 27. At Warkworth Barnes, Elizabeth, wife of John Reed, esq. and dau. of Major Watson.

NOTTINGHAM.—*June* 10. At Nottingham, aged 56, Mr. Thomas Cokayne, for twenty-three years and upwards master of the Blue Coat School. Mr. Cokayne was the oldest newspaper reporter in that district. More than thirty years ago he received an engagement on the Nottingham Journal, and for a long time he had no rival—the profession in connection with country newspapers being a modern one.

July 16. At New Basford, aged 67, Mr. Absalom Barnett, clerk to the Nottingham Board of Guardians. He was mainly instrumental in establishing the new poor-law system in that and the adjoining districts.

OXFORD.—*July* 15. At Henley-on-Thames, aged 41, Thomas Parker, esq.

July 23. At Iffley, aged 80, Esther, relict of James Neal, esq. of Woburn-pl.

RUTLAND.—*July* 5. At Braunston, aged 74, William Mills, esq.

SALOP.—*July* 31. Aged 76, William Whitwell, esq. at New Park.

Aug. 12. At Madeley Wood, aged 69, William Anstice, esq.

SOMERSET.—*June* 27. At Bath, aged 85, Miss C. Ramsden. Among a long list of legacies in her will, are the following:—To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (free of duty,) 5,000*l.*; Society for the Employment of Additional Curates, 2,000*l.*; Monmouth Street Society, Bath, 200*l.*; Bath District National Schools, 200*l.*; Bath United Hospital, 200*l.*

July 7. At Bath, Mrs. Jane Gray, 2d dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. James Kerr.

July 15. At Bath, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Robert Holder, esq.

July 23. At Chard, in returning from Seaton, aged 53, Sarah-Ann, wife of F. K. Barnes, esq. of Bristol.

At Bath, aged 93, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Race Godfrey, D.D.

July 31. Suddenly, at Cannington, aged 47, Sealy Poole, esq.

Lately. At Weston super Mare, Julia Fellowes, wife of Wm. Dorset Fellowes, esq. late Captain in the Navy.

Aug. 2. At Bath, aged 78, Major-Gen. William Innes, C.B., Bengal Army. He was a cadet of 1794, and became Colonel of the 56th N. Inf. in 1824.

Aug. 3. At Clevedon, aged 72, Sarah, wife of Wm. Edwards, esq. banker, of Bristol.

At Bath, Charlotte-Amelia Liddell, sister of Lord Ravensworth.

Aug. 6. At Clevedon, aged 56, Col. Charles Parker Ellis, late of the Grenadier Guards. He was placed on half-pay of Rolls's regiment in 1831, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1841. He was present at Waterloo.

Aug. 7. At Milborne Port, aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. W. West, Vicar of that place.

STAFFORD.—*Aug.* 1. Aged 61, Mr. William Meller, brassfounder, of Wolverhampton. He had for many years carried on an extensive business, and has made bequests, free of legacy duty, to the following charitable institutions:—The South Staffordshire Hospital, 2,000*l.*; the Blue Coat School, Wolverhampton, 1,000*l.*; St. George's Sunday School, 20*l.*; St. James's Sunday School, 20*l.*; and the Aberystwith Dispensary, 20*l.*

SUFFOLK.—*Aug.* 2. Aged 48, Walter Temple Cobbold, esq. of Fox-hall Lodge, near Ipswich.

SURREY.—*July* 17. At Richmond, aged 82, Barbara-Elizabeth, widow of John Sanders, esq. of East Sheen.

July 18. At Norbiton Lodge, aged 63, Hannah, wife of John King, esq.

July 28. Aged 70, Miss Pepys, of Tandridge-court, near Godstone.

Aug. 9. At the residence of Richard Hodgkinson, esq. Shirley, near Croydon, aged 68, Mrs. Catherine Barbara Oldham, of Little Priory, Totness.

SUSSEX.—*June* 9. At Brighton, aged 68, James Wright, esq. S.C.L. late of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, author of the "Philosophy of Elocution and Readings of the Liturgy," and other works.

June 29. At Lewisham, aged 86, Ann-Maria, relict of James M'Leod, esq.

July 11. At Middleton House, Westmeston, Louisa, wife, and on the following day, aged 6, Elinor-Jane, dau. of James Thomas Horne, esq. of Grosvenor-cresc. Belgrave-sq.

July 13. At Brighton, aged 45, Jane-Blackman, relict of John Burn, esq. R.N. late of Deal.

July 14. At Brighton, aged 81, William Camfield, esq.

At Brighton, aged 50, William Tewart, esq. of Glanton and Swinhoe, Northumberland.

July 16. At Lindfield, aged 67, Faith, wife of Thomas Compton, esq.

July 29. At Brighton, Mary-Ann, wife of Michael Turner, R.N. and dau. of the late John Ougler, esq. of West Moulsey.

July 31. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 61, Charles Roberts, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

Aug. 4. At Worthing, aged 71, Ann, relict of Timothy Addis, esq.

Aug. 7. At Chichester, George John Crosbie, esq. late Capt. 88th Regt. second son of the late Gen. Sir J. G. Crosbie, G.C.H. of Watergate.

Aug. 10. At Brighton, aged 76, William Bouch, esq.

At Brighton, aged 68, Harriet-Francesca, dau. of the late Thomas Barber, esq.

WARWICK.—*Aug.* 8. At Leamington, Frances-Ursule, relict of the Rev. H. A. Pye, Preb. of Worcester, and Perp. Curate of Cirencester.

WESTMERLAND.—*July* 24. At Burton, aged 97, Mrs. Atkinson, relict of William Atkinson, esq. and sister of the late Marmaduke Langdale, esq. She was a lineal descendant of Marmaduke the first Lord Langdale, of Holme.

WILTS.—*July* 18. At South Newton, aged 68, George Newman, esq.

At Morden House, near Swindon, aged 85, Miss P. Goddard, late of the Manor House, Cliffe, Wilts.

July 20. At Pewsey, aged 56, Thomas White, esq. solicitor, for nearly 30 years clerk to the magistrates for the division of Everley and Pewsey.

July 28. At Ludgershall, aged 50, C. H. Green, esq.

Aug. 4. At Mere, aged 19, Ellen, only surviving dau. of the late John Larkham, esq. solicitor.

Aug. 6. At Warminster, aged 95, the widow of Matthew Davies, esq.

WORCESTER.—*July* 14. At Kempsey, near Worcester, Miss Spark, only surviving daughter of the late Capt. Spark, R.N.

July 25. Aged 77, John Broom, esq. late of Broomfield.

Lately. At Portway House, near Dudley, Sarah Hannah, wife of Joseph William Moss, esq. M.D. of the Manor House, Upton Bishop.

Aged 78, Mr. Alderman Thompson, of Worcester.

YORK.—*July* 10. At Crosse Hall, near Leeds, aged 65, Benjamin Walker, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Titley, Tathams, and Walkers, flax spinners.

July 12. At Beverley, Elizabeth-Wingfield, wife of John Todd, esq.

July 15. At Settle, in Craven, aged 30, John Radclyffe Neesom Husband, eldest son of the late Rev. John Husband, Vicar of Whixley.

July 19. At Kirby in Cleveland, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. F. Newton, Vicar.

July 20. At Gisbro', aged 73, Mr. William Carter, late treasurer of the Haymarket Theatre, London.

At Northallerton, aged 97, Mrs. Ann Harland.

July 20. At Middleton, aged 92, Mrs. Jane Knaggs, leaving eight children, fifty-four grandchildren, and thirty-seven great grandchildren.

July 25. At Hull, aged 79, Christopher Bolton, esq. a native of York, where his father was an eminent surgeon. He was extensively engaged as an underwriter and Russian merchant at Hull, filled the office of Sheriff in 1812, and was subsequently thrice Mayor of that borough. In politics he was a Tory of the old school.

July 26. At Scarborough, in his 67th year, Thomas Tindal, esq. of Aylesbury, younger brother of the late Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. His body was brought to Aylesbury for interment.

Aug. 4. At Halifax, Col. Godfrey Phipps Baker, Bengal Est. retired (1831.)

Aug. 5. At Leeds, aged 64, John Langford Pritchard, esq. for nine years lessee of the Theatres at York, Hull, and Leeds.

Aug. 14. At Malton, aged 72, Mosey Williamson, esq.

WALES.—*May* 10. At Carnarvon, aged 42, Alfred Horatio Roberts, esq. surgeon, 7th son of the late Rev. Wm. Roberts, Rector of Llandeiniolen and Gallityberen.

May 7. At Llanrwst, Evan Pritchard, esq.

May 8. At Denbigh, Salusbury Williams, esq.

July 17. Aged 91, Mr. David John Rees, of Cwm Cynnon, in the parish of Llanwonno, whose father, John Rees, was 84 when he was born, and lived in the reign of King James II.

July 18. At Cardiff, aged 78, Richard Reece, esq. F.S.A. for many years an eminent medical practitioner at that place, and a man of extensive learning.

July 24. At Plasnewydd, Anglesey, aged 84, John Sanderson, esq.

July 26. At Monkton, Pembroke, aged 89, Charlotte, relict of George Chase, esq. comptroller of Customs at that port.

July 30. At Aberystwith, aged 43, William Thompson, esq. surgeon, Kington.

Lately. At Llanarch, near Mold, aged 74, John Stewart Hughes, esq.

At Cilfwnwr, near Llangyfelach, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Bevan.

Aug. 5. Aged 47, John S. Longbourne, esq. of Bonvilles-court, Pembrokeshire, drowned when passing Egremont Ford.

Aug. 9. At the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Wm. Robert Wyatt, Dyserth Rectory, North Wales, at an advanced age, Mrs. Annie Stead, mother of Wm. Stead, esq. Woodley, near Romsey.

SCOTLAND. — *Lately.* At Oxenfurd Castle, Lady Henrietta Fergusson, sister to the Earl of Camperdown and the Countess of Stair. She was the second daughter of Adm. the first Lord Viscount Duncan, by Henrietta, second daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas: became in 1804 the second wife of Sir James Fergusson, of Cilkerran, Bart. and was left his widow in 1838, having with her sisters been raised to the rank of an Earl's daughter in 1833.

IRELAND.—*July* 6. At Killiney, near Dublin, aged 57, William Swainson, esq.

Lieut. R.N. (1815), having been 43 years in H.M. service.

July 9. At Trinity college, Dublin, George, youngest son of the late John Campbell, of Kilberry, Argyleshire.

July 20. Accidentally drowned, whilst bathing in the Blackwater, at Fermoy, Holt-William, eldest surviving son of Major H. G. Hart, 49th Regt.

July 21. At Monkstown, Dublin, aged 45, Frederic Beckford Long, esq. Inspector-General of Prisons. He was the third son of Edward Beeston Long, esq. of Hampton, Surrey, by Mary dau. of John Thomlinson, M.P. and younger brother to Henry Lawes Long, esq. He married Maria-Elizabeth, fifth dau. of James Daniell, esq. and had issue three daughters.

Pierce K. Mahony, esq. the Accountant-General of the Irish Court of Exchequer, killed by a fall from his horse.

Lately. Near the foot of the Hill of Allen, co. Kildare, aged 125 years, the patriarch Dorner.

Aug. 1. In the Insolvent Court at Limerick, whilst opposing the discharge of an insolvent debtor his tenant, of apoplexy, Jeremiah Shine, esq. of Coolyhenane.

Aug. 3. Miss Longfield, of Merrion-sq. Dublin, dau. of the late Col. Longfield, M.P., of Castle Mary, co. of Cork.

Aug. 11. In Dublin, aged 56, Col. Richard Beauchamp Proctor, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas B. Proctor, Bart., of Langley Park, Norfolk. He married in 1828 Sophia, youngest dau. of Benj. Bull, esq. of Dublin, and had issue.

GUERNSEY.—*Aug.* 7. By being thrown from a carriage, in her 76th year, Mrs. Giffard, mother of Colonel Giffard.

EAST INDIES.—*April* 28. At Ramoo, near Cashmere, Lieut.-Col. James Alexander Fullerton, C.B. 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, second son of the late R. Fullerton, esq. He attained the brevet rank of Major 1841, was made Major of the 9th Lancers 1842, Lieut.-Col. April 5, 1850.

Lately. Near Neemuch, aged 22, William-Henry, elder son of David Scott, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

May 9. At Covellum, near Travancore, Major Robert Shirreff, 2nd Madras Native Inf. commanding the Nair Brigade.

June 2. At Dugshai, Henry Charles Fraser, of 22nd Regt. only son of the late Capt. H. C. Fraser, of 1st or Royal Regt.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
July 27 .	456	279	163	—	898	439	459	1344
August 3 .	485	288	144	—	917	462	455	1484
,, 10 .	508	313	174	2	997	497	500	1390
,, 17 .	441	261	172	—	874	441	433	1363
,, 24 .	432	318	155	—	905	464	441	1416

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, AUG. 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
47 6	26 6	18 0	23 0	26 0	27 0

PRICE OF HOPS, AUG. 26.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, AUG. 26.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 17*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, AUG. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, AUG. 26.	
Mutton	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts	4184 Calves 332
Veal	3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	31,620 Pigs 255
Pork	3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*		

COAL MARKET, AUG. 26.

Walls Ends, &c. 13*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 35*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 37*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to August 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	62	67	57	29, 69	fine, cdy. rain
27	60	65	56	, 72	rain
28	59	62	57	, 94	do. cldy. fair
29	60	70	57	30, 13	fine, cy. sl. shs
30	59	66	61	, 19	do. do.
31	63	73	65	, 15	do. do. rain
A. 1	61	69	61	, 17	do. do.
2	61	64	61	, 09	do. do.
3	66	69	62	, 04	do. do. do.
4	70	76	60	29, 94	do.
5	70	78	60	, 71	do. do. slht. rn.
6	65	71	61	, 76	do. do. hy. rn.
7	65	72	59	, 89	do. do. do. do.
8	69	76	63	, 67	do. do. rain
9	61	67	60	, 71	do. do.
10	63	70	60	, 89	do. slight rain

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	64	70	56	29, 74	fine, cy. slt. rn.
12	62	62	54	, 75	do. do. h. s. tr.
13	63	68	58	, 87	do. do.
14	60	68	59	30, 01	do. do.
15	60	66	57	, 05	do. do.
16	63	74	64	29, 96	do. do.
17	66	74	61	, 90	do. do.
18	63	67	62	, 95	do. do. slt. rn.
19	60	66	53	, 81	do. do.
20	58	66	53	, 73	do. do.
21	55	66	47	, 65	do. do. const. r.
22	55	66	43	, 76	do. slight rain
23	60	66	53	, 80	do. do. do.
24	60	66	53	, 90	do. do. do.
25	60	65	62	, 91	do. cy. slt. rn.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	211¾	97⅝	97	99¼	8					67 70 pm.
30	211½	97⅝	97	99¼	8 1/16	96¾		270	89 91 pm.	67 70 pm.
31		97⅝	97	99¼	8	97		271	89 91 pm.	67 70 pm.
1	212	97⅝	97	99¼	8		107⅜	270	89 92 pm.	67 70 pm.
2	212	97½	96⅞	99¼					89 pm.	67 70 pm.
3		97⅝	96⅞	99¼						70 66 pm.
5		97½	97	99¼	8				90 88 pm.	69 66 pm.
6	212	97⅝	96⅞	99¼	8				90 88 pm.	66 69 pm.
7		97⅝	96⅞	99¼	8 1/16			270	88 91 pm.	66 69 pm.
8	211½	97⅝	96⅞	99⅜	8					66 69 pm.
9	212½	97½	96⅞	99⅜	8				88 pm.	69 66 pm.
10		97⅝	96⅝	99⅜					90 pm.	69 pm.
12	212	97⅝	96⅝	99⅜	8			267	90 pm.	69 66 pm.
13	212	97½	96½	99	8				87 90 pm.	66 69 pm.
14	212	97½	96⅝	98⅞					87 90 pm.	66 69 pm.
15	212	97½	96⅝	98⅞	8				86 89 pm.	65 68 pm.
16	211	97½	96½	99	8	96⅝		266	89 85 pm.	67 65 pm.
17	212½	97	96⅝	98⅞	8				88 pm.	65 68 pm.
19	212	97½	96⅝	99					85 pm.	68 pm.
20	212½	97⅝	96⅝	98⅞	8	96			88 pm.	65 pm.
21	212½	96⅞	96½	98⅞					85 pm.	65 68 pm.
22	213	96⅞	96½	98⅞				266	88 pm.	65 68 pm.
23	212½	97½	96⅝	99⅛	8	96⅝		267	88 85 pm.	65 68 pm.
24		97½	96½	99⅛						68 pm.
26	214½	97½	96½	99⅛	8			264	88 pm.	68 65 pm.
27	216	97½	96⅝	99⅛	8	96⅝		264	86 88 pm.	65 68 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1850.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—The Cycle of Neros—Marriage of Dr. T. Fuller—Bishop Richard de Bury—West Drayton—Lord Petre—Fire at Gravesend 346

Unpublished Diary of John first Earl of Egmont 347

Morals of a Newspaper: The Shropshire Conservative 355

The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne (*with Engravings*) 356

Original Letters: Miss Jane Porter to Sir Egerton Brydges—Count Suworow to Sir William Neville Hart 364

Facts for a new Biographia Britannica 366

Question of the Origin of Newspapers—The German Zeitungen 370

Memoir of the Marquis de Vauvenargues 374

Coronation Stone at Kingston upon Thames (*with an Engraving*) 380

Who wrote Shakspere's Henry the Eighth 381

The Burkes had no share in the Authorship of Junius 383

The Works of the Van Lings in Painted Glass ..... *ib.*

Dr. Chalmers at Glasgow 388

Great Literary Piracy in the Prayer Book published by the Ecclesiastical History Society: Letter from A. J. Stephens, Esq. with Remarks thereon 395

The British Museum—The New 153-Volume Catalogue 397

NOTES OF THE MONTH.—The Archæological Association—The Authorship of Junius—Restoration of Ely Cathedral—The Surtees Society—Recent publications of Poetry 403

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Milton: A Sheaf of Gleanings, by Joseph Hunter, 405: Dr. Johnson: his Religious Life and Death: by the Author of Dr. Hookwell—Bisset's Memoirs of Sir Andrew Mitchell, 408; Kilvert's Pinacothecæ Historicæ Specimen—Ledru Rollin's Decline of England, vol. ii. 409; Grant on the Law of Corporations .. 410

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—Royal Botanic Society—Sale of Pictures of the late King of Holland, 410; The Submarine Telegraph 411

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—British Archæological Association, 411; Caerleon Antiquarian Association, 415; Excavations at Lymne in Kent; at Hadstock, Essex; and at Burgh Castle, Suffolk, &c. 417

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Foreign News, 419; Domestic Occurrences 420

Promotions and Preferments, 421; Births and Marriages 422

OBITUARY: with Memoirs of Louis-Philippe; Viscount Newark; Hon. C. E. Law, M.P.; Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot; Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart.; Sir Edw. B. Smijth, Bart.; Sir J. C. Meredyth, Bart.; Sir Richard Steele, Bart.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Buchan; Major-Gen. Sir Alex. Cameron; Capt. R. Copeland, R.N.; Comm. H. Le Vescomte, R.N.; Captain Rawson; Sir Martin A. Shee; J. H. Ley, Esq.; John Brumell, esq.; Dr. William Prout, F.R.S.; Dr. William Bromet, F.S.A.; John Roby, Esq.; Mr. Henry Hind; M. de Balzac; Mrs. Glover; Margaret Fuller ..... 429—446

CLERGY DECEASED 446

DEATHS, arranged in Counties 448

Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 455; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks 456

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with Views of the ROMAN STRUCTURES at Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne; and of the CORONATION STONE at Kingston.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. C. remarks, "In Higgins' 'Celtic Druids' is an argument to prove the existence of a high degree of astronomical knowledge long anterior to the time of Hipparchus. The author speaks of the 'CYCLE OF NEROS,' a period of 600 years, the discovery of which must of necessity have required 'exact observation for not less than 1200 years.' I should feel exceedingly obliged to any of your Correspondents for information regarding this Cycle, or where I can find an account of its history and the name it bears, '*Neros*.'"

A. B. R. writes to us as follows: "In the preface to 'Fuller's Worthies' it is said that the author, having been twelve years a widower, married a sister of the Lord Baltinglas about 1634, and that she brought him a son, who survived his father. Can any of the Correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine give any account of this son of 'Rev. Thomas Fuller and Mary Roper,' or of his descendants?"

Mr. GIBSON informs us that, though no mention of the beautiful seal of RICHARD DE BURY was contained in those portions of the memoir of that Bishop which Mr. Gibson was able to read at the Oxford Archæological Meeting (see Gent. Mag. for August, p. 184), he had related all that is known respecting the Bishop's seals in a passage passed over from want of time. Mr. Gibson's memoir of this bishop is to be prefixed to a new translation of his Philobiblon, which Mr. Gibson announces for publication.

Mr. H. GWYN points out the following amongst other errors in the work entitled "*Church Walks in Middlesex*." At WEST DRAYTON, page 65, an inscription to "John Burnell, officer of the seller, 1551," omitted altogether; and that of Richard Burton, butler to the King, 1443, substituted in its place; which latter interesting brass, of which the inscription and royal arms are in excellent preservation, belongs really to the north aisle of the distant church of St. Mary's at Twickenham, the only brass that building possesses, and to which there is no allusion whatever at page 43 of "Church Walks."

In our notice of the late Lord Petre (p. 322), he was inadvertently styled the tenth instead of the eleventh lord. His lordship was born on the 22nd Jan. 1793, and it was upon the occasion of his giving up his hounds in 1831 that the handsome piece of plate was given to him by the gentlemen of Essex. He subsequently resumed the mastership of the fox-hounds, which he finally relinquished, owing to his declining health, in 1839. His fourth child, Charlotte-Eliza, married in 1849 her cousin, Captain Charles Edward Petre, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, son of the Hon. Charles Berney Petre.

We have been kindly informed that the paragraph in our last Magazine, p. 315, relative to the late Fire at Gravesend, is not stated with such strict accuracy as we are always desirous to maintain in our Historical Chronicle, particularly as is might lead to future misapprehension as to the situation of the Town Hall. The statement would better convey the facts if worded after the following manner:—It is supposed to have commenced at No. 66, High Street, one house above which, No. 65, was discovered to be in flames at the same time; from whence it spread both up and down and across the street, destroying on the side where it commenced four other houses upwards to No. 61, and seven downwards to No. 73; on the opposite side of the way, the east or Milton side, No. 18 was the first house on fire, and the fire spread downwards to five houses to No. 13, and *upwards* to three houses, stopping at No. 21, within two doors of the Town Hall, a building erected in 1836. This is the *fourth* bad fire which has occurred in Gravesend within a very little more than six years. The first of these fires was on the night of Sunday the 26th May, 1844, and was at the lower or west end of West street; the second was on the morning of Sunday the 26th October, 1845, and was in High street; the third occurred on the night of Thursday the 19th November, 1846, destroying houses on both sides of West street, at the upper or east end of the street; on this occasion the Commercial Bank of Messrs. Hills and McRae was destroyed."

We are much obliged to A. B. who writes from Kenilworth, for his suggestion. The subject to which it refers is, in our judgment, one of very great importance; but, as he will perceive from our present Magazine, it is continually changing its position. If a time should arrive when a practical benefit would be likely to result from following his kind advice, he may rely upon it that it shall not be lost sight of.

The letters of BISHOP BEDELL will be inserted as soon as possible.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

UNPUBLISHED DIARY OF JOHN FIRST EARL OF EGMONT.

UNTIL after the death of the present Diarist the family of Perceval seems to have been principally distinguished by its genealogical honours. The glories of the house of Yvery, of which the Percevals were the original stock, were celebrated by Anderson the genealogist, in a work written and privately printed at the expense of our diarist. This work, which has now become a book of considerable scarcity, was compiled in the year 1741, illustrated with many family portraits and other appropriate engravings, and published the year following in 2 vols. 8vo. In it the Percevals are traced back to a very misty and far-off antiquity, in the darkness of which it is said that they may be "very reasonably presumed to be descended from a younger branch of the sovereign dukes of Britany in France." For any thing that appears in these volumes, any other supposition might have been made as readily; but we are not at all desirous to depreciate their nobility, and therefore will adopt the statement of the genealogist for what it is worth, and merely add that he finds the Percevals glimmering ages ago in Britany, lustrous in Normandy before the conquest of England, and blazing with noonday light and splendour in Ireland, England, everywhere, in all subsequent times.*

Of the diarist it will be sufficient to remark that he was John Perceval, born on the 12th July, 1683, being the second son of Sir John Perceval, the third Bart. and Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Dering of Surrenden, in the county of Kent. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother Sir Edward Perceval, which took place on 9th Nov. 1691. On 20th June, 1710, he married Catharine, daughter of Sir Philip Parker à Morley, Bart. of Erwarton, in the county of Suffolk. On the 21st April, 1715, he was created Baron Perceval of Burton, in the county of Cork, and in Dec. 1722 Viscount Perceval of Kanturk, also in the same county. This was his position in 1729, —the date of the following Diary. He was subsequently, on the 6th Nov. 1733, created Earl of Egmont. All these were Irish honours. He died on the 1st May, 1748.

The diary, of which about one third is now printed, relates to a small part of the year 1729. George II. had come to the throne on the 11th June 1727. His first parliament assembled on the 23rd January, 1728, in which the diarist was returned as one of the

* The book goes under the name of James Anderson, the compiler of the Royal Genealogies, and his name is subscribed to the dedication to Lord Egmont; but it is stated in the Preface to the Reader in vol. ii. that Anderson "chiefly composed the first volume, and had loosely thrown together this second volume also," but dying before it was "well digested," it was revised by Mr. William Whiston (son to the Reverend Dr. Whiston), being one of the principal clerks of the records in the Exchequer and Chapter House in Westminster, "and a very diligent and knowing officer." Whiston made no inconsiderable additions to it, but he also died before it was completed. By whom it was finally seen through the press does not appear. Lord Egmont himself has been suggested.

members for the borough of Harwich. The second session of that same parliament commenced on the 21st January, 1729, and the diary will be found to contain very important particulars of its proceedings; far more minute and explanatory than have been preserved elsewhere. These particulars alone give great historical value to this important manuscript, but it also contains many amusing narratives and anecdotes relating to persons and things of much interest and moment; for example, in the part now printed there is an account of the origin of the Ostend East India Company, and of the letter of the Emperor Charles VI. to George I. respecting the Emperor's alleged engagement to support the Pretender; characteristic anecdotes of the King of Prussia (Frederic William I.) and of our William III.; many notices of Frederick Prince of Wales, who had then first recently arrived in England; particulars of the perils of the Prince's journey through Holland; with curious details hitherto quite unknown respecting the debate on the address in reply to the King's speech on opening the session of 1729.

The diary is now in the British Museum, and is Additional MS. No. 17,720. We shall publish it entire, with the exception of some passages relating to Harwich politics and other matters of trifling moment. It is stated in Anderson's History of the House of Yvery that "the diaries" of this Earl formed the materials of part of that book, and it appears from the opening passage of this diary that the one now published was a continuation of that of the preceding year, but we are not aware of the existence of any other than the present one. The fortunes of the family have suffered shipwreck, and it is not improbable that others may have got abroad into private hands.

Our diarist was one of those courtly gentlemen who, from the first arrival in this country of Frederick Prince of Wales, fluttered about his person and court, and paid their homage (as they supposed) to the rising sun. This fact will be more obvious as we proceed, and so also will be the copiousness of the illustration which this paper affords of the manners and amusements of a time when country gentlemen came to town in January "for the winter," and gave dinner parties which separated before seven o'clock, after which the entertainers and their guests went (not necessarily together) to spend the evening at the court, or at plays or concerts, or in the enjoyment of the other fashionable amusements of the day.

"*Wednesday*, 1 *Jan.* 1728-9.—I begin this year in tolerable health, as is that of my family, blessed be God, only the habit of the cholick is still upon my wife, who now has a regular course of taking laudanum, three pills every day, to keep the pain under, which amounts to the value of about 45 drops.

"*2nd Jan. Thursday.*—To day Sir James Taubin and counsellour Foster came to dine with me and returned at night. . . . Before and at dinner the company discoursed of the Ostend Company: Sir James Taubin, who had been several years captain of a ship in the East India Company's service, said, that if it had not been for the avarice of some particular assistants of the India Company there had been none set up at Ostend; that at the time the design was forming, the Emperor found himself much pressed by the interest of 8 per cent. due for the money lent on the Silesia loan, and he then offered if the creditors would take 6 per cent. instead of 8, he would not erect that company. Sir Gilbert Heathcote, and the rest who had advanced that money, could not digest taking 6 per cent. after tasting the sweet of 8, and refused to abate, which determined the Emperor to go on with that design, which ever since gave us so much trouble, and still continues to do, and is like to bring all Europe into a war. For though the Emperor is since brought into a pacific temper, yet Spain laid hold of the opportunity of our variance to strike in with him, and resume their claim on Gibraltar, and is now arming as if they intend for war, as soon as their galeons with their riches arrive in Europe and enable them.

"At the time we were at the highest pitch of variance with the Emperor, which was in the reign of his late Majesty,* his Majesty signified in his speech to the Parliament, that in the treaty between the Emperor and the King of Spain there was a secret article that the Emperor should concur to settle the Pretender here. The Emperor, when he heard it, openly denied it, and sent a sharp remonstrance to Count [de Palm] his ambassador at our court,

* The incident here related occurred in 1727. Mons. de Palm was, in consequence, *ordered to* quit England, and the English ambassador was withdrawn from Vienna.

with orders to deliver it with his own hands to our King, but at the same time caused it to be printed and given to the leading men of both houses of Parliament, and of the city, as distrusting that the King would not acquaint his people with the contents, which in substance was, that it was false that he ever agreed to any such article. The ambassador, judging that if he acquainted the ministry, Lord Townsend, &c. with his orders, that they would not permit him to have an audience, put on a gay countenance and told them he had something to deliver to the King that was for the service of our nation. This gained him an audience, but when the King read the memorial it put him into such a passion that he laid his hand on his sword, but reason came instantly to his aid, and he only dismissed the ambassador with some sharp expressions. It was taken very ill that the Emperor should in this manner appeal, as it were, to the people against their King, but in some time the sharpness on both sides abated, and matters were so far reconciled that last May a treaty was concluded by which our East India Company were at liberty to take any Ostend ships they should find going to the Indies or China. In pursuance of which the company have added 40 men to each ship of their own, and given proper directions.

"We talked of the King of Prussia's* unsteady behaviour, and of his barbarously caning an officer at the head of his regiment. The story is well known. The officer losing all command of himself at the disgrace, drew his pistol and pointing it at the King's heart, cried, '*A vous! mais vous êtes mon Roi.*' Then, firing his pistol in the air, he immediately took the other and shot himself dead on the spot. Mr. Foster said, an English colonel exprest his resentment on a like occasion much better than by killing himself. King William, in one of his passages to Holland, was attended on by this colonel, and, being out of humour, kicked the colonel's shins. The colonel immediately fell a kicking a seaman that was near. The King asked him what he meant by it; 'Sir,' replied he, 'I kick where I dare do it,' which was telling the King that *he* would not have kicked as good a man as himself; but every man knows the superlative courage of that great Prince, and that the officer only said this to procure such satisfaction for the affront as he was capable of giving himself.

"Mr. Forster advised me that, in order to get Edward Russel's liberty, who has lain so long in jail for sentence to transportation on account of running goods, of which he stands convicted, that Mr. Medcalf, solicitor of the customs, has promised the commissioners will not oppose my procuring it, and that the method will be to speak to Mr. Scroop, secretary of the Treasury, to write to the attorney-general, Sir Philip York, that 'tis the Treasury's intention Russel should be let out, and therefore that he should not oppose it when moved for in court; upon which Mr. Forster will make a motion for his liberty, and the judges will not oppose it. The commissioners of the customs are contented to take Russel's own bond for not running goods again.

"*Friday, 3rd Jan.*—To-day parson Curtis sent me privately a copy of the freemen's [that is, of Harwich] petition to Prince Frederick to dissolve the charter, that they may have a right to vote in elections. He writ me that it was sent to Mr. Heath and signed by 70 hands, and that Mr. Leathes was designed to back it, and Sir William Tompson to concern himself in it. The two former were at Harwich, and made interest last election to be chose. 'Tis absurdly worded and every way ridiculous. However I writ to brother Dering that the Prince might be told I was coming to town, and desired I might have an audience of him on that head.

"*4th, Saturday.*—I had a letter from brother Dering that Coll. Schutz, who (as privy purse and first gentleman of the bed chamber) has the charge of delivering petitions to the Prince, had been informed by him of the design to petition his R. Highness to move the King to break our Harwich charter, and that Coll. Schutz undertook the Prince should answer that he did not concern himself in those matters. My brother writ me also that the Princess-royal† asked when I came to town, and expressed concern that I had again the ague.

"The British Journal of this day, or Censor, pretended to be writ by one Roger Manley, esq. but published by a writer for Sir Robert Walpole, and supposed to be dictated by him on extraordinary occasions, contains a clear succinct account of the grounds of the present disagreement among the Princes of Europe, and deserved to be kept and read more than once.

"*5th, Sunday.*—I read two sermons of Dr. Donne's (who was dean of St. Paul) upon the text 1 Cor. xv. 29, 'Else what

* Frederick William I.

† Anne, Princess Royal, born 22nd Oct. 1709, married 14th March, 1734, to the Prince of Orange.

shall they do that are baptized for the dead,' &c. which deserve to be read more than once. He shews the several ways of explaining that difficult verse, and in the former one argues very learned against purgatory.*

"*Monday, 6th January.*—We returned to town for the winter and dined with brother Dering. The Prince exceeding gracious to him. At night John Smith, one of the late elected burgesses of Harwich, a fisherman, came to see me, with a friend of his acquaintance. I look on those of the corporation who come to see me as persons who desire to be thought my friends. He gave me his hand and promised he would be for my interest. He had not seen the petition of the freemen of Harwich. I told him it called the members of the corporation a parcel of beggarly and ignorant fellows, and that they were only the considerable and discreet part of the town. He said Philipson he knew very well, and served formerly in the packets; that he put him to the loss of two voyages, which was above 30*l.*, because being set up he had not qualified within the time required by law, and Philipson threatened him that if he acted he would forfeit 500*l.* So he stayed in the town to communicate,† and then was sworn in, 22 against 2. He said Richard Philipps is my very hearty friend, and I find he is intimate with Clements and Page. He said our friends will stick close together.

"*Tuesday, 7th Jan.*—To-day I went to court; the Prince asked after my late illness, what place I served for, and after my brother Parker.‡

"Brother Perceval and Dering dined with us and Dr. Courayer.§ In evening young Botmar, Mrs. Schutz, and Mrs. Donellan and Clayton came to see us. All agreed never to have felt so very cold a day. So great, that I acquainted the Prince the small birds dropt down dead in our gardens at Charlton, which is true. At court I saw Brigadier St. Hipolite, that worthy old acquaintance of mine, since my travels at Turin. He told me I was the only one would take notice of him here of all the English that past through Turin while he was there: which I was sorry to hear, for he was extremely serviceable and obliging to all and deserved a better return; having been commandant of the citadel of Turin when besieged by the French the year before my arrival, and then behaved himself so as to be a favourite of the Duke though a Protestant.

"*Wednesday, 8th.*—I went to Mr. Scroop at the Treasury to remind him of Edward Russel's affair; he desired me to tell Counsellor Forster to let him know what he should write to the Atturney-General upon it, and he would do it. He promist to dine with me, Saturday next.

"*Thursday, 9th.*—I visited Horace Walpole‖ and his lady, whom I invited to dine with me next Tuesday. . . . When with Mr. Annesley he acquainted me that he had been informed that my Lady Rook had said he gave his opinion formerly mentioned that the Irish trustees were guilty of a breach of trust, out of spight to Dr. Moore, her husband, because he put in for the rich living of Wigan at the same time that young Annesley made interest for it. But his father protested to me, that he did not so much as know that Dr. Moore had an aim to it. He told me moreover, that the Dr. injured himself extremely by his violent passions, and has lost the succession to his nephew's estate, the present Earl of Drogheda, who received a letter from the doctor that he was an ignorant boy and ought not to be trusted with so large an estate, but should settle it out of his power immediately, in case he should have no children, according to the desire of his late brother exprest in his will. This Lord was so incensed at it, that knowing his brother's desire was no obligation in law, he immediately made his will and has given it to Dr. Moore's children, passing by his uncle, and in case of their death and failure of issue, upon the younger brother of the Doctor.

"The Prince was last night to see a play of Cibber,¶ which being damned the first night, he prevailed that the Prince should come to it, in hopes his presence would save it. But the audience, without any regard who was there, made such a scandalous noise of hissing, talking and

---

* See these sermons in Donne's works (ed. Alford, 1839. 8vo.), vol. iii. p. 388.

† That is, to receive the Lord's Supper, at that time a necessary qualification for becoming a member of a corporation.

‡ Sir Philip Parker, returned with Lord Perceval member for Harwich.

§ Probably the well known Father Courayer who arrived in England 24th January, 1728. The University of Oxford had conferred upon him the degree of D.D. by diploma, on the 28th August in the year preceding. He was a frequent visitor at Lord Egmont's; and died Oct. 17, 1776, aged 95. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, ii. 39–44; vii. 96, 97.

‖ Brother of Sir Robert Walpole.

¶ Love in a Riddle, a pastoral opera; the first piece written in imitation of the Beggar's Opera.

cat-calling, that for two acts not a word could be heard. The Prince went unwillingly, and came away very much dissatisfied.

"*Friday*, 10*th Jan.*—I went to all the levees, and at night, for the first time, to the night drawing-room of the princesses. None spoke to me at any of the courts but Princess Amelia.* My brother Dering thought ill offices had been done me, by some who knew I had twice received audiences of the Queen to recommend him to be about the Prince, and nothing is more likely, for ministers can't endure that any should have access to their princes but through their canal,† or owe their places but to their applications, because they think it dangerous to have persons about their master who are not servily [servilely] attached to themselves.

"Lady Rook and Dr. Couraye dined with me. She said not a word of the trustee affair. In the evening came in Sir Ed. Knatchbull, who I learn has lately been to see his sister Rook for the first time these many years. She told him she hoped now he found the way he would come often: he said he would, but it should be while Dr. Moore was not in town, for he would never see him. 'Tis a strange thing that neither the Dr's father would leave him any thing, nor his mother the Countess who died last year, and had much [to] give, neither his own brothers visit him, nor his nephews put him in the succession to their estate.

"*Saturday*, 11*th Jan.*—Cosen Southwell, Mr. Scroop, secretary to the Treasury, Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Walker, both Commissioners of the Customs, together with brother Dering, dined with me.

"Mr. Bearcroft ‡ writ to me to speak to Coll. Schutz to get him made chaplain to the Prince. I spoke to Aug. Schutz, the Colonel not being in town; he said, his brother had already given his list in, among which were two relations of his wife's, that the Prince said he could do nothing without the Queen: that he gave her the list, and she bid him not promise any, for the top nobility would be applying for their friends and must be obliged. I writ Mr. Bearcroft word of it, and advised his applying by the governors of the Charter House as a proper way, he being chaplain there. I was this morning to see Marquis la Forêt and cosen Will. Finch; the latter not at home. The former gave me a long account of the Prince's journey to England, their likelihood of being lost on a marsh, which being covered with snow was taken for plain ground, but proved to [be] water and ice that broke with the first voiture that led the way. Their chance of falling from a dyke in Holland into one of the canals, their going from Helvoetsluce in a small boat, thro' the ice, to reach the packet boat, &c. He said he complained to the King of Philipson, who having discovered the Prince was landed, sent immediately an express of it to his friends in London; which defeated a pleasure the Prince had conceived to surprise the King with his sight even before he could know he was landed. When La Forêt saw that, he sent an express immediately to Baron Hattolf, but the express, instead of obeying his direction, left the letter at the Post Office.

"*Sunday*, 12*th.*—Service at home. Then went to court, during which time Sir Thomas Hanmer came to see me. Lord Mountjoy and my lady his mother dined with us, and brother Dering. Mr. Woolley came to desire I would get the Duke of Somerset spoke to for his interest as a governor of the Charter-house, that the living of Balsam [Balsham] in Cambridgeshire, which belongs to the Charter-house, may be conferred on him.

"*Monday*, 13*th Jan.*—Went to see Coll. Launay who was abroad. He is a favorite to the Prince, and I made acquaintance with him on that account. Auguste Schutz and his lady, Daniel Dering, Dr. Tessier, Dr. Couraye, dined with me. Coll. Schutz came in, and I spoke to him in favour of Mr. Bearcroft. He told me, 'twas too late, for he had given in his list, but he as a friend advised him to make interest with the Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Sherlock, whose recommendation the Queen would rely on sooner than any one else. I writ Mr. Bearcroft word of it.

"*Tuesday*, 14*th.*—I did not stir out in

---

* Daughter of George II. born 30 May, 1711, long remembered in London as aunt of George III. She died unmarried 31 Oct. 1786. The princesses whose "night drawing-room" is here alluded to were probably the three eldest daughters of George II. Anne, the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Amelia and Elizabeth, the last of whom was born 30 May, 1713.

† For channel; common in that day.

‡ The Rev. Philip Bearcroft was at this time preacher to the Charter-house. He procured his degree of D.D. in 1730, but did not succeed in his design of becoming one of the Prince's chaplains. In 1738 he was appointed one of the King's chaplains, and in 1753 was elected Master of the Charter-house, which he held, with several other preferments, until his death 17 Nov. 1761.

the morning. Mr. Walpole and his lady and brother Dering dined with me. They staid till near seven a clock. When they went I visited sister Dering.

"*Wednesday*, 15*th*.—To-day I returned the visits of brother Percival, Sir Tho. Hanmer, Lord Lusam, Mr. Basil, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Mr. Dawney, and also called on Sir Gustavus Humes and Lady Rook. My son* renewed his learning at Foubert's academy.† Coll. Schutz, his lady and Mrs. Blackeston his mother, Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Wolley, and brother Dering dined with me. I learn'd that Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Bangor and almoner to the Prince of Wales, had given a list of chaplains for the Prince of Wales; that the Prince said he had no objection but must acquaint the Queen with it; that the Bishop at the same time had applied on the like account to my Lord Townsend, who making objections to the persons named in the list, the Bishop in conclusion told him, there would be no objection *unless that they were men of worth*. That 'tis pretty certain none of his nomination will be admitted, they being mostly noted Tories, besides that the Queen, though she has a good opinion of the Bishop, is wholly governed by the ministry.

"*Thursday*, 16*th Jan*.—To-day I went to the Prince's court, also to Sir Robert Walpole's. Brother Percival, cosin Fortrey, and Miss Middleton, dined with us. At night I went to the Crown Tavern, to hear the musick which the gentlemen of the king's chapel have every fortnight there, being an attempt to restore ancient church musick.

"*Friday*, 17*th*.—I went to see Mr. Schutz and Mr. Lumley, whom I saw at Tundbridge. Then to counsellor Annesley upon an answer I am to give to a chancery suit against me and others touching the dispute between Crone and Crofts. . . . I also went to Mr. Medcalf, in Essex street, solicitor of the customs, to commence an acquaintance, which may be useful to me with my Harwich folks.

"*Saturday*, 18*th January*.—I went to counsellor Annesley's, and declared on my honour the answer I made to Crofts' bill in chancery to be all I knew of the matter of the suit depending between him and Crone, and it was sealed up and delivered to Dr. Clayton, one of the commissioners appointed to receive it.

"I call'd [on] Robin Moore and then went to a meeting of the members of the Royal Academy of Musick, when we agreed to prosecute the subscribers who have not yet paid; also to permit Hydeger and Headle to carry on operas without disturbance for five years, and to lend them for that time our scenes, machines, clothes, instruments, furniture, &c. It all passed off in a great hurry, and there was not above 20 there. Dr. Couraye dined with me. Writ to Madame la Merangere at Paris a letter of compliment.

"*Sunday*, 19*th Jan*.—Went with my family to St. James's church, when Dr. Clark made an excellent sermon against swearing. Went afterwards to court. Dr. Couraye dined with me.

"*Monday*, 20*th*.—The Prince's birthday was kept at St. James's, and a great crowd was there, but it was remarked that the guns did not fire. There dined with me brother Dering, Col. Launay, Mr. Aug. Schutz, the two Mistress Schutz, and Dr. Couraye. In the afternoon came in Mr. Biglierbeck, and we had a sort of ball unforeseen. Afterwards my daughter‡ went to court, where she danced. I went to our weekly concert.

"*Tuesday*, 21*st*.—Dr. Clayton delivered my answer to Crofts' bill in chancery, sealed up, to Mr. Burdon, who goes speedily for Ireland. This Burdon was a broken merchant, and afterwards took to practising the law. He is a man of plausible behaviour and good sense. We discoursed on several topics that relate to Ireland. One of his notions is that Ireland would flourish more if we permitted the papists to take leases of lives and purchase lands, for now we drive them into trade, and almost all the money of the kingdom is in their hands. They are the greatest traders, and especially the greatest runners of prohibited goods, to the ruin of the fair traders, who are generally protestants. He said that giving them a lasting property in the land would make them, for their interest, become good subjects, though not good protestants, and separate numbers of them, especially the more substantial sort, from the rest; that the purchases they made

* John Perceval, afterwards second Earl of Egmont, born 25 Feb. 1710-11.

† Foubert's academy was a riding-school established in the reign of Charles II. by a Mons. Foubert. It was first held in the Military Yard, an exercising ground founded by Prince Henry son of James I. behind Leicester House, and was afterwards removed successively to several other places. Its memory is still preserved in the name of Foubert's Place in Regent's Street.

‡ Lady Catherine Perceval, born 11 Jan. 1711, and married 14 April, 1733, to Thomas Hanmer, Esq. of the Fenns, in the county of Flint, whom she survived. She died 16 Feb. 1748, without issue.

would be by them defended against all ancient claims of popish proprietors, and so all the protestant tenures would be supported by the papists themselves. He said he heard a very intelligent papist say, they would worm the protestant tenants out of their farms, for they would outbid them and underlive them. That the great price lately given for land was occasioned by their high proffers, not but that we have in truth more money in the kingdom than 500,000*l.* current cash, which is not a true account, though generally taken for such. He said the disproportion between the value of Irish silver coin and of Irish gold coin is so great, that Ireland will not in a few years have any silver left, for the merchants get 1½ per cent. by paying their balance of trade with England in silver specie, which must necessarily drain that kingdom, and cause a certain stagnation of trade.

"This day the parliament met, and Sir George Oxenden moved the address of thanks, which he gave the heads of, and Mr. Chetwind seconded him. Formerly country gentlemen, for the better appearance, did it; of late years they are gentlemen of employment. The gentlemen who spoke on the Court side were

Sir George Oxenden.	Sir Robert Walpole.
Walter Chetwynd.	Sir John Isles [Eyles?].
Sir Edmund Bacon.	Ambass. Stanhope.
Mr. Serle.	Sir Will. Strickland.
Mr. Thompson.	Mr. Danvers.

"Those against the Court were

Sir Wilfred Lawson.	Daniel Poulteney.
Capt. Vernon.	Will. Pulteney.
Mr. Brampston.	Mr. Shippen.
Mr. Geers.	Sir Will. Windham.
Mr. Oglethorp.	Lord Tyrconnell.
Mr. Norris.	Mr. Sands.
Mr. Bernard.	Sir Joseph Jekyll.
Mr. Perry.	

"There was a debate on those heads of the address which held till seven a clock, and ended in a division not upon the heads, but on the wording an additional instruction for the Committee who were to prepare the address. The king had not specifically mentioned the case of our trade in his speech, and Mr. Bernard, city member, urged it was fit the house should, in their address, promise to support his majesty in his measures to restore the commerce of the kingdom. But the king had in more general words included his intentions to take care of our trade, which being so understood, it was not thought necessary in the heads of our address to be more particular as to our trade than his majesty had himself expressed it. However Sir Robert Walpole said, that he would come into Mr. Bernard's motion with a little alteration, namely the striking out the word 'restore' and putting 'secure' in its place: for, said he, restore implies it is lost, which cannot be said on account of a few ships being taken by the Spaniards. He said, he did not see this was at all necessary, the preliminary articles having expressly provided for this matter, and commissioners being appointed to settle all demands of satisfaction for ships taken on either side, as had been done in 1721; but since the City desired it, he was content, in the manner proposed, to make Mr. Bernard's motion part of the address: but whereas, after our general assurances to support his majesty in his measures, this motion was proposed to come in by the words '*and therefore*,' he said these words '*and therefore*' ought to be left out, because it restrained the assurances of support we gave his majesty to that single point of our commerce, which might make Spain think we had less concern for maintaining Gibraltar than we have, and that, provided we had restitution of the ships and effects they had taken for 3 years past, we should be easy in the other demands they made upon us.

"The debate on leaving out the words '*and therefore*' was after some time given up: but the house divided on leaving out the word '*restore*,' and the Tories, who insisted on keeping it in and went out were 87 against 249.

"Several sharp things were said in the debate against the ministry on one hand, and against the libels in Mist's and Fog's Journals and the Craftsman. Mr. Will. Pulteney, said, he could not approve many things in our address, which seemed to justify the measures had been taken and pursued, for he thought them entirely wrong, and that we were in a very bad situation both at home and abroad; however, he had such duty and regard for the king that he would have the address go unanimously, and be looked on as words of form, that did not however bind the house from debating on a proper day to be appointed on every one of these heads of the address.

"Sir Robert Walpole answered, that he could not agree the address was matter purely of form, for we there promised to support his majesty, which he hoped would be done effectually; however, he was far from thinking it ought to tie up gentlemen's hands from debating these matters; that he knew the measures and proceedings taken were so well to be defended, if others would but apprehend them right and could understand them, that if that gentleman did not make good his words

of desiring a day to consider them, he would himself call on him to do it.

"Mr. Shippen, who is always foul-mouthed, dropped some resentment against Mr. Pulteney for agreeing to the heads of the address after declaring he did not approve them, and added, that he had often seen desires of appointing days to examine the state of the nation, and afterwards the gentlemen who moved them (meaning Pulteney) were strangely softened and nothing came of it. He would not say Mr. Pulteney was now softened, 'not now, now,' said he, with an emphasis which made the house laugh. [It must be noted that a report had been lately, that Pulteney would be sent to the Tower for his Craftsman.] He commended Mr. Vernon for remarks he made on the instructions given Admiral Hozier for hindering the flota and galeons from coming out, where he showed no sea-officer could have been consulted in preparing them. He took notice of what the king says of discontents at home, and our answer thereto, and concluded our ministers abroad must be very sorry arguers if a Craftsman or Weekly Journal could have so much influence in the Spanish and Imperial courts as to render their negotiations ineffectual. Several motions were made; one by Mr. Oglethorp to adjourn the debate to to-morrow, it being the ancient manner to take time to consider upon answers to the speeches from the throne, and this requiring it more particularly on account of the length and variety of the several heads, and the importance of them.

"Mr. Norris, son to Admiral Norris, moved the king should be addressed to break his alliance with France, and to make peace with Spain, the trade of which is of so much importance to us, whereas history shews that at all times the sincerity of the French has been doubtful, and their alliances pernicious.

"Sir Wilfred Lawson, who began the debate against the heads of our address, spoke to the same purpose, and that it could not be forgiven the ministry that when Vienna and Madrid courted our mediation to make up the differences between them two, we refused it, and lost the opportunity of holding the balance of Europe, and then flung ourselves into the hands of France, who have ravished that honour from us, and should things come to a rupture will never break with Spain, but leave us to ourselves.

"I omit many other things that passed in the debate, only one passage in Captain Vernon's speech which caused a general laugh. He was representing the danger of our alliance with France, both as to the security of our commerce and government, that France dealing in the very commodities we do ourselves, namely the woollen manufacture, 'twas a jest to think they will advantage us that way by the mediation of peace, which seems to be thrown into her hands; and as to our government, history shows their ancient hatred to us, and the fatality of being allied to that false nation, which ever undid her best allies. 'Now,' said he, 'as to the Pretender to our crown, he is so inconsiderable an animal that nobody thinks of him, except perhaps the French, and I am persuaded they are so far from intending to defend us against him, if he had ever any new thought to revive his claim, that they would rather help him over, being well assured they could afterwards remove the animal, and then they would give him a kick and tell him, "Get you gone, for you're a son of a whore; we are the lawful heir."'"

MORALS OF A NEWSPAPER:—THE SHROPSHIRE CONSERVATIVE.

WE have a curious tale to tell. It would have been more agreeable to us if Sylvanus Urban had not been, in a certain sense, its hero; but, if our readers will be kind enough to give us their attention, they will soon become convinced that we do not trouble them merely on our own account. To ourselves personally the matter is, indeed, one of the least possible moment; but, in the eye of morals, and with a view to the interest of the public and the character of that great national instructor, the newspaper press, it involves questions of grave and solemn importance.

Our Magazine for February last contained reviews, as some of our readers may remember, of Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices, and of Dr. Hanna's Life of Dr. Chalmers. We entered fully into the merits of those two important works, we exhibited their contents, we spoke highly in their praise, and plainly also in condemnation of their defects. Many of our contemporaries mentioned these articles with approbation, some kindly pointed

attention to them by extracting certain of the most prominent passages, but none appreciated their value so entirely as a newspaper published at Shrewsbury, and termed THE SHROPSHIRE CONSERVATIVE. This journal extracted both these articles (with the exception of an opening passage) bodily. It did us the honour to adopt about eight of our pages as its own; and without inserting, in its reprint of those eight pages, one word of allusion to us or to our Magazine, or one mark of quotation, or one single reference to our pages, it sent them forth to its readers as the honest labour of its own brains. Of course this was excessively kind and complimentary—we thought it a little too much so. It was not merely that we were wronged, but that through our means a great fraud was also committed upon the public. The articles, as they stood in the newspaper, were ushered in by a motto which clearly led the reader to conclude them to be original compositions, and, in the course of the first of them—as if to make the joke complete—some strong comments of our own, in condemnation of all literary filchers and any unfair use by one *litterateur* of the diligence and learning of another, were copied as implicitly as the remainder.

We thought this proceeding very strange. Nothing quite so barefaced had occurred to us in the whole of our long career. A friend who was acquainted with the facts was of opinion that they ought to be made known at Shrewsbury, and, with our knowledge, although not on our behalf, addressed a letter upon the subject to another of the journals published in that ancient town. What became of his letter we never knew. We suppose it was not printed. If it had been we think we should have heard of it. Probably it was thought better by the gentleman to whom it was addressed that its contents should be courteously communicated in private as a salutary warning to the offending editor. The sequel will leave no doubt on the mind of any one that he was in some way or other made aware of its contents.

Time, which runs on even by Shrewsbury clock, had quite driven out of our mind the kindness of our friend, the Shropshire Conservative, when our attention was again directed a few days ago to another notice of our Magazine in the same quarter. But oh, how changed! We ourselves had gone on in a steady course of improvement. The number of our Magazine which is now commented upon, besides articles by several contributors of the highest literary character who were new to the Magazine since February, contained papers by the very same hands as those with which the editor of the Shrewsbury Conservative had formerly been so mightily pleased.* But what is his course now? Does he borrow our plumes again? Does he again pass off our articles as his own? Does he again strut about like another Stephano, dressed out in glistering garments, "stolen," not "by line and level," but by a sharp pair of scissors;—not he. It is thus he speaks of us:

"THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.—*Nichols.* The number for this month is such unmitigated rubbish, that we can only wonder how fools *will* part with their money in purchasing it."

This is admirable. Next to truth, as has been often remarked, the most valuable commodity in life is daring impudence; an impudence that knows nothing of the restraints of conscience or honour; that cannot blush; that will do anything, or say anything, to gain an end, or to vent a spite. Towards ourselves such nonsense is per-

* The number contained a most valuable article upon the authorship of Shakspere's Henry VIII.; a contemporary account of the funeral of Amy Robsart; a paper upon the true principles of church restoration; memoirs of Paul Louis Courier and Mr. Plumer Ward; an interesting history of the old royal palace of Rambouillet; a valuable original letter of Elizabeth, the Dowager Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, to her brother George IV. containing a variety of particulars of the life led by the Duke of Cambridge when at Hanover; articles upon the Chronicle of Queen Jane and Marryat's History of Pottery, the latter with many illustrations; various other important reviews; biographies of the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Robert Peel, Miss Jane Porter, &c. &c. &c. There can be no doubt that on the whole the number was really a better and a more interesting one than that of February.

fectly harmless. Malice is stamped indelibly upon its very front. It cannot possibly do us any injury. We laugh at it. But is it not lamentable to think that a person so utterly devoid of all proper feeling as the copier of our reviews and the subsequent writer of the words we have quoted should occupy the position of a teacher of mankind; should have the power of addressing that great party under whose name he shelters himself, and perhaps even of influencing the opinions and conduct of some of its weaker members upon questions affecting public policy and the general welfare? Such a fact is sad indeed. And what are we to say of such conduct if regarded as that of a person in some degree connected with literature? In our last two Magazines we have been dealing with a somewhat similar fraud committed in connection with a literary society which claims the sanction of almost the entire ecclesiastical hierachy. In the example now before us we find the same mean-spirited wickedness dominant in another department of literature. What are we to infer from this? Is it possible that there are persons who intermeddle in literature, which, next to religion, is the most sacred gift of God to man, and yet think it an occupation in which there is no obligation upon them to keep their hands from picking and stealing, and their tongues from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering? Against all such persons—be they whom they may—Sylvanus Urban will never be deterred from lifting up his voice.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF RICHBOROUGH, RECULVER, AND LYMNE, IN KENT.*

WHEN we look at the antiquarian publications which are now issuing from the press on every side, we cannot but feel satisfied of the great advance which this class of literature has made within a few years, and we feel some pride in believing that our own efforts have contributed in some degree to this result. During a long period, when archæology was a science always neglected and often despised, it found protection in the pages of Sylvanus Urban, and now that it has taken its stand as an acknowledged and popular science, it is with double satisfaction that we give our word of disinterested praise to the great labourers in the good work. Among the foremost of these stands Mr. Roach Smith, and after having been long pleased and instructed by the numerous detached essays on antiquarian subjects that have issued from his pen, we welcome the appearance of the first volume in which he has given in a more extended form the result of a portion of his labours.

The subject which Mr. Smith has undertaken is the antiquities of the Roman ports on the Kentish shore, a subject for which he is particularly fitted by his own extensive researches at Richborough, in company with Mr. Rolfe, and now at Lymne. He has omitted Dover, which seems to have been the least important of the four Roman ports, for reasons explained in the preface. The three sites furnish contrasting examples of the results of antiquarian attention and neglect; for whoever has visited the museum of Mr. Rolfe will be fully satisfied of the advantages that arise to history from the careful preservation and arrangements of the objects of antiquity that are found on such sites, while at Reculver he has only to lament the total loss of immense quantities of valuable relics which must at various periods have been brought to light. With the exception of two or three articles found at Reculver which have been preserved at Cambridge, we believe that there is no collection of Reculver antiquities in existence. The third of these sites, Lymne, is only beginning

* The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne, in Kent. By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. Illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. 4to. 1850. London, J. R. Smith.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

SITE OF SQUARE TOWER IN THE WESTERN WALL.

RICHBOROUGH.

CIRCULAR TOWER AT THE ANGLE OF THE W. AND S.W. WALLS.

(From Smith and Fairholt's Antiquities of Richborough, &c.)

to be explored, and the characters of the explorers, as well as the examples of the two former localities, leave us no doubt that the interesting relics of the Roman settlers in this island which we may expect to find there will be properly preserved.

Richborough, the *Rutupiæ* of the Romans, was the most celebrated of all the seaports of that people in Britain, and gave its name in popular phraseology to the whole line of coast on which it was situated, to the sea which surrounded it, and to some of the luxuries which were carried thence to Rome. Every reader of the classics has heard of the *Rutupina litora*, the *Rutupinus ager*, and the *Rutupina ostrea*. In the latter period of the Roman occupation of this island, when the numerous pretenders to the imperial title caused Britain to be stigmatised as a land fertile in tyrants, it was the chief station of the Romano-British fleet, which appears to have consisted to a considerable extent of Saxon sailors. These Saxon auxiliaries no doubt took an active part in the warfare which preceded and immediately followed the abandonment of the island by the Roman troops, and it is highly probable that the strongly walled and strongly situated castrum of *Rutupiæ* was left in their possession. When we first hear of it under the Saxons, it belonged to the kings of Kent, and continued to be the chief port for visitors from Gaul. It was here that St. Augustine landed, and brought the gospel into Saxon England. Soon after this, probably, the port of Richborough began to be ruined by the retiring of the sea; Sandwich rose on the ruins of *Rutupiæ;* and much of its commerce was transferred to Dover.

Mr. Smith has traced minutely the ancient history of Richborough with much labour and learning, and with the assistance of Mr. Fairholt's pencil he has made us well acquainted with its present condition. Like most other stations similarly situated, it was walled on three sides, being left open to the sea. The walls remain, more or less damaged, in their whole circuit. The northern wall is more perfect, while the wall to the west has received the most considerable damage. It was in the centre of the western wall that the principal gateway stood, the platform of which, formed of immense squared stones, has been brought to light by Mr. Rolfe's labours. Another entrance gateway, in the north wall, remains in a very perfect state. The walls were flanked with square towers, and round towers stood at the angles. The lower part of the tower at the south-west corner has been recently uncovered by Mr. Rolfe, and the cut of it here given will show to our readers its character and that of the masonry of the walls, with its courses of facing stones and tiles.

We have not space to enter into Mr. Rolfe's excavations and discoveries on the site of *Rutupiæ*, but must refer to Mr. Smith's description and the numerous graphic illustrations which accompany it. Mr. Rolfe's collection was very considerably enriched by the cutting away of part of the cliff to make way for the railway from Sandwich to Minster. This collection Mr. Smith has taken under different heads, beginning with the pottery, which is found in so great abundance and variety on most Roman sites, and taking in order the less numerous articles in glass, the personal ornaments, the wall-paintings, of which Richborough furnishes some interesting fragments, the various implements and utensils, and lastly the coins. The variety of Roman pottery found at Richborough is exceedingly great; it is always remarkable for elegance of form, and often for beauty of ornament. Mr. Smith justly observes,—

"One of the chief points of distinction between the ancient and modern fictile productions, is the superior beauty and elegance of the former. Even the most common sorts, such as answered in place and service to the ordinary earthenware jugs and cups of the present day, possess a simplicity and delicacy of outline which we look for in vain in our own ware, or find only in direct copies from the antique. The following cuts represent some of the plainer sorts of pottery from Richborough, of which hundreds of varieties were collected by Mr. Rolfe; and which, indeed, abound wherever the vestiges of Roman habitations are found. In these simple forms, and in the various grades progressing towards styles of higher art, of elaborate ornament and complex work, which in such profusion are still met with, the eye is never offended by bad taste, it never detects instances of positive inele-

gance or ugliness. In similar works of Saxon art, though they are comparatively rare, the Roman influence may be traced; but in the Norman and English productions, harmony of design and beauty of form give way to a total change in conception and in workmanship, as universally bad and degraded as the productions of preceding ages were correct and tasteful. The philosophic antiquary, who, in the meanest work of the hand of man, reads, to a certain extent, the mind which guided it, may speculate how far the one may illustrate the other, and, comparing the rude jugs and platters of the middle ages with the Roman *simpulum* and *patera*, sees as great a difference as between the sober history of Tacitus and the fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth, or between the versification of a poetical monk and the odes of Horace."

Richborough is distinguished from most of the provincial Roman stations by the great quantity of that extremely interesting red pottery generally termed Samian ware, often covered with figures representing a variety of classical subjects, that has been found on its site.

Among other varieties of pottery here described, two fragments of vessels of brown clay, ornamented with female heads, are particularly deserving of attention.

"A specimen of a similar kind, in fine red clay, found in a Saxon grave at Canterbury, is in Mr. Rolfe's Museum; and two others are in my own collection, found in a grave in the Roman cemetery at Spitalfields, placed, one at the head, and

one at the feet, of a skeleton. Allusions to drinking vessels thus ornamented are not uncommon in ancient writers, and especially such as bore heads of a ludicrous or grotesque character. These vases were the prototypes of the ill-shaped medieval vessels with uncouth and shapeless forms, in which the whimsical and eccentric taste of the ancients is parodied, without any attempt to imitate their beautiful designs and general good taste."

Of Roman glass Mr. Rolfe's museum contains some very remarkable specimens, upon which Mr. Smith remarks,

"In the face of abundant evidence furnished by ancient writers, and the no less abundant corroborative proof supplied by existing remains, it is remarkable that the knowledge of the ancients in glass-making should have been so long and so generally disputed. This popular error must now be considered as dispelled, for we have before our eyes examples which prove that modern science has added comparatively little to what was practised in this useful and elegant art thousands of years ago. Passing over, with brief reference, the paintings at Beni-Hassan, mentioned by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, representing glass-blowers at work, we may refer to the Roman productions which are accessible to all,—the celebrated Portland vase in the British Museum, the amphora-shaped vase exhumed at Pompeii,* the extraordinary collection in the museum of Boulogne, and to our private museums in London, as attesting the wide range taken by the antients in the various manipulatory processes of the art.

"Pliny states that, in his time, the manufacturing of glass had extended to Spain and Gaul; and, from these countries were probably imported most of the glass-vessels, and ornaments in glass, discovered in England. The large cinerary urns of green glass so frequently found in Roman burial-places, and the graceful vessels in white and in coloured glass, excite the admiration even of Mr. Apsley Pellatt, whose scientific attainments and good taste sanction his judgment; and he alludes to the difficulties which the modern glass-maker would have to surmount in executing many of them. Among those which this gentleman specified as involving particular skill in moulding, is a class

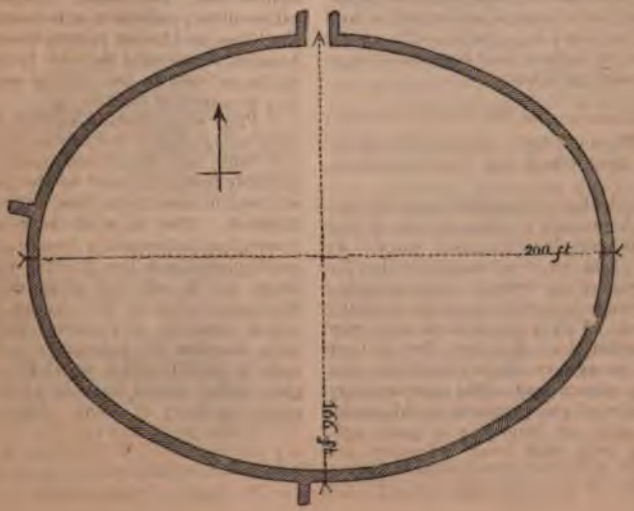
* Skilfully engraved and coloured in Mr. Apsley Pellatt's work.

ornamented with projecting pillars, of which several, in green, blue, and in mixed colours, have been found in London and at Richborough. A fragment from the latter place is here shown. Pillar-moulding, Mr. Pellatt observes, is among the greatest modern improvements in glass-making, and was supposed to be a modern invention; but he cites these specimens to demonstrate that it is merely a revival of a lost ancient art.

"It is very probable that some of the specimens of ancient glass brought from Thebes and other places in Egypt, may be of Greek or Roman manufacture. Many of them closely resemble authenticated Roman examples. To determine this point, the utmost caution is required in ascertaining and verifying the circumstances under which they are found. The group of miniature vessels from Richborough, exhibited in the annexed engraving, are composed of glass and of clay,—figs. 1 and 4 being of the former material; fig. 1 is of a dark blue colour, with hands in white enamel. It resembles fig. 4, pl. II, in Mr. Pellatt's work, which was brought from Thebes. Fig. 4 is also of dark blue. All the objects in this group were probably children's toys."

We shall not dwell upon the other sections of the description of antiquities found at Richborough, the personal ornaments, the various implements and utensils, or the very extensive and valuable list of Roman coins. One of the latest discoveries at Richborough was the walls of the Roman amphitheatre, on the highest part of the hill, within view of the *castrum*. Mr. Smith here gives a minute description of the excavations which brought the remains of this building to light. As it is the only instance of a walled amphitheatre yet discovered in this country, we avail ourselves of the permission to transfer the plan to our pages.

"At this season" (the autumn of 1849), he says, "the field, prepared for winter fallow, presented no indications whatever of subterranean architectural remains, nor did



any difference of colour in the soil lead to the supposition that there might be vestiges of a building buried beneath the surface. However a small fragment of Roman mortar was at length detected on the surface, and the labourers being directed to dig beneath the spot, came to a wall at the depth of about one foot, which subsequent excavations demonstrated to be the core of the external wall of an amphitheatre, forming an ellipse, of which the longer diameter measures 200 feet, and the shorter 166 feet, from outside to outside, as shewn by the plan,* forwarded by Mr. Rolfe, together with the following report:—

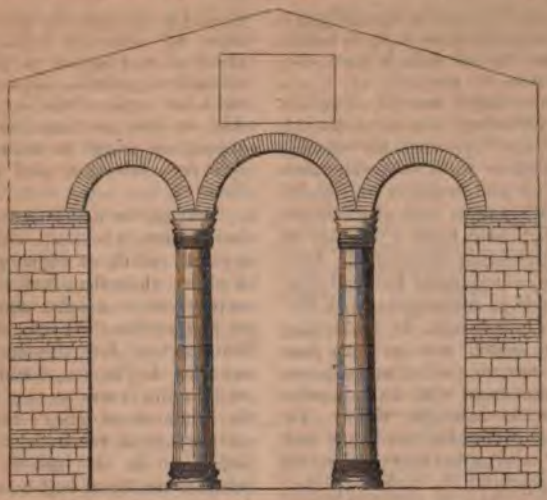
"'The circumference of the wall measures on the outside 556 feet; it is generally three feet six inches in width, and built with flint faced with chalk, quarried from the north side of Pegwell Bay. The foundation is deeper by from two to three feet on the inside than on the outside, and at the bottom a course of large flints lay on a bed of chalk, as is observed beneath the walls of the castle. Tiles, seldom found whole, measuring ten inches square, are built in double rows at the angles formed by the entrances, and here and there tabular grey sandstone is substituted for tiles. These were found about four feet from the bottom. The interior of the wall is coated with coarse mortar, at some places two inches in thickness; and where the interior of the wall was laid bare a pavement of mortar two inches thick, extending towards the centre of the area about fifteen feet, was brought to view; also an inclined plane, formed of the same material mixed with clay, reaching eight feet from the base of the wall, from which it rose to the top, about seven feet in height. No remains or indications of seats having existed were anywhere discovered. In the centre of the area the native soil is reached at the depth of only three feet eight inches; at the ends of the largest diameter seven feet.

"'There are three entrances, from the north, south, and west. At the north there are two side walls remaining, nine feet apart, the intermediate space having been covered with a hard pavement of flint and rubble, forming a passage, on an inclined plane, into the interior, with that described above. These walls, standing at right angles with the main one, are nine feet in length from the inner corner of the main wall to the outer end, and three and a half in width. The one on the west side of this entrance (the most perfect) indicates an arch having surmounted it, formed by the concrete floor of the passage; its outer end projects at the top about two feet beyond the base, giving the masonry a cuneiform appearance. Near the inner angle of the wall, on the west side, are two gate-stops, two feet apart, opposite to which the main wall projects three feet, leaving a space of six feet for the gate.'"

The *castrum* of *Regulbium* (Reculver) had evidently a close connection in a military point of view with that of *Rutupiæ*, though it had not the same importance as a port town. The isle of Thanet was then separated from the mainland of Kent by an arm of the sea, the only traces of which now consist in low marshes; it commanded the entrance of this channel, while its garrison kept watch on the mouth of the Thames. It was probably built when these coasts began to be infested by the pirates of the north. Instead of retreating, the sea has encroached on this coast, in consequence of which in the course of not much more than a hundred years one half of the site of Regulbium has been washed away. It was occupied at an early period of Saxon rule by a monastic establishment, which was destroyed by the Danes, and reoccupied in Norman times. The church remained perfect till 1808, when it was pulled down, and the whole would probably have been cleared away, had not the twin-towers served as a landmark to ships approaching the coast. From some plans and drawings made by the late Mr. Joseph Gandy, which have been engraved by Mr. Smith, it appears that part of the church of Reculver was Roman masonry, probably the remains of a Roman temple, which the Christianized Saxons had found it convenient to convert into a church. This is one of the most remarkable discoveries connected with this site.

"The annexed cut represents an elevation, shewing the architectural peculiarities of the columns, the arches, and the walls. The arches were turned with Roman tiles, and the walls banded with three courses of the same, the upper and lower, in each wall, consisting of four rows, the centre of five; the walls are described as of rough stone. Unfortunately, the mortar, an im-

* The plan and measurements were made by Mr. Coleman, a neighbouring land-surveyor.



portant evidence in determining pure Roman masonry, is not described; but there is every other requisite for referring this remarkable portion of the church to the Roman epoch. A question may at once be anticipated, as to the probability of this more ancient part of the church being constructed by the Saxons, *more Romano*. But we possess no remains of Saxon architecture so perfectly copied after the Roman style as these would be, could they be considered as the work of Saxon masons, under the guidance of the ecclesiastics, at a period when specimens of Roman buildings existed as types and models.

There is a neatness and finish in the masonry, which is wanting in the instances of Saxon work with which we are familiar; the courses of tiles are remarkably regular, and, from a drawing by Bartlett, published by Virtue, they are represented as being carried along the side wall, marked dark in the plan, with the same regularity. The columns also harmonizing with the arches and walls, present features which must, I submit, decide the appropriation of the work to the Roman period. An enlarged view of one of the columns is given in the annexed cut in which those peculiarities marking them as Roman are more clearly shewn. The capital, the cable-pattern mouldings, and the increased diameter of the bottom of the shaft of the columns, appear to admit of no objection to the early epoch to which I assign them."

The last and the most interesting of the Roman settlements to which public attention is called in the volume before us, is the *Portus Lemanis*, at Lymne near Hythe, one of the most important port towns on this coast. It differs from the two others by the greater extent of ground included within the walls; in fact it was a walled town, and not a mere fortress. Till within the last few months the site was only indicated by a few fragments of the town walls, which remained visible above the undisturbed soil that covered the other remains. The town was situated on a declivity, sheltered from the north by a higher hill now crowned by the ruins of the medieval

fortress of Lymne Castle, and descending to the sea, which here as at Richborough has retired and left an extensive tract of flat ground.

We believe that it was Mr. Smith's object in including the then almost unknown site of Lymne in his volume, to call attention to it in order that some zealous and wealthy individual might be induced to undertake excavations which held forth a promise of the most interesting discoveries. Circumstances subsequently induced Mr. Smith himself, in conjunction with Mr. Elliott of Dymchurch, to undertake this labour, which was nothing less than the uncovering of a Roman town. Having commenced with a small subscription made amongst their own friends, they proceeded until they had sufficiently ascertained that they would not be disappointed in their expectations, and then Mr. Roach Smith applied to the government for pecuniary assistance in carrying on an undertaking of such great national interest. The only answer he received was that the government had no money for such purposes. Not discouraged, Mr. Smith has since thrown himself on the public, and his appeal has been responded to so far as to furnish him with funds that, used with great economy, have enabled them to uncover the whole extent of the walls, and to proceed with their excavations in the interior. The latter are at present confined to the remains of two houses, one a very large one, and it is to be hoped that they will shortly trace the site of the public buildings, where we may expect to find inscriptions that will throw much light on the history of Britain at this obscure period. We give our earnest support to Messrs. Smith and Elliott's appeal to the public for assistance in their interesting researches; although they have still, as we understand, money in hand to carry them on for a short time, it will require much more to explore the Roman town as it ought to be explored, and we hope that that money will be liberally supplied.

Mr. Smith delayed the publication of his book until the excavations had been so far carried on as to lay bare the town walls in their full extent, and to the description of these chiefly his account of Lymne is confined. The walls, on being uncovered, presented a singular appearance of destruction, which there can be no doubt had arisen from a landslip, to which it appears that this locality is subject, and which in this instance has been very extensive and very capricious. It has acted with the greatest intensity at the north-east and north-west corners, where the wall is broken to pieces and thrown some yards out of its place, while the greater part of the northern wall remains standing in its original position. We may observe that, like other sea ports, the *Portus Lemanis* was open to the sea, which lay to the south, while it was strongly walled on the other three sides; the northern wall resting on the highest part of the declivity. It was nearly square in form, the northern wall being semi-octagonal, no doubt from a suspicion of the character of the soil, and was flanked with the same solid round towers observed at Richborough, Burgh Castle in Norfolk, and other places. Of these one at the north-western corner remained above ground; seven or eight others have been brought to light by the recent excavations.

A cut or two from Mr. Smith's book will best show the effect of the landslip on these massive walls. The annexed engraving represents the remains of a postern gateway on the western side, one side of which has

Postern entrance on the west.

VIEW ON THE EASTERN SIDE.

LYMNE.

DECUMAN GATE. EASTERN SIDE.

(From Smith and Fairholt's Antiquities of Richborough, &c.)

fallen outwards, while the other remains in its original position. Another view (given in *Plate II.*) represents the wall and a tower which have fallen in different directions.

"The immense weight of the walls and towers has influenced their fall, according to variations in the character of the soil: in one place they have broken and fallen in different directions; in another they have been, as it were, rooted up, so that what was once perpendicular is now perfectly flat; on the eastern side in particular, the walls are, to use a homely expression, 'doubled up,' and in one spot they have sunk, in severed fragments, into an abyss. The view here given illustrates one of these peculiarities. In the foreground the external side of the wall is shown, as partly uncovered, lying horizontally, the wall having fallen inwards; beyond is a tower, inclining in the same direction, while a fragment appears to have preserved its position, and to indicate possibly a narrow entrance. This tower measures fifty-five feet in circumference, and exhibits three courses of bonding tiles, between each of which are nine rows of facing-stones. Immediately below this tower the ground slopes rather abruptly to a hollow, where the line of wall was traced with the greatest difficulty, the workmen being compelled, for a considerable distance, to descend to the depth of ten feet."

The most remarkable part of the ruins yet discovered is the remains of the principal entrance gateway (also shown in the Plate), which occupied the centre of the eastern wall.

"The chief entrance, or *Decuman* gate, is on the eastern side, about the centre of the castrum. Of this there were no indications whatever above ground; it was only brought to light by perseveringly following out the line of the wall under the obstruction of dislocated masses of masonry, caused by the sinking of the ground above and below. The view annexed exhibits the appearance this gateway, on being uncovered, presented from the exterior. The lower tower is nearly in its original place, as is the curtain wall on its left, although the former has slightly fallen inwards and torn up the portion of the platform which it covered. The base of the corresponding tower, on the right of the entrance, upon which the figure of a man is represented as seated, as well as the broken wall close to it, are out of position, having been thrust several feet downwards, thus partially closing up the gateway and rendering, at first, the plan extremely ambiguous and confused. Extended excavations in the interior have, however, enabled us to detect the original arrangement and to restore the ground-plan. The gateway was built, as that of Richborough (see page 40), upon a platform of several tiers of large hewn stones, but of greater extent; the superstructure, as will be perceived, is very different, there being at Richborough no signs of towers, the gateway having probably consisted of a large arch, with one or two of narrow compass for foot passengers. The entire platform, which extends inwards further than is shown in the above cut, has sunk in different directions, giving the foundations a curved inclination right and left. In its present condition it appears as if the gate had been approached by steps; but this appearance has, perhaps, been caused by the convulsion it has undergone, as the stones seem marked with the wheels of carriages, which could evidently not have entered by steps. The stones forming the platform and the sides of this gate are of large dimensions, varying from two to upwards of four feet in length, and from one foot to three in depth, some few being computed to weigh a ton each. Many of them have grooves which have been filled with lead and iron fastenings; and one, on which a wooden gate had turned, has a cavity at one of the angles, which was filled with a large mass of lead. It is to be noted, however, that many of the stones with grooves appear to have been used in some other building; and among the foundations have been found sculptured blocks, which had probably belonged, at a period earlier than that of the date of the gateway, to the façade of some edifice. The more ponderous of these are provided with lewis-holes, made precisely as those of the machine so called of the present day."

We may observe that the movement of the ground seems to have taken place from north-east to south-west, the walls having fallen mostly in rather an easterly direction. While their mass did not allow them to be carried on with the movement, such was not apparently the case with the less massive walls of the houses in the interior. These are found, where opened, many of them perfectly upright, while others lean slightly or are a little displaced.

We must here conclude our notice of a book which has many attractions for us, and we are sure will have many for our readers, to whom we recommend it with confidence. It is full of

fortress of Lymne Castle, and descending to the sea, which here as at Richborough has retired and left an extensive tract of flat ground.

We believe that it was Mr. Smith's object in including the then almost unknown site of Lymne in his volume, to call attention to it in order that some zealous and wealthy individual might be induced to undertake excavations which held forth a promise of the most interesting discoveries. Circumstances subsequently induced Mr. Smith himself, in conjunction with Mr. Elliott of Dymchurch, to undertake this labour, which was nothing less than the uncovering of a Roman town. Having commenced with a small subscription made amongst their own friends, they proceeded until they had sufficiently ascertained that they would not be disappointed in their expectations, and then Mr. Roach Smith applied to the government for pecuniary assistance in carrying on an undertaking of such great national interest. The only answer he received was that the government had no money for such purposes. Not discouraged, Mr. Smith has since thrown himself on the public, and his appeal has been responded to so far as to furnish him with funds that, used with great economy, have enabled them to uncover the whole extent of the walls, and to proceed with their excavations in the interior. The latter are at present confined to the remains of two houses, one a very large one, and it is to be hoped that they will shortly trace the site of the public buildings, where we may expect to find inscriptions that will throw much light on the history of Britain at this obscure period. We give our earnest support to Messrs. Smith and Elliott's appeal to the public for assistance in their interesting researches; although they have still, as we understand, money in hand to carry them on for a short time, it will require much more to explore the Roman town as it ought to be explored, and we hope that that money will be liberally supplied.

Mr. Smith delayed the publication of his book until the excavations had been so far carried on as to lay bare the town walls in their full extent, and to the description of these chiefly his account of Lymne is confined. The walls, on being uncovered, presented a singular appearance of destruction, which there can be no doubt had arisen from a landslip, to which it appears that this locality is subject, and which in this instance has been very extensive and very capricious. It has acted with the greatest intensity at the north-east and north-west corners, where the wall is broken to pieces and thrown some yards out of its place, while the greater part of the northern wall remains standing in its original position. We may observe that, like other sea ports, the *Portus Lemanis* was open to the sea, which lay to the south, while it was strongly walled on the other three sides; the northern wall resting on the highest part of the declivity. It was nearly square in form, the northern wall being semi-octagonal, no doubt from a suspicion of the character of the soil, and was flanked with the same solid round towers observed at Richborough, Burgh Castle in Norfolk, and other places. Of these one at the north-western corner remained above ground; seven or eight others have been brought to light by the recent excavations.

A cut or two from Mr. Smith's book will best show the effect of the landslip on these massive walls. The annexed engraving represents the remains of a postern gateway on the western side, one side of which has

Postern entrance on the west.

information on most subjects connected with the Roman antiquities of this island, of which we may regard it in some measure as a popular manual. It cannot fail to extend and establish the reputation already enjoyed by its author, whom we hope to meet often on similar ground.

ORIGINAL LETTERS
OF MISS JANE PORTER AND COUNT SUWOROW.

MR. URBAN,

THE following is a doubly characteristic letter, exhibiting with equal clearness the amiability which ever distinguished the writer's personal character, and the strain of romantic sentimentalism which is the prevailing tone of her literary works, and more especially of her celebrated romances, Thaddeus of Warsaw and The Scottish Chiefs. At the time when this letter was written Miss Jane Porter had attained the age of 35, and had already published those two popular novels. It was particularly kind in the author of two such books to bestow the praise which she here lavishes upon the De Clifford of her correspondent.

Yours, &c.

JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS.

1*st September*, 1850.

MISS JANE PORTER TO SIR EGERTON BRYDGES.

"Long Ditton, Oct. 30, 1811.

"My dear Sir,—I did most gratefully and duly receive your letter, in which you communicated to me your kindness in obtaining for me the promise of a place in the Gent's. Mag. for my little tribute to the memory of my late venerable friend the Rev. Percival Stockdale. According to your suggestion, I immediately informed Mr. Nichols that it would not be in my power to furnish him with the beginning this month, but that he should have it for the next. I sent it him about the 10th Oct. and corrected the proof-sheet a few days ago. I therefore suppose you will have it in the Nov. Mag.* You do me honour to be 'impatient to see it.' I wish it may at all answer the expectations which the flattering opinion you have conceived of its writer has caused you to form. Tho' I have not directly replied to this opinion, so gratifyingly expressed by yourself and Lady Brydges, yet I do not the less feel the value of such esteem. From the time in which I read 'De Clifford' (and that was when I was about your sweet heroine's age, and therefore the more likely to sympathize in all her meditations) until the period of my visiting Kent, I ever regarded the author of that beautiful work with veneration, and wished for the happiness of his acquaintance. Its sentiments of honour, so noble; its love, so pure; its piety, so sublime! The dear Mary seemed in mind to have 'conversed so oft with heaven's habitant,' that her own sweet self was turned to 'more than mortal!' I have lately retrod the charming scenes of Woodlands, and with surprise and pleasure saw a great likeness between your George de Clifford and my dear brother Robert. I hope that you will some day see him, and judge for yourself. There is the same endearing amiability, the same tenderness in domestic affection, the same gentle dignity in character and manners. The letters which I have lately had the pleasure of addressing to you have always been scribbled in such a hurry that I have never had time to mention the departure of this dear brother for Russia. I thank Heaven, soon after my return to Ditton, he received the most gracious of all possible passports from the Emperor Alexander, to take him immediately to the feet of his illustrious bride. My brother hastened to obey the summons; and by this time, I trust, has reached St. Petersburgh As things have happened, we hardly expect to see him and the Princess Marie† until a peace between the two countries smooths the way; but, on that event, we hope England will be their most established home.

"The natural sadness of my mother at the departure of so beloved a son, and an illness which has harassed her almost ever since my return from Kent, has been the cause of my apparently ungrateful neglect of acknowledging your kind letter on the subject of Mr. Stockdale. Her illness comes in severe paroxysms, and while they

* See Gent. Mag. for October, 1811, pp. 384—390.

† Sir Robert Ker Porter, whilst engaged as an artist in Russia, won the affections of the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Theodore von Scherbatoff. They were married, and the Princess survived Sir Robert. See Gent. Mag. for July, 1842, p. 98.

remain she is in sufficient danger to alarm me greatly. You will therefore pardon me, that anxiety on her account has kept me so long silent. However, if I have not found time to write to you, I have been grateful in thought; and, your letter of the 25th reaching me to-day, I am eager to seize (tho' with a *bad* pen) an immediate opportunity of thanking you for all your kindnesses, and replying to its contents.

"Several years ago I read 'Allison on Taste.' His doctrine of association highly pleased me. It is an argument that has its eloquent witness in every breast of feeling. I will seek the Review in which it is mentioned. You excite my sister's curiosity as well as mine to read it. With what superlative praise do you honour the writer!

"I congratulate you on the return of Mr. Barrett Brydges, and I beg you will offer him my best wishes for his moral and military glory. On both these heads I cannot have a doubt, for the virtues are graces which ever go in company; or rather, goodness is consistent! The beautiful attention which he seemed (when I had the pleasure of seeing him at Lee) to pay ever to your and Lady Brydges's looks, convinced me he must be an excellent son; and a good son possesses every inherent quality to act right in all other relations of life.

"Mr. Taylor told me that he had the pleasure of meeting you at the sessions at Canterbury, and that he and you were engaged in the delightful office of peace-making. It is a heavenly task, and I am glad to hear that it ended so honourably and happily to all parties. You are very good, with such employments on your hands, ever to find time to indulge with a letter,

"Your very sincerely obliged

"JANE PORTER.

"I have taken the liberty of borrowing some of your verses at the end of my memoir of Mr. Percival Stockdale."

A melancholy interest attaches to the following letter, which is kindly handed to us for publication by the possessor of the original, the Rev. Henry C. Hart, curate of Cherington, near Tetbury, grandson of the late Sir William Neville Hart, knight of the White Eagle and St. Stanislaus of Poland. It was written in the full blaze of that career of victory, at the close of which the sun of Suworow was to set. The Italian campaign of that extraordinary man was a series of the most brilliant military movements. Brescia, Milan, Peschiera, and Turin (to which last Suworow refers in the following letter), had successively fallen before the combined army under his command; Moreau and Macdonald had been by turns defeated in most murderous engagements; in about two months the North of Italy seemed well-nigh freed from French domination, and the wrecks of their two Italian armies, with such fresh assistance as could be obtained from a levy *en masse* of the population of the South of France, were being gathered together under Joubert to protect the soil of France from the advance of the victorious Russian. Such was the state of things when this letter was written. Suworow was evidently full of hope that he was destined to become the pacificator of Europe as well as the conqueror of Turks and French. Alas, it was but a dream! Alexandria, to which he alludes, soon fell. The almost impregnable fortress of Mantua surrendered on the 28th July. A few other less important places followed. Suworow then concentrated his army and dashed forward to the attack of Joubert, who had taken an admirable position on the heights of Novi. The battle was fought on the 15th August, 1799. Joubert was killed on the field, and Moreau, who again succeeded to the command, was ultimately compelled to retreat with tremendous loss. Suworow thus accomplished the deliverance of Italy. The war was now transferred into Switzerland, where the Russian general met and defeated Massena. A series of bloody engagements followed, in all which Suworow was successful; but, as soon as Italy was relieved, the Austrians slackened in their co-operation, and in the beginning of October the Russian general, being left unsupported by his allies, was indignantly compelled, for the first time in his life, to retreat. His retrograde movement was effected in a most masterly manner, but it dissipated the charm which attached to his name. He led his troops into winter quarters, and returned to Russia to render an account of his stewardship. The Emperor frowned upon him, and the old man died broken-hearted on the 18th May 1800.

The title Rymnickski, which he joins with his name in the following letter, was bestowed upon him in 1789, for gaining the victory of Rymnick over the Turks, which was followed by the capture of Bender and Belgrade.

Count Suworow to Sir William Neville Hart.

"Monsieur le Chevalier,—Ces lignes vous serviront de preuve, monsieur, combien j'ai été sensible à votre bon souvenir et aux vœux que vous formez pour ma prospérité et pour les succès de nos armes.

"Quoique les opérations militaires absorbent dans ce moment-ci tout mon tems, je ne veux cependant pas négliger mes anciennes connoissances.

"Nos affaires vont, grace au ciel, le mieux du monde, et l'heureuse ouverture de notre première campagne paroit être de bonne augure pour l'avenir.

"Vous aurez probablement déjà appris la prise de la citadelle de Turin ainsi que de plusieurs autres, dont j'ai eu le bonheur de m'emparer ici à la tête de l'armée Austro-Russe, il ne me reste à peu près à prendre que Mantoue et Alessandrie, ou je me trouve à présent, toutes les deux assiégées dans ce moment, pour mettre ma joie au comble; leur conquête augmentera le nombre de mes fêtes. Vive aussi vos braves compatriotes, qui, en garantissant en partie la Méditerranée de toute entreprise hostile, nous procurent les moyens d'agir ici en Italie plus efficacement contre les revolutionnaires Fr.

"Que votre prediction s'accomplisse! Devenir pacificateur après avoir dompté un ennemi arrogant et presomptueux, est en verité le rôle que j'ambitionne encore à jouer à la fin de ma carrière; et le plaisir de vous revoir pour vous réïtérer de bouche les sentimens d'estime et d'affection avec lesquels je suis,

"Monsieur le Chevalier,

"Votre très humble et très obéiss[t] serviteur,

"C. Alexandre Suworow-Rymnickski.

"Alessandrie, ce 30 Juin (11 Juillet), 1799.

"à Monsieur le Chev[r] de Hart."

FACTS FOR A NEW BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

THE following entries from the Parish Registers of London were extracted in illustration of the Handbook for London. Some are made use of in that work, but the greater part are wholly unused, and all are curious.

Birth of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Lady Mary is said by her biographers to have been "born at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire, about the year 1690." This is not the case. She was born in the Piazza, in Covent Garden, and baptized, as the register records, in the church of St. Paul's Covent Garden.

"26 May, 1689. Mary, daughter of Evelyn Peerpoint, Esq by the Lady Mary his wife."

Second and last Marriage of Wycherley the Poet.

In the Marriage Register of St. Paul's Covent Garden is the following entry:

"20 Dec. 1715. William Wicherley, gen[t], of this parish, and Elizabeth Jackson, of S[t] James's, Westm[r], married at Mr. Wicherley's Lodgings in Bow Street; by M[r] John Harris, with especial lycense."

Harris was assistant curate, and signed the page in which the entry is made.

Marriage of Wycherley's Father and Mother.

The Marriage Register of St. Martin's in the Fields contains the entry, under the 20 February, 1640, of Daniel Wycherley and Bethia Shrimpton of St. Andrew's, Holborn. The poet is said to have been born "about the year 1640." Thomas Shrimpton, his "loving kinsman," was the poet's sole executor; and Shrimpton, in a letter printed in Mrs. Oldfield's Life, describes himself as the nearest relative Mr. Wycherley had living by his mother's side. The Lives of Wycherley are full of the grossest blunders. Shrimpton married Wycherley's widow.

Marriage of Sir Charles Sedley the Poet.

"1656-7. Feb[y]. S[r] Charles Sydley, Bar't, and the Lady Katherine Savage, had their purpose of marriage entred the 9th of this moneth, and had a certificate d'd the 23rd of the same month."—*Marriage Register of St. Giles's in the Fields.*

Baptism of Catherine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester.

"1657. Dec. 21. Katherine, daughter of Sir Charles Sidley, borne the one and twentieth and baptised the 29th December."—*Baptismal Register of St. Giles's in the Fields.*

MARRIAGE OF CIBBER THE SCULPTOR.

"1670. Nov. 24. Caius Gabriel Cibber, widd^r, and Jane Colley, spinster. (LL.)"—*Marriage Register of St. Giles's in the Fields.*

The fact that Colley was the son of a second marriage is not mentioned by the biographers of either the sculptor or the dramatist.

BAPTISM OF COLLEY CIBBER.

"1671. Nov. 20. Colley, sonne of Caius Gabriel Cibber and Jane, ux."—*Baptismal Register of St. Giles's in the Fields.*

BURIAL OF FIRST WIFE OF SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT.

"1654-5. March 5. Anne, wife of Sr William Davenant, Kn^t, out of Castell Yard."—*Burial Register of St. Andrew's, Holborn.*

Castle Yard is now Castle Street, and when Lady Davenant lived there was well inhabited.

BURIAL OF WIDOW OF SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT.

"1690-1. Feb. 24. Lady Mary Davenant, old vault, fever."—*Burial Register of St. Bride's, Fleet Street.*

BURIAL OF DR. CHARLES DAVENANT, THE POLITICAL WRITER.

"1714. Nov. 9. Dr. Charles D'Avenant. O. V."—*Burial Register of St. Bride's, Fleet Street.*

O. V. means "old vault." Dr. Davenant was therefore buried in the same vault with his mother.

MARRIAGE OF ELKANAH SETTLE.

"Lycense. Helkana Settle, gent. and Mary Warner, were married the 28 of February, 1673-4."—*Marriage Register of St. Andrew's, Holborn.*

The fact that Elkanah was a married man is, I believe, nowhere mentioned or even hinted at. In the year in which he was married he was at his greatest height of reputation as a dramatist.

BURIAL OF CHARLES COTTON, THE POET AND ANGLER.

"1686-7. Feb. 16. Charles Cotton. m."—*Burial Register of St. James's, Piccadilly.*

This entry has escaped Sir Harris Nicolas, the careful biographer of Cotton. Sir Harris has made, however, a pretty good guess both at the period and place of Cotton's interment. In the Correspondence of the second Earl of Chesterfield is a letter from Cotton elucidatory of his latter days; but Sir Harris has missed it, and the editor of the Letters has ascribed it to another Charles Cotton.

MARRIAGE OF PEPYS AUTHOR OF THE DIARY.

"Samuel Peps, of this parish, gent. & Elizabeth Marchant de S^nt Michell, of Martins in the ffeelds, Spinster. Published October 19, 22, 29, and were married by Richard Sherwyn, Esqre, one of the Justices of the Peace of the Ciettie & Lybertie of Westm. December 1, 1655."—*Marriage Register of St. Margaret's, Westminster.*

Pepys was living no doubt at this time in Axe Yard, Westminster. This entry has escaped Mr. Walcott, to whom we are indebted for many interesting extracts from the St. Margaret's registers.

THIRD MARRIAGE OF LORD CHANCELLOR SHAFTESBURY.

"Sr Anthony Ashley Cooper, of this parish, K^t & Barronett, and the hono^ble Margaret Spencer, of Andrewes, holborne, in the County of Midd. daughter of the R^t hono^ble William Lord Spencer, deceased, and the Lady Penellope his wife, now living, were published 3 seu'all Lords Dayes in Covent Garden Church, according to the Act, viz. July 29, Aug. 5, 12, 1655."—*Marriage Register of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.*

They were married by John Hooker, esq. Justice of the Peace of the county of Middlesex, on the 30th Aug. 1655, "in the presence of the Lady Penellope her mother, and Mr. Robert Spencer her brother." This was Lord Shaftesbury's third wife. She died in 1693.

BAPTISM OF CHARLES MONTAGU EARL OF HALIFAX, POET AND STATESMAN.

"1661. May 12. Charles Mountague, s. to the ho^ble George, Esq. by Elizabeth."—*Baptismal Register of St. Margaret's, Westminster.*

MARRIAGE OF SAVILLE MARQUIS OF HALIFAX.

"1656. Dec. Sir George Savill, Bar't, of this parish, and the Lady Dorothy Spencer, of James, Clerkenwell, had their purpose of marriage entered the 8 of this moneth, and had a cert: d'd the 29th of the same month."—*Marriage Register of St. Giles's in the Fields.*

I may observe that throughout the whole of London the Parish Registers

were kept almost to perfection during the Commonwealth. At the Restoration the old short slovenly way of making the entries was again reverted to. Many are provokingly brief.

BAPTISM OF ROBERT HARLEY EARL OF OXFORD.

The baptism of Queen Anne's minister, the friend of Swift and Pope, is recorded in the register of St. Paul's Covent Garden.

"Robert Harley, eldest sonn of Sr Edward Harley, Kn^t^ of the Hono^ble^ order of the Bath, and the Lady Abigail his wife, was baptized the sixt day of December, 1661. Born the 5th of the same moneth."

MARRIAGE OF SPEAKER ONSLOW.

"8 Oct. 1720. Arthur Onslow, Esq. of Merrow, in the County of Surrey, and Ann Bridges, of Thames Ditton, in the said county; by Mr. Edward Vernon with Lycense.—*Register of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.*

BAPTISM OF THE POLITE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

1694. Oct. 9. Philip Dormer Stanhope, son of the Right Honble Philip Lord Stanhope & Lady Eliz. b. Sep. 22."—*Baptismal Register of St. James's, Piccadilly.*

BAPTISM OF THE GREAT LORD CHATHAM.

"1708. Dec. 13. Will'm of Robert Pitts, Esqre, & Henrietta [born] 15 [Nov]."—*Baptismal Register of St. James's, Piccadilly.*

I should have passed this entry in the register as one of no moment whatever, had not Tom Warton afforded me a clue to the person whose baptism it records. The great Lord Chatham was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and in the Trinity register, under the 10th January, 1726, is an entry recording his age as 18, and that he was "nat. Lond. in Paroch. S. Jacobi." Addit. MS. Brit. Mus. 11,395. He is generally thought to have been born at Old Sarum.

BURIAL OF MRS. CENTLIVRE.

The authoress of "The Busy Body" is said to have been buried in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields. She was, however, buried in St. Paul's Covent Garden, as appears by the following entry in the register:

"4 Dec. 1723. Susanna, wife of Joseph Centlivre, from St. Martin in the Fields."

BURIAL OF ROBERT WILKS, THE ACTOR.

The entry of Wilks's interment in the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, is thus minutely made:

"5 Oct. 1732. Robert Wilks in the church on the north side of the north isle under the Pews No. 9 & 10."

The burial of his first wife occurs in an earlier page:

"27 March, 1713-14. Eliz. wife of Robert Wilks, in the church."

BAPTISM OF CHARLES FITZROY DUKE OF SOUTHAMPTON.

"1662. June 18. Charles Palmer Ld Limbricke, s. to ye right honor^ble^ Roger Earle of Castle-Maine, by Barbara."—*Baptismal Register of St. Margaret's, Westminster.*

This very curious entry relates to the son of the Countess of Castlemaine, afterwards Duchess of Cleveland, and the *untruth* which it thus perpetuates is of importance in the history of the court of King Charles II. The father of the child was not the Countess's husband, Roger Palmer Earl of Castlemaine, but Charles II. himself, whose mistress the Countess of Castlemaine had been from the very hour that the King landed at Dover. That the Duke of Southampton was christened as Lord Castlemaine's child is a *new fact* in the secret history of Charles II.

MARRIAGE OF 1ST LORD GRIFFIN OF BRAYBROOKE.

"1667. March 4. Edward Griffin, in the county of Northampton, gen: to Mrs Essex Howard, of this p'ish, p. lic."—*Marriage Register of St. Margaret's, Westminster.*

I transcribe this entry because it relates to the Griffins and the Howards (more especially to *Miss* Essex Howard), and in the belief that it may be new, even to Lord Braybrooke—an ardent and curious inquirer into literary and family history.

BURIAL OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S SON, CAREW RALEIGH.

"1666-7. Jany. 1. Carey Rawleigh, Esq. Kild. m. chancel."—*Burial Register of St. Margaret's, Westminster.*

Raleigh's biographers are singularly silent about the fate of his son Carew Raleigh. Wood says he died in December 1666, but does not tell (as the St. Margaret's register does) that he

was killed. The statement in the register is confirmed in some measure by the will (may I call it?) of Carew Raleigh, preserved at Doctors' Commons. The will is nearly as follows. My copy is from memory immediately after inspection:

"Memorandum. That Carew Raleigh, Esq. of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, did utter and speak at several times, but more especially on the 28th December 1666, these words—I do make my wife my sole executrix, and doe leave her all my estate whatsoever, which words he the said Carew Raleigh did utter and speak in the presence of Sir Peter Tyrrell, Bart. Francis Cox, and Dame Phillip Ashley, alias Raleigh, his wife."

How was Carew Raleigh killed? and who was Dame Philip Ashley, alias Raleigh, his wife? Le Neve records in one of his obituaries, preserved among the Harleian MSS. that Carew Raleigh married "Philippa, d^e^ of .... Weston, relict of S^r^ ...." Heralds' College might throw some light on this. Will Garter or York communicate with Mr. Urban on the subject? When, let me ask, did Sir Walter's widow die? She is said by Oldys to have survived him twenty-nine years; this would place her death in 1647. I have an entry of the burial of Philip Raleigh, said to be a grandson of Sir Walter, on the 5th Feb. 1705. The place of burial I unfortunately omitted to put down.

Baptism of "dull" Ned Howard.

The parish register of St. Martin's in the Fields contains the entry in bad contracted Latin of the baptism of the Hon. Edward Howard, the brother of Sir Robert Howard, the dramatic poet, and the brother-in-law of Dryden. He was baptized 2nd Nov. 1624. This is new to our dramatic biography. He is described as Edward Howard, son of Thomas Viscount Andover and Elizabeth his wife.

Baptism of John Sheffield Duke of Buckingham.

The parish register of St. Martin's in the Fields contains the entry in contracted Latin of the baptism of John Sheffield, son of Edmund Sheffield Earl of Mulgrave, and Elizabeth his wife. The date of baptism is 12 April, 1648. His biographers inform us that he was born in 1649.

Burial of the father of the Great Duke of Marlborough.

"1688. March 29. Sr Winston Churchill. m."—*Burial Register of St. Martin's in the Fields.*

Winston, son of Winston Churchill, and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized in St. Martin's in the Fields, as the register records, on the 27 June, 1651. In the sexton's books of St. Martin's (unfortunately very imperfect) there is the following entry under December, 1685:

"4. m. Theaball Churchall at the Cox and Crowne Charing Cros ch. best pall 6 in proc^n^ consumtion paid 8*l.* 6*d.*"

This was another brother of the Great Duke of Marlborough. How brief is the entry in the register itself:

"1685. Dec. 4. Theaball Churchall. chur."

Let me urge on every clergyman the necessity of ferreting out and preserving as many sexton's books as he can find. I always ask for them, as they are full of curious particulars not to be found elsewhere.

Burial of Sir Edward Dyer the poet and friend of Sir Philip Sidney.

"1607. May 11. Sr Edward Dyer, Knight, in the Chancel."—*Burial Register of St. Saviour's, Southwark.*

Dyer died in Winchester House, Southwark. Sir Harris Nicolas guessed at the year of his death with great exactness. (*See* Nicolas's ed. of Davison's Poetical Rhapsody, i. lxxxiii.)

Burial of Sir Richard Baker the Chronicler.

"1644-5. Feb. 19. Richard Baker, Knight, out of the Fleet."—*Burial Register of St. Bride's, Fleet Street.*

Baker died in the Fleet Prison.

Burial of Sir Dudley North.

"1691-2. January 2. Sr Dudley North in the church. [In a different hand—Removed to be buried at Glemham in Suffolk by the Bishop of London's fiat, September ye 4th, 1715."]—*Burial Register of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.*

The removal to Glemham is confirmed by Roger North, in his Life of Sir Dudley.

FIRST MARRIAGE OF SIR JOHN DENHAM THE POET.

"1634. June 25. John Denham, Gent. and Ann Cotton, by license from Sr Edmund Scott's office."—*Marriage Register of St. Bride's, Fleet Street.*

"This first wife," says Aubrey, "was the daughter and heire of .... Cotton, of ..... in Gloucestershire, by whom he had 500 lib. per annum, one son and two daughters."

BURIAL OF THE SECOND LADY DENHAM.

"1666-7. Jan'y 9. Lady Denham, chancell."—*Burial Register of St. Margaret's, Westminster.*

This was the young and beautiful creature believed to have been, on good authority, the mistress of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Her death was sudden—but the suspicion that she was poisoned is not well supported.

I purpose continuing my extracts in another communication.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Kensington, 12th August, 1850.

QUESTION OF THE ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.

MR. URBAN, *London Library, Aug. 20th.*

I READ with no small interest the letter of Mr. Watts of the British Museum, published in your number for May last, on the spurious newspaper "The English Mercurie" of 1588, and on the origin of newspapers in Europe. It so happened that I had never seen or heard of Mr. Watts's pamphlet, which he speaks of as published in 1839. I can only attribute my ignorance of its existence to the fact that I was then living at some distance from London, engaged in a different line of literary pursuit. I must therefore allow myself to be placed in the same category with Mrs. Stone and Miss Strickland, as a believer in the genuineness of the "Mercurie," and putting the more faith in it probably from the circumstance of its existence being first made known by an old and very kind friend of my youth (the late Mr. George Chalmers, the author of the Life of Ruddiman), who I am sure was the very last man in the world to lend his name and influence to the promulgation of anything as *truth* which was, in the least degree, tainted by the suspicion of *fraud* or *forgery*. But let that pass.

Up to the 8th of March last year, two months before the appearance of Mr. Watts's letter in your Magazine, I had never seen anything affording ground for casting doubt on the correctness of Mr. Chalmers's hypothesis. On that day I appeared as a witness before the Commissioners of Inquiry into the British Museum, and then took occasion to call in question the correctness of some of Mr. Panizzi's titles in the Alphabetical Catalogue; and, among others, one at p. 129, 1st column,—"AFRICA, Town of. Eroberung der stadt Affrica sampt den obersten der hauptleut, im September 1550." My curiosity was excited about it from a thirty-five years' recollection, having edited, in the year 1815, an edition of Roger Ascham's English Works, in which I had found, in his "Report and Discourse of the Affairs and State of Germany" (pp. 8, 9), the following account of an expedition of the Emperor Charles V. against *Tunis*, of which I never could find any trace, either in Dr. Robertson's History or any of the historians whom I then had the means of consulting.

"THE TURK. The date of peace between the Emperor and the Turk had to expire an. 1551. The Emperor, hearing what preparations the Turk had made the year before for war, and especially by sea, which must needs be against Christendom, thought it better for him to end the peace with some advantage, than that the Turk should begin the war with too much strength: and therefore, in summer 1550, he sent John de Vega, viceroy of Sicily, and Andrea Doria, into Barbary, who won the strong town of Tunis from Dragut Rayes, some time a pirate, and now the Turk's chief doer in all the affairs of Africa and the Mediterranean. This court raised up other rumours of this breach with the Turk; how that this en-

terprise was made for Seripho's sake, a heathen king, but the Emperor's friend in Barbary, to whom Dragut Rayes had done great wrong. Yet men that knew the truth, and are wont also to say it, have told me that town of Tunis stood so fit to annoy Spain for the Turk, when he list, that the Emperor was compelled by all means to seek to obtain it, much fearing lest, when he was absent in Germany, the Turk would be too nigh and too homely a guest with him in Spain, whensoever the peace should be expired.

"The whole story of winning Tunis ye may read when you list, being well written in Latin by a Spaniard * that was present at it."

Not being able to identify old Roger's *Tunis* with the *town* or *city* of *Africa*, of the existence of which I was not previously aware, but with a vague suspicion (from the date of 1550) that they might be the same, I was anxious to see the book referred to; but, before I did see it, the questions and answers passed which will be found under Q. 7244—7248 of the Minutes of Evidence. The volume containing this tract was then produced to me;—a thick dumpy 4to. opened at the place where this piece began. The moment I looked at it I was struck with astonishment, and my first thought was—"Why, here is an early *German* newspaper nearly 40 years older than our English one of 1588!" Five more questions and answers then passed, to one of which I remarked that the first three words "*Neue Zeitung der*" (which had been left out in the Catalogue title) should have been inserted. (See Q. 7277—7281.) On my second examination the subject was resumed, as will appear under Q. 8902—8910.†

The very hurried glance I obtained

---

* This is in all probability the work of John Christopher Calvetus Stella, "Commentarius de Aphrodisio expugnato," which appears as No. 29 in the 2nd vol. of "Schardii Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum." (London Library Catalogue, No. 7354.)

† To those who feel an interest in the subject (about which there is not an atom of information to be found in Dr. Robertson's History), the following extracts from Muratori, "Annali d'Italia," vol. x. p. 307, year 1550, and the short account of the City of Africa in Collier's "Great Historical Dictionary," vol. i., will not prove unacceptable.

Year 1549, vol. x. p. 301.—"Notwithstanding, the inhabitants of the maritime countries, especially those of Sicily, Calabria, and the Riviera of Genoa, had great grievances to complain of. Ever since the death of Barbarossa, his master, the famous corsair, Dragut Rais, with forty ships pursued a course of piracy, and not only captured whatever merchant vessels fell into his hands, but also from time to time made landings on the coasts, sacked the villages, and carried off great numbers of Christians, who were then condemned to a state of painful slavery. This man wanted a good nest, and to secure that, he, in the present year, possessed himself by force of arms of the city called Africa or Tripoli, on the coast of Barbary. Here he planted his standard, and fortified the place, cherishing the hope of making it the capital of an extensive dominion."

In the year 1550 the story continues: "We have already noticed the formidable position occupied in the Mediterranean by the ferocious corsair Dragut Rais, made still more so by his conquest of the city called Africa, or Tripoli, of Barbary, reported by some to be the ancient Aphrodisium. The Turks give it the name of Maladia. In consequence of the numerous representations made to the Imperial court of the grievances to which so many of its subjects were exposed from the insolence and cruelty of this man, who maintained friendly relations with one power only, namely, the French, to whom he sold the fruits of his depredations on the subjects of Spain, the magnanimous Emperor determined to lower the presumption of this enemy of the Christian name. By his orders, therefore, Prince Andrea Doria, and John de Vega, the viceroy of Sicily, prepared a considerable fleet of galleys and ships, which was increased by several from the Pope and the Knights of Malta. Don Pedro de Toledo, the viceroy of Naples, sent his son, Don Garcia, and Cosmo, the grand duke of Florence, also sent Giordano Orsino, with four galleys, and Chiappino Vitelli with a thousand foot-soldiers. A succession of furious cannonading and repeated assaults were required for this enterprise, but at last this small but well-fortified city was obliged to yield to the valour of Christian arms. Of the Moors about 800 were slain, and between 6000 and 8000 were made slaves of, and afterwards disposed of at a low price in Sicily and Sardinia. Several other places were also captured in the same

of this volume, while under examination, having only whetted my curiosity, I went to the Museum shortly afterwards, before I had received the proof of my examination, and then spent from half an hour to an hour in inspecting it more minutely, I found it contained forty-one tracts of various descriptions, all in German—theological, historical, poetical, epistolary, satirical, &c.; the dates extending from 1538 to 1552; and I was equally surprised and delighted to find that of these forty-one tracts a full-fifth consisted of genuine German Zeitungs, of the same character as the "Town of Africa." I took a list of them, of which the following is a copy, the numbers prefixed being the order in which they stand in the volume. I dare say there may be errors in some of the words, from the hasty manner in which they were copied.

No. 6. Newe Zeittung von Rom, woher das Mordbrennen kome, A.D. 1541 (three leaves). Ein new Te Deum Laudamus vom Bapst Paulo dem Dritten; Pasquillus und Marsorius (three leaves). Antwort Conradi Ribaldi auff seins Brudern Petri Ribaldi schrifft an in aus Rom, gethan (two leaves).

22. Warhafftige Zeitungen aus dem Feldlager bey Bengen, 20 October, 1546.

23. Warhafftige newe Zeitung aus dem Ungerlandt und Turckey ins Deudsch landt geschrieben.

30. Warhafftige Zeitungen wie Marggrave Albrecht von Brandenburgk, &c.

This appears in the Alphabetical Catalogue, p. 152, bottom of first column, at full length (ten lines), under "Albert."

32. Warhafftige Zeitung von Eroberung Placentz und Parma, &c. 1547 (seven leaves).

33. Eynzug der Romischen Keyserlichen Maiestat Sohns des Printzen inn Hispanien; 1549. Erfurdt.

34. Eyne Warhafftige erschreckliche und unerhorte newe Zeittung so im lande zu Ungern, &c. 1550.

35. Newe Zeitung von der Eroberung der Stadt Affrica, &c. 1550. The tract about which so much appears in this letter.

38. Newe Zeitung von der Turckischen Kriegsrustung in Ungern.

When I received the proof of my first evidence, I thought it but right to give the inquiry the advantage of my further research, and therefore I appended a note to the question 7278 and the answer, in which I had said that the three first words, "Neue Zeitung der," should have been inserted, in the following words: "There has seldom been a case where the necessity and importance of a correct title in a catalogue were more strongly manifested than in the present. The question at what period and in what country of Europe were newspapers first introduced, has not, as far as I am aware, received a satisfactory solution. More than half a century ago George Chalmers, in his 'Life of Ruddiman,' flattered himself that he had satisfactorily established the fact of their English origin, the date of 1588 (the period of the Spanish Armada) being his earliest instance.

---

neighbourhood, altogether a very beautiful country, with hills covered with olives. Surio asserts that the viceroy, Vega, after completely plundering it, razed the city to the ground; but the truth is that a sufficient garrison, composed of Spaniards and Knights of Malta, was left in it, and that the principal mosque was, on the 14th of September, consecrated to the worship of the true God. Dragut, with his galley-slaves, retreated to Gerbe, and the Christian armada, on its return to Sicily, was overtaken by a most violent storm, in which a number of galleys and four ships became the prey of the raging element."

The history is continued in the next and following years of the Annali, but it is unnecessary to give further extracts, as the pamphlet which has given rise to their production is confined to the events of the year in which it was printed (1550). The subsequent part of the history (which is extremely interesting) will be found in two Spanish authors, Sandoval and Marmol, to whom I referred. Mr. Panizzi, however, says, "that I am utterly mistaken. If it were worth while, he would produce the very Marmol and Sandoval whom I quote to prove that I am mistaken." Assertion is Mr. Panizzi's *forte*; it would puzzle him and all his staff to prove that there is the slightest mistake in what I have stated.

The volume, of which the above pamphlet on the 'Town of Africa' forms one of forty-one articles, contains no less than nine of these Neue Zeitung, Neue Zeitungen, Warhafftige Zeitungen, of particular occurrences in different parts of the world, with the several dates of 1541, 1546, 1547, and 1550. If the Library Catalogue had been complete, the head of Zeitung or Zeitungen, with the full titles of these nine articles, would have furnished excellent materials for a reversal of Mr. Chalmers's judgment; at all events the 'Town of Africa' would never have suggested what species of tract it was. —*Note by the Witness.*" [I inclose you the proof itself, Mr. Urban, that you may see that I have not altered one word in the note.] To my great surprise I received my proof back two days after, with another clean proof, and an intimation that the Commissioners would not admit of any matter being added to or inserted in a witness's evidence which had not been stated in their presence. I had no alternative but to submit, and corrected the fresh proof accordingly.

Mr. Watts's classification of the *four* classes of publications to which the term newspaper has been applied I consider to be perfectly well founded. But I really could not help feeling astonished when I came to read what he says of the Museum being in possession of "some isolated pamphlets" of the *second* class, and found him mentioning only two, one of 1526 and another of 1554, and those as having been "purchased by Mr. Panizzi of Mr. Asher of Berlin" in 1845. I entertain towards Mr. Watts no feelings save those of respect and regard, but his selection of examples, and the appearance of his letter at the time (May last) when the Report of the Commission of Inquiry was the subject of discussion in every literary circle, make his communication seem almost as if it had the special object of exalting Mr. Panizzi over his immediate predecessor. For, be it known, there is a manuscript note in the handwriting of Mr. Baber at the beginning of the volume, containing the tract relating to the "Town of Africa," which indicates that it was bought of Payne and Foss for 1*l.* 1*s.* I forget if there is a date.* As Mr. B. quitted the Museum in 1837 it is therefore certain that the volume in question was in the Museum at least *eight years* before Mr. Panizzi so fortunately secured the "isolated pamphlets" in question. It is to be hoped that he did not pay more for them in proportion than his predecessor.

I consider these "Zeitungs" of extraordinary rarity. A "Neue Zeitung von Amerika" was sold in Messrs. Payne and Foss's last portion of stock, and, I believe, fetched between five and six pounds; it consisted of only four leaves. My impression, from what I have read and seen, now is that these "newspapers" are coeval with the Reformation of Luther, and that Germany is the land of their birth. The Conversations Lexicon (8th edit. 1837), says, "Similar reports (to the Avisos of Venice) upon important single transactions, partly translated from Italian sources, appeared in Germany in the sixteenth century as flying leaves (flugblätter) under the names of 'Wahrhafte Sendbriefe,' 'Wahrhafte,' or 'Neue Zeitung,' and proceeding from Augsburg, Vienna, Nuremberg, &c. without either imprint or number." The year 1612 is given as the date of the first Zeitung in consecutive numbers, and 1615 that of the commencement of the "Frankfurter Journal."

Apologising for the length to which this letter has run, I remain, Mr. Urban,

Yours, &c. J. G. Cochrane.

* [The memorandum in question is in the following words;—"1819. Payne and Foss. £1 1*s.*"]—Ed.

VAUVENARGUES.

IN modern times the great pulpit orators are probably the most effective teachers of morals. Moralists, properly so called, limit themselves to analysis of character, to sketches of manners, to ridicule of folly, or to denunciations of vice. But the preacher sets forth certain cardinal duties, some of which rest on a moral basis, the others being the natural results of the religious spirit. He subordinates to this, which is his main purpose, that which the moralist raises into the first place. Hence, while the moralist proper can seldom obtain anything but a literary influence, the preacher who combines earnestness with genius remains, long years after his labours on earth are closed, a living force in the hearts of all the men who ever hung enraptured on his words. There is more of the morality which mingles as food and substance with the soul of a nation, elevating, strengthening, and establishing it, in the sermons of Barrow, than in all our elaborate philosophers and elegant essayists. Where also do the French find the principles of morality grandly and effectively taught? In Massillon, Bourdaloue, Fénélon, more than in their professedly moral writers, however brilliant or profound these may sometimes be. And, even so far as mere literary interest is concerned, who of those writers can compare with Massillon, the most consummate master of prose style the world has seen, and sinning only by the dazzling uniformity of artistic beauty? Still the moralists of a country, forming as they do a connecting link between the ministers of religion and those who belong directly and entirely to the literary class, and included thus alike in a country's literary and spiritual history, merit from this double relation a study which would be scarcely due to their moral empire or their literary attractiveness, considered separately. Besides being eminent as an author, however, a moralist may be still more eminent as a man. In that case it is not the books he wrote but the part he played which commands our attention. Samuel Johnson is familiarly spoken of as a great moralist, yet how few now read the Idler or the Rambler. On the other hand, who does not read Boswell's Life of Johnson, in which the man causes the author to be almost forgotten, and which engages our human far more than our literary sympathies. As a noble soul then, made still nobler through suffering, rather than as a gifted writer, would we wish to bring before our readers Vauvenargues, a French moralist of the last century, whose fame has not hitherto corresponded either to the beauty of his mind or the superiority of his talents. In some points he resembles Novalis, though the German had a warmth and wealth of phantasy, mystical yearnings, and metaphysical susceptibilities, the want of which in the Frenchman added much perhaps to the clearness of his intellect, but lessened his claims to genius.

Luc de Clapiers, Marquis de Vauvenargues, sprang from an ancient family of Provence. He was born at Aix on the 6th August, 1715, a few weeks before the death of Louis XIV. The circumstances of his early life do not seem to have been favourable to mental progress and acquirement. His constitution was feeble, and frequent attacks of illness rendered both irregular and unfruitful whatever instruction he received. At the college where he was educated he showed little taste for study. The knowledge he acquired of Latin was so slight that he never was able to read Tacitus or Horace in their own language. The profession he chose was fitted rather to diminish than to augment his little learning. That profession is truly honourable. It cultivates some of the most energetic as well as some of the most chivalrous qualities. It leads also, even in the case of the most heedless and headlong, to an acquaintance with things as important as any which are treated of in books; nor is it incompatible with solemn thought and deep meditation. What is more suggestive than the lonely night-watch, the onrush of foemen, the thunder of mortal combat, the terrible havoc, and a few hours after the victory, the battlefield, with the quiet stars shining down on the dying and the dead? There have been great philosophers who probably

owed much that was rapid and vigorous in their logic, ingenious in their theories, bold and comprehensive in their speculations, to their military training. Was not Descartes indebted for something of the depth and daring which characterised him as a thinker, to the contemplations which he brought with him from the time when the camp was his only home? But still to erudition, in the ordinary sense of the word, we can scarcely conceive any more formidable obstacle than a military career. And the want of erudition is a hindrance not an aid to originality, for it makes the inquirer conclude that all the bright thoughts which start up in his mind are novelties, when a more enlarged scholarship would have shown him that most of them have come from remotest centuries.

It was in 1734 that Vauvenargues joined the army. He entered a regiment of infantry as under-lieutenant. France and Austria were then at war. Vauvenargues served in Italy, where, and on the Rhine, hostilities were carried on. The war was of short duration, peace being concluded in 1736. As a subaltern Vauvenargues could have little opportunity of distinguishing himself, and he does not seem to have had in an eminent degree the peculiar military faculties. He had courage, a high sense of honour, pure and elevated aims, and the love of glory; but his appearance had nothing commanding, nothing fitted to mark him out from the mass of men. He had that fastidiousness of feeling and that timidity of manners seldom wanting in those who delight to indulge a lofty ideal of character and duty. Feebleness of constitution also and languor of temperament disabled him from rising above others by physical dexterity, impetuous daring, or brilliant exploits. In war, valour of the mind goes but a small way in achieving fame and success without valour of the blood. And with few exceptions the great traders in war have been as vigorous in body, and as athletic and adroit in corporeal exercises, as bold in enterpise and skilful in strategy. Though Vauvenargues does not appear to have excelled his comrades as a soldier, he was exceedingly endeared to them by his amiable and affectionate disposition. And, while aspiring after virtues which are not likely to be popular in a camp, he had neither the pedantry nor the presumption to assume the tone of the harsh critic or the austere judge. He had learned in the Christian more than in the Stoic school, and was thus as much inclined to see the difficulty as the "beauty of holiness;" something of this tenderness for human frailties is a leading feature of his writings and adds to their interest.

In 1741 the war of the succession broke out in which France took part with Bavaria and Prussia against Austria. The regiment to which Vauvenargues belonged formed part of the French army that was sent into Germany, and which penetrated as far as Bohemia. The Duke of Bavaria at the head of French and Bavarian troops took Prague by assault on the 26th November, 1741. The cold of that winter was excessive; it was the greatest that had been felt since 1709. A description of it will be found in the "Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences," for 1742. Along with the fatigues of war the rigorous severity of the winter terribly shattered and exhausted the feeble frame of Vauvenargues. In the same regiment with Vauvenargues, and his intimate friend, was a young officer called De Seytres, a son of the Marquis de Caumont. De Seytres died at Prague in the spring of 1742, not having reached his eighteenth year. Vauvenargues poured forth his grief at this bereavement in an Eloge on his departed friend. Of all his works, this was the one on which the author set the highest value, and he felt a mournful pleasure in again and again recurring to it, and copying and improving it, up to the time of his death. On the 16th December, 1742, the French army, under the conduct of the Maréchal de Belle, retired from Prague to Egra, which it reached on the 26th of that month. In their retreat the army again suffered immensely from extreme cold, and none more than Vauvenargues. When he entered France in 1743 his health was completely destroyed; his small fortune had been all dissipated by the expenses incident to his profession, and after serving nine years he had attained no higher grade than that of captain, with no prospect of further

advancement. These things determined him to leave the army, which he accordingly did in 1744.

It was now his ambition to be employed by the government in some civil capacity; he considered that his tastes, his habits, and the studies which, amid much to distract and interrupt, he had for some time been pursuing would enable him to attain distinction in a diplomatic career; but having no powerful patrons he conceived the boldest and directest mode of seeking the accomplishment of his object to be the best, and sent a letter to the king and another to Amelot, the minister of foreign affairs, setting forth his claims and desires. Neither of the letters received any reply. Louis XV. plunged in pleasure and hating business with a cordiality which might be regarded as almost the only proof that he was earnest about anything, no doubt regarded the petition of Vauvenargues as the impertinence of an ignorant or the extravagance of a silly and romantic man. And the minister probably viewed the application to his master as an insult to himself. Nothing discouraged, Vauvenargues addressed a second letter to Amelot. He obtained what he scarcely perhaps expected, a favourable answer, with a promise of employment whenever an opportunity offered; but he had just returned to the bosom of his family, to prepare for the new duties to which he hoped soon to be called, when he had an attack of small pox of the most malignant kind. This disease, besides disfiguring him, left him so weak and infirm as to be unfit for any regular and active occupation. The life of Vauvenargues had been a long education in suffering and disappointment, and therefore this last dreadful blow was the more bravely borne.

For many cheerless years philosophy had been his guide and friend, and literature his solace and recreation. They now became his continual companions and chief pursuits. He revised, completed, and reduced to order the fragments which he had written while a soldier, and produced in addition much new matter and on fresh subjects. In 1746 he published his "Introduction à la Connoissance de l'Esprit Humain," with other miscellaneous pieces; among the latter a large collection of maxims. The Introduction is the author's most considerable work. It is distinguished by ingenuity and shrewdness in many parts, but wants grasp, mastery, force. The style is cold and colourless, very much like that which the French are so strangely in the habit of praising as the perfection of beauty. The book made little impression, and had no success.

At Paris, where Vauvenargues passed the few last years of his life, one of his most intimate friends was Voltaire, whose writings he admired, though he had no sympathy with him as the arch-iconoclast. Voltaire was naturally of a generous and affectionate disposition, like Byron in our own day. It is truly touching to contemplate the tenderness of one so eminent, of one who had long outlived the illusions of the imagination, for an obscure, sorrowing, and solitary man twenty years younger than himself. The letters which Vauvenargues and Voltaire interchanged have both a personal and a literary interest. Those of Voltaire abound in the warmest expressions of kindness toward his correspondent. And they scatter with no niggard hand admiration for his talents, while they are excellent specimens of that critical sagacity which, next to wit, was Voltaire's most remarkable gift. The most attractive portion of the letters is a discussion on the comparative merits of Racine and Corneille, Vauvenargues overrating the former and underrating the latter. But the critical judgments of Vauvenargues were mostly blunders, for he somewhere says how much he admires Boileau for having placed Pascal above both ancients and moderns; that he himself had often thought that Pascal had not less genius for eloquence than Demosthenes; and that he regarded Bossuet as more majestic and sublime than any of the Greeks and Romans. Such assertions are the absurdest eccentricities, and are only pardonable because made by a Frenchman. Pascal's "Lettres Provinciales" probably merit their reputation; his "Pensées" as certainly do not. They iterate and reiterate a few ideas which are as false as the soul from which they flowed was diseased. There have been many men of greater genius, and it would be

as just to say that he had not less talent for poetry than Homer as that he was capable of equalling Demosthenes. Bossuet deserves even still less than Pascal the extravagant praise that Vauvenargues gives him. To future ages he will be known chiefly as a controversialist; his most vaunted passages are often the rankest bombast, and, like many better authors, we suspect he is more lauded than read.

Voltaire introduced Vauvenargues to Marmontel, who was then a very young man, and who survived Vauvenargues more than fifty years. The esteem and love which the author of the "Contes Moraux" felt for his friend seem not to have been less than Voltaire's. "In reading him," says Marmontel, "I think I am still listening to his voice, and I know not whether his conversation had not something more animated and refined than his divine productions." He elsewhere writes: — "Vauvenargues knew the world without despising it. In his sympathy for man he regarded vice as a misfortune, and pity held in his heart the place of indignation and of hatred. Never have art and skill acquired so much empire over others as the kindness of his nature and the persuasive force of his eloquence gave him. He had always the best of the argument, yet never offended his opponent. The affability of the friend clothed with a beautiful tenderness the superiority of the sage. Indulgent virtue spoke to us by his mouth. Mild, compassionate, full of sensibility, he held our souls in his hand. An unchanging serenity concealed his sufferings from the eyes of friendship. To bear adversity one had need only of his example, and to behold his equanimity was to forget the anguish which it veiled."

Vauvenargues closed a brief life on which no sunshine had ever fallen in 1747. He saw death approaching with the same courage, patience, and cheerfulness as he had borne hopeless years of cureless disease. A few friends gathered round him to hear his last words, and to witness his departure on the great journey. He astonished them as much by the unalterable calmness of his soul as by the inexhaustible resources of his mind and the natural eloquence of his utterances. The fecund force, the affectionate wisdom, which he put into his farewell breathings, beautifully and strikingly prove how true is one of his finest maxims,— that great thoughts come from the heart; for over what may be called the intellect of the heart how little empire have even the most crushing maladies! The best epitaph on Vauvenargues would be a saying of Voltaire regarding him: "I have always seen him the most unfortunate but the most tranquil and resigned of men."

Attracting little attention during his life, it was not till many years after his death that his works obtained anything of influence and fame. Many of them remained in manuscript till a comparatively recent period. It might have been supposed that the acquaintance of Vauvenargues with Voltaire would have opened for the former an easier path to celebrity, but this did not prove to be the case. It cannot, however, be shown that his slow march to a name and a place among the illustrious was the consequence of any caprice or injustice on the part of the French. Creative genius he had not, nor brilliant imagination, nor organic completeness. His nature made him an imitator, his adverse lot and imperfect education fragmentary. It is often supposed that a certain fight with fortune is favourable to mental growth and fertility. But this is only true when fancy draws its main food and fervour from passion. The agitations, the misfortunes, the despairs, even the vices which marked Byron's career, unquestionably aided the development of his poetic talents. Yet just as surely the even tenor, the untroubled flow, of Goethe's long life enabled him to be the great poet which he was. Goethe had not in any very notable degree the metaphysical tendencies of the Germans; but his strong liking for the writings of Spinoza proves sufficiently how much he was disposed to fly from the excitement and tumult of outward and transitory things, and to merge his individual being in the majestic tide of universal existence. And could we ever have had the finished works of Montesquieu and Buffon, if these celebrated men had not possessed wealth and leisure, with a disposition to avail themselves

of all the advantages of their social position for their literary pursuits, and to allow these to be deranged neither by the fires of passion nor by the meteors of imagination? That Vauvenargues was fragmentary as an author we must not therefore ascribe to him as a fault; it was the inevitable result of his cheerless destiny. But dark and depressing as that destiny was it could not besides rendering him fragmentary make him an imitator too, which in all his works he manifestly was: indeed it ought rather to have had the effect of keeping him free from the spirit of imitation. We must therefore admit that his genius was not of that spontaneous and original kind which naturally unfolds its strength and riches from an irresistible impulse, and is guided by models in nothing but the forms of expression and the distribution of parts. Vauvenargues, however, was not a servile imitator. The noble individuality of his character gave features of their own to all his productions. There are writers who owe more than half their glory to the heroic impress of lofty manhood which they stamped even on the smallest of their works. Such was Schiller, whose books are less creations of the mind than the musical wailings of a soul longing for ideal beauty. Hence their charm and potency, but hence also their grand artistical defect—a want of simplicity and ease; for he whose life is a long and holy dream of the ideal can never be satisfied with what he is or with what he does. The few really great writers the world has had have not however been men of this description. In them the genius has enormously predominated over the character, to such an extent, indeed, that we find it difficult to decide what their character was. In Shakspere the genius is all, the character nothing; and this statement is the highest tribute we can pay to his genius. In Dante, on the other hand, there was a predominant personality, a terrific force of will; reason sufficient for placing him far below Shakspere and all who belong to the same exalted order, as it was not from the wealth of thought and phantasy teeming in a vast bosom that he wrote, but from the bitterness, the resentment, the hate, the storm of a proud and energetic nature that had been grievously wronged. If, then, we wish to fix the position of Vauvenargues in literature we must never omit his character in an estimate of his merits as an author, as his genius might be justly viewed as the offspring of his character. It is thus that his maxims, which amount to about a thousand, and which are by far the best of his works, though obviously inspired by the maxims of La Rochefoucault, are so entirely penetrated by the *spirit* of their author, in which the idolatry of virtue and charity for the faults of others held so prominent a place, that we forget how much when he wrote his *mind* was enslaved by his predecessor. Vauvenargues had not La Rochefoucault's perspicacity, his profound knowledge of men, his epigrammatic point, his sarcastic pith, his marvellous concentration. He could not have written La Rochefoucault's essay on Conversation, which crowds so much meaning into a few paragraphs. But if we make a distinction between sight and insight, between the vision of the intellect and the vision of the heart, we shall find the advantages all on the side of Vauvenargues, who, looking within on his own beautiful nature, and not without on a corrupt court, knew man more if he knew men less, and who thus gives us solid truths where the other presents us only with brilliant falsehoods. It would perhaps have been well if Vauvenargues had written nothing but maxims, for he imitated without improving in any way Pascal, La Bruyère, and Fénélon. In his works is a short essay entitled *Imitation de Pascal.* But Pascal seems also to have been his model in the *Meditation sur la Foi*, the *Traité sur le libre Arbitre*, the *Discours sur la Liberté.* In these he has caught something of Pascal's manner, but that is all. Vauvenargues wanted Pascal's metaphysical talents, his scientific training, his mathematical intellect, and he had not like him the tremendous tortures of a doubting spirit to combat and to conceal. It is not astonishing therefore that his imitation of Pascal was a deplorable failure. In the *Dialogues* of Vauvenargues he is thought by Aimé-Martin to have had those of Fénélon in his eye. They contain one or two tolerable remarks, but are shallow, meagre, sapless on the whole.

For Vauvenargues, so thoroughly

destitute of the dramatic faculty, it was a great blunder to write dialogues, it was a still greater blunder that he strove to borrow Fénélon's large, full, flowing style, so unlike the compression of his own. The "Caracteres" and various other essays and sketches bring Vauvenargues before us as the imitator of La Bruyère. Here the imitation was less difficult, and the success was in proportion. Next to the "Maxims" we consider this department of our author's works to be the best; but the solidity, vigour, and breadth of thought, the exhaustiveness, the piquancy, the vivacity, the pictorial skill which distinguish one of the most admirable of the French authors were all beyond the reach of Vauvenargues. It may perhaps however be admitted that he has written better than any other in La Bruyère's style.

In his "Premier Discours sur la Gloire" Vauvenargues speaks of Cromwell in a manner which has its interest now that the Protector is beginning to be more generously judged than he was a hundred years ago. "If Cromwell had not been prudent, firm, laborious, liberal, as much as he was ambitious and turbulent, neither glory nor fortune would have crowned his projects; for it was not by his faults that he acquired empire over men, but by the superiority of his genius and by the inevitable force of his foresight and sagacity."

Among the works of Vauvenargues it is amusing to find one with the title "Eloge de Louis XV.," in which a great many imaginary virtues are attributed to that monarch. In justice to Vauvenargues, however, it ought to be stated that it was not till after his death that the reign of Louis became so disgraceful. The long and respectable Fleury administration had come to a close in 1743. The battle of Fontenoy had been fought in 1745. So that Vauvenargues had recent events and honourable and stirring memories to inspire him to a favourable estimate of Louis. As the "Eloge" did not appear during the lifetime of the king, we cannot suppose that the author was influenced by any selfish or servile motive in its composition.

Suard's "Life of Vauvenargues" is a genial and able piece of biography, though too elaborately written. To that, to a pleasing essay of Aimé-Martin, and to various notes and notices scattered through the writings of Vauvenargues, we have been largely indebted in the preparation of this article, and occasionally when a detail or an opinion was so expressed, that an attempt to improve it would have been pedantry, we have simply translated it.

The following maxims from Vauvenargues will perhaps be the best conclusion to what precedes:—

It is a great sign of mediocrity always to praise with moderation.

Inevitable abuses are laws of nature.

Our opinions never vary so much regarding others as regarding ourselves.

It is sometimes easier to form a party than to arrive by degrees at the head of a party already formed.

Great men undertake great things because they are great; fools undertake them because they believe them easy.

The wicked are always surprised to find skill and talent in the good.

Too much secrecy regarding our affairs and too little equally manifest feebleness of soul.

Few maxims are true in every respect.

If passion sometimes offers bolder counsel than reflection it is because it gives more strength to execute.

The counsels of old age give light without warmth, like a winter's sun.

It is good to be firm by temperament and flexible by reflection.

We despise many things in order not to despise ourselves.

Our actions are neither so good nor so bad as our will.

The conviction of the mind does not always bring along with it that of the heart.

Courage has more resources than reason.

Some are born to invent, and some to embellish, but the gilder attracts more attention than the architect.

It is sometimes more difficult to govern a single man than a great people.

A new principle is an inexhaustible source of new views.

Invention is the only proof of genius.

It is easier to say new things than to reconcile those which have been said.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

CORONATION STONE AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

THE coronations of seven of the Saxon Kings of England are recorded as having taken place at Kingston-on-Thames, viz.:

924. Athelstan, by Archbishop Aldhelm.
940. Edmund, } by Archbishop Otho.
946. Edred, }
—all three sons of Edward the Elder.
959. Edgar.
975. Edward the Martyr, his son.
978. Ethelred II. brother of Edward.
1016. Edmund II.

The rude stone on which they were crowned formerly stood against the old town-hall, in the market-place, and was removed to the yard of the assize courts, on the building of a new one in 1837; where it has remained, preserved, it is true, but almost unobserved, to the present time. The town council having had their attention called to the matter, appointed a committee to consider it, and eventually selected a suitable plan for its preservation, designed by Mr. C. E. Davis, of Bath, and also made a grant of money towards defraying the cost of erection; the remainder of the funds required were raised by private contribution. The coronation stone has been placed on a septagonal block of stone, six feet in diameter, and fifteen inches thick, standing in the centre of seven stone pillars, connected together by an iron railing, moulded after a design presumed to be characteristic of the period. These pillars and the septagonal form of the monument are in allusion to the seven kings crowned in the town; and, thanks to the kindness of Mr. J. D. Cuffe, of the Bank of England, and of Mr. W. Hawkins,—a penny of each monarch was placed under their respective names. Speed mentions nine kings, namely, Edward the Elder, son of the Great Alfred, in 900, and Edwy, son of Edmund, in 955, in addition to the list above given,—but, as other authorities state only seven, the smaller number has been adopted. The shafts of the pillars are of blue Purbeck stone polished, and the capitals of Caen stone carved with Saxon devices. The spot chosen for the monument seems most appropriate, for tradition has always fixed it as the site of the palace of the Saxon monarchs; it is in the open space near Clattern-bridge, in front of the assize courts,

at the entrance of the market-place, where almost one thousand years ago some of the coronations took place, the others being probably in the church. An additional interest is thrown around the stone by the probability that the veneration in which it was held by the Saxons did not originate with themselves, but had descended from the ancient Britons, by whom it might have been held sacred for inaugurations and other solemn and important ceremonies from a very remote period; and some weight is given to this conjecture by the fact of the stone being a grey wether, or druids' stone, similar in geological character to those of Stonehenge. If this deduction be correct, the Kingston crowning stone is in itself extremely curious, and may lay claim to very great antiquity, without assigning to it quite so many years as are given to the stone in Westminster Abbey, on which the coronations of our own monarchs to the present day take place.

Being aware that some doubts upon the claim of Kingston-upon-Thames to be regarded as the Kingston of the Saxon Chronicle had been entertained by Mr. Benjamin Williams, F.S.A. of Hillingdon,* we addressed an inquiry to that gentleman, which has produced a reply which we have much pleasure in appending, inasmuch as it will be satisfactory to the raisers of this monument.

"Mention is made of the coronation of seven of our Anglo-Saxon kings at Kingston, from Edward the Elder, in 900, to Æthelred II. in 978.

"It is remarkable that none of our early chroniclers have identified the Kingston in question. John of Bromton, indeed, says that Ædwin was crowned at 'Kingston-juxta-Londinium,' but his work was drawn up after the middle of the fourteenth century.

"I had formed an opinion that the Kingston at which one or more consecrations took place was Kingston-Bagpuze, in Berkshire, a town of some importance at the time of the Domesday survey, and more particularly that of Æthelstan, who was chosen king by the Mercians in 925, and whose predecessors died at 'Fearndún amongst the Mercians,' which has been supposed to be Faringdon, in Berkshire. The following facts influenced my opinion: First, King Alfred had a town or fortress (beorh) at Kingston-Bagpuze.† Secondly, numerous Saxon coins and an immense quantity of metal celts have been found there. Thirdly, witans were held at Hanney and Shifford, which adjoin Kingston-Bagpuze, and at Abingdon and Witney (Witan-ige), not far distant.

"It is no objection to allege that this is now an insignificant village; for so is Sutton, near Abingdon, although in the years 821 and 1042 it was a 'villa regalis.'‡ But, on reference to Kemble's invaluable Saxon Charters, it will be found that a great council was held, in the year 838, 'at the famous town of Kingston, in Surrey;'§ and, in a charter of King Eadred's, anno 946, Kingston is mentioned as 'the royal town where consecration is accustomed to be performed;'‖ whilst a third charter, dated from 'the royal town of Kingston,' conveys numerous lands in Surrey:¶ so that the united evidence of these charters appears to set the question at rest.

"*Sept. 4th*, 1850. B. Williams."

The inauguration of the monument took place on Thursday the 19th of September, in the presence of the mayor and corporation, attended by the burgesses and a numerous assembly of visitors.

WHO WROTE SHAKSPERE'S HENRY VIII.?

Mr. Urban,

I WAS much gratified, though not at all surprised, to find, by a letter from Mr. Samuel Hickson to the editor of "Notes and Queries," (No. 43, p. 198,) that the question "Who wrote Henry VIII.?" had already engaged that gentleman's attention, and that he had come to the same conclusion with myself as to the parts which were written by Fletcher. The following extract from his note-book, which gives the

---

* See Proceedings Soc. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 38.

† Cod. Dipl. Nos. 1276 and 1277.

‡ Ib. Nos. 214 and 762.

§ Ib. No. 240.

‖ Ib. No. 411.

¶ Ib. No. 363.

results of his inquiry, may indeed be taken as a short and clear statement of the results of my own, as explained in my communication of the 27th of June, (Gent. Mag. Aug. 1850,) p. 118—120.

"HEN. VIII.

Act I.	Scene 1.	Shakspere.
	,, 2.	Ditto.
	,, 3.	Fletcher.
Act II.	,, 1.	Ditto.
	,, 2.	Ditto.
	,, 3.	Shakspere.
	,, 4.	Ditto.
Act III.	,, 1.	Fletcher.
	,, 2.	Shakspere (ending with 'what appetite you have.')
	,, 2.	Fletcher (beginning from the above.)
Act IV.	,, 1.	Ditto.
	,, 2.	Ditto.
Act V.	,, 1.	Shakspere.
	,, 2.	Fletcher.
	,, 3.	Ditto.
	,, 4.	Ditto.

Prologue and Epilogue Ditto."

The exactness of the coincidence should surprise those who doubt the correctness of the conclusion; for the inquiries were certainly quite independent and unknown to each other. The resemblance of the style, in some parts of the play, to Fletcher's, was pointed out to me several years ago by Alfred Tennyson (for I do not know why I should not mention his name); and long before that, the general distinctions between Shakspere's manner and Fletcher's had been admirably explained by Charles Lamb in his note on the Two Noble Kinsmen, and by Mr. Spalding in his Essay. And in respect to this I had myself derived additional light, more perhaps than I am aware of, from Mr. Hickson himself, if he be (as I suppose he is) the S. H. of the Westminster Review. But, having been thus put upon the scent and furnished with principles, I followed the inquiry out by myself, without help or communication. That two independent inquirers should thus have arrived at the same conclusions upon so many particulars, must certainly be considered very singular, except upon one supposition; viz. that the conclusions are according to reason. Upon that supposition, nothing is more natural; and I must confess, for my own part, that I should have been more surprised if the coincidence had been less exact.

I speak here only of the apportionment to Shakspere and Fletcher of their several parts. Upon the question how the play was actually got up, and came to be what it is, I should hardly expect two persons to think alike; far less two independent investigations to coincide in the same solution. The explanation which I have suggested is in so far unsatisfactory as it rests upon mere conjectures unsupported by any evidence, and involves one supposition which is not very probable; viz. that Shakspere could have been content to hand over a great half-executed design of his own, to be run up by an inferior hand into a shew-play for the convenience of the theatre. But who knows? He may have found the subject unmanageable; or he may have been dissatisfied with what he had done and thought it worth no better office. I merely offer the explanation as the best I can think of; one which *may* be true, and which, if true, is sufficient. I hope however that Mr. Hickson may be induced to pursue his own investigation further, and to develope more fully the suggestion which he throws out as to a difference of style discernible in the scenes which he attributes to Shakspere. If I understand him rightly, he sees traces in this play of the earlier as well as the later hand of *both* poets. I cannot say that I perceive any indications of this myself, nor, if it be so, can I well make out how it should have come to pass. But I should be glad to hear more about it.

I am, &c. JAMES SPEDDING.

11 *Sept.* 1850.

THE BURKES HAD NO SHARE IN THE AUTHORSHIP OF JUNIUS.

Mr. Urban, *Cork*, 10 *Sept.* 1850.

IN the July number of the Gentleman's Magazine, in the review, at page 68, of the Letter of Sir Fortunatus Dwarris on the authorship of Junius, I see it stated, that it is the theory of Sir Fortunatus, that "Junius was not a person, but a faction; that Sir Philip Francis was the *coryphæus* of the band, and that amongst his coadjutors were Earl Temple, the Earl of Chatham, Lord George Sackville, Edmund, Richard, and William Burke, &c." Here I stop the enumeration, as the observation I am about to submit refers exclusively to this family. Richard Burke is again brought prominently forward in a subsequent part of the same review, as stated to have been not only one of the association, but, in Lord Nugent's conviction, the direct author of Junius. Now I suppose I may take it for granted that both Lord Nugent and Sir Fortunatus have read Edmund Burke's Correspondence, published by Sir Richard Bourke and Earl Fitzwilliam in 1844 (four volumes, 8vo.). Assuming that to be the fact, I would ask the noble lord and the learned knight, with all possible respect, whether they have forgotten or can discredit the emphatic and solemn protestation of that great man, who, on the 20th of November, 1771, thus wrote to Charles Townshend, in reply to the question urgently put to him by this gentleman on the part of several distinguished persons, "I have, I dare say, to nine tenths of my acquaintance denied my being the author of Junius, or having any knowledge of the author . . . . Perhaps, I may have omitted to do so to you in any formal manner, as not supposing you to have any suspicion of me;—*I now give you my word and honour, that I am not the author of Junius, and that I know not the author*," &c. (Vol. i. p. 274.) No assertion could possibly be more explicit, or less open to equivocal construction. Expressed in the most forcible terms, and addressed to one of the most eminent men of the time, it seems to me to exclude all doubt. Burke's voluntary denial perfectly satisfied Dr. Johnson, as we learn in Boswell's fourth volume, page 246 of the octavo edition. And Burke's additional assurance, that he knew not the author, quite as convincingly demonstrates, I may assume, that his brother Richard had no share in the composition. If he had, Edmund, from their more even than brotherly affection, could not have been ignorant of it; and their cousin William, whom they loved as a brother, could not have participated in the publication without their knowledge. It was impossible to have been more united than were the three, or more mutually communicative.

In the face of Burke's clear and peremptory denial, I would venture to suggest that some evidence should be adduced more conclusive than the use of similar expressions, before any one of the Burkes should be suspected of having had any share in the authorship in question.

I shall be pardoned, I trust, for interfering in this matter, when I state, what is to me a source of legitimate pride, that, both on my father's and on my mother's side, my family was connected with the Burkes.

Yours, &c. James Roche.

THE WORKS OF THE VAN LINGS IN PAINTED GLASS.

IN the early part of the seventeenth century two painters upon glass named Van Ling were employed in England, of whom we believe very little is known. One of them, whose name appears first, was Bernard; the other was Abraham. They were probably relatives, but how connected we have not discovered.

Horace Walpole, in his Anecdotes of Painting, has enumerated these works of Bernard Van Ling:—

"The windows at Wadham college: the drawing pretty good, and the colours fine, by Bernard Van Linge, 1622.

"In the chapel at Lincoln's Inn, a window with the name of Bernard, 1623. This was probably the preceding Van Linge.

"In the chapel at Wroxton stories from the Bible by Bernard Van Linge, 1632."

Mr. Dallaway, with his habitual disregard of accuracy, has appended the following additional remarks in his edition of Walpole (vol. ii. p. 36):—

"About the middle of the reign of James I. Bernard Van Linge, a Fleming, is supposed to have settled in England; but was at all events the father of glass painting, in its renewed and improved state, in this kingdom. He stained scriptural subjects in Lincoln College chapel, 1629, 1631; in the Divinity School of Christ Church, *Oxon*, 1640; in the chapels of University and Lincoln Colleges, 1641. The three last mentioned by Abraham Vanhinge (*sic*), who was more probably the brother than the son of Bernard, as he was competent to a work of no inferior merit in 1640."

Mr. Dallaway here guesses that Abraham was Bernard's brother, for some reason of which it is difficult to discover the meaning: and of the works which he undertakes to enumerate as Bernard's, the greater part he admits to be Abraham's. Mr. Warrington in his History of Stained Glass, fol. 1848, overlooks Abraham altogether, and attributes all these works to Bernard, although, as will be seen, the works of the latter in this country are very much more numerous than those of the former.

In order to arrange such information as we possess of these two artists, we now propose to trace the works, first of Bernard, and afterwards of Abraham, in their chronological order. But first, it is to be remarked that there seems to be no authority for Mr. Dallaway's ascription of the glass in Lincoln college chapel to either of the Van Lings. It is of their period, the side windows bearing the dates 1629 and 1630, and the east window 1631; but Anthony Wood states that archbishop Williams, the founder of the chapel, procured it from Italy;* and in addition to that statement, and to the circumstance that the name of neither of the Van Lings is placed upon these windows, as on their ascertained works, we have further the criticism of Mr. Winston, in his recent essay on stained glass,† to this purport,—that they are less heavy in effect than the known productions of the Van Lings, though still vastly inferior in brilliancy to the Cinque Cento style of the preceding century.

The first place at which we have any account of either Van Ling being employed is Wadham college, Oxford. Dr. Ingram, in a note to his Memorials of Oxford, says that Wadham college still preserves the contract with Bernard Van Ling, to provide the east window of their chapel at the sum of 100*l.* This statement is widely different from a note in Gutch's edition of Wood's History and Antiquities of Oxford, which states that "This window is said to have cost 1,500*l.*" but it is known to be far more correct. Though the sum of 100*l.* is not directly specified in the contract, that is understood to have been the sum paid by Sir John Strangwayes, who had the merit of presenting the window;‡ the college paying some few addi-

* Hist. and Antiquities of Oxford, (edit. Gutch,) i. 251. We have consulted Hacket's Life of Williams to ascertain whether that author gave any information on this head; but all he says of this benefaction of the archbishop (then bishop of Lincoln) is this: "who added to the rest of his famous deeds the repairing of one side of Lincoln Colledge in Oxford, especially the building of a most elegant Chappel, which it had not before. The form of it is costly, reverend, and churchwise. The sacred acts and mysteries of our Saviour, while he was on earth, neatly colour'd in the glass-windows. The traverse and lining of the walls was of cedar-wood. The copes, the plate, the books, and all sort of furniture to the Holy Table rich and suitable."

† Introduction to the Study of Painted Glass.

‡ Wood preserved a story that Sir Nicholas Wadham offered 200*l.* to Balliol college to purchase the east window from their chapel, (Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, i. 100.) but this we take to be mere gossip, in which honest Anthony dealt largely. When Sir Nicholas Wadham died the site of his college was not fixed upon, and no step had been taken towards the building, except the gradual accumulation of money for the purpose.

tional expenses, which amounted to about 18*l*. The contract itself we have now the pleasure to lay before our readers:—

"London, the vjth of Julij, ad. 1621.

"I, Barnarde van Linge, of Emden, in East Freesland, doe promise to goe to the universitie of Oxford, to Wadhame Colledge, there to continew to worke the workinge of one window in collered glasse wth the Histories of the Nativitie & passion of our Blessed Saviour, beinge the East windowe of the sayd Waddam colledge chapel, or any other canonikall history as shalbe thoughte most meete for the place; and for the fullfillinge of this worke the wo^{r}ship^{ll} the warden is to finde all manner of materiall for the worke excepte the payntes wch is to be layde & nealed upon the glasse; and the foresaid Barnard is to have for his worke three shillings iiij^{d} for ever foote square, flat measure, for his worke & payntes, and to have his chamber in the colledge wth meate, drinke, and lodginge, the warden to builde him an oven to neale his glase in, to find white glass & collered glasse, lead, and all other necessaries, as paper & paterne; and if the warden will have the forsayd Barnard to drawe the paterne himselfe, then hee is to have vj^{l} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} for his paynes for that worke, and to have his paper found for him, and skaffoldinge to take measure & set up, & the howse to beare his charges to and fro London for the worke onely; and further I the foresayd Barnard doe promise to beginge this work presently, and not to doe any other worke for any one whoesoever before I have cleerely finished this windowe, wch I will performe wth as much expedicion as I can to doe it worke man like in every condicion, and not to have any monney till hee hath ben tow or three month at work, & then to have ffortye shillings or three pound, & the rest of his monney to be payd him when the worke is finished by him; the warden is to give him a small modell in paper, that the worke man may be the better directed to satisfie the expectation of the howse: in wittenesse whereof I have set to my Hand & Seale. Yeoven the daye & yeare above written.

"Berendt van Ling. (l.s.)

"*Teste*,

"Jacobo Mab.

"Thomas Langton.

"Wm Fischer."

The subjects of "the Nativitie and Passion of our Blessed Saviour," mentioned in this agreement, were not followed in the execution of the window, which is divided into twenty subjects, the ten upper ones representing the principal types relating to our Saviour in the Old Testament, and the lower compartment the chief events of his life. The window has this inscription,

HÆC FENESTRA ORNATA EST SUMPTIBUS DOMINI JOHANNIS STRANGWAYES MILITIS UNIUS EX COHÆREDIBUS FUNDATORIS.
BERNARD VAN LING FECIT 1622.

The side windows of the chapel of Wadham College are all filled with painted glass, representing the prophets and apostles: but under the last figure is this inscription,

S. Stephanus An. 1616.

from which it seems that they were executed by some other artist, before the arrival of Bernard van Ling.

A letter still preserved at Wadham college shows that Bernard van Ling had recently come over from Paris, and was preparing to work on St. Paul's cathedral, when he was recommended to the Warden of Wadham.

The repairs of the old cathedral of St. Paul had been set on foot by a royal commission bearing date the 17th Nov. 1620; but, as Dugdale relates in his History of St. Paul's, it was more than ten years before anything effectual was done; and though it is stated (on a picture made for H. Farley by John Gipkyn, now at the Society of Antiquaries,) that before 1616 Mr. William Parker, citizen and merchant-taylor, had given 500*l*. towards the repair of the windows, yet we do not find in Dugdale any mention of painted windows either new or old.

The connection of the name of Van Ling with the glass in Lincoln's Inn chapel seems to disappear upon investigation. All that Walpole says is that the name "Bernard," with the date 1623, occurs on one of the windows, and that he supposes the artist was Bernard van Ling. But the same popular acceptation which has too readily ascribed the architecture of the chapel to Inigo Jones, has attributed the glass to Van Ling: we have every reason to conclude with equal inaccuracy in both respects.*

* With respect to Inigo Jones and Lincoln's Inn Chapel, see our review of Mr. Spilsbury's book in our last Magazine, p. 300.

Relying upon this popular acceptation, Mr. Spilsbury, in his recent guide to Lincoln's Inn, has, without hesitation, assigned the workmanship of the windows to the two Van Lings conjointly. He says,

"The windows on the north and south sides are filled with a series of Prophets and Apostles in brilliant stained glass, executed by Bernard and Abraham Van Linge, Flemish artists, whose works are among the most celebrated of their period."

In order to judge for ourselves in this matter, we have visited the chapel of Lincoln's Inn, and searched for the name of "Bernard" mentioned by Walpole. It is not to be found. But in the central window on the south side, which was put up in the year 1623, at the expense of Francis Earl of Westmoreland, is this monogram, which we presume to be the mark which Vertue or Walpole's other informant guessed might be read as Bernard.

This is in the fourth light, under the figure of St. Matthew; and in the second light of the same window, under St. Thomas, are the initials R. B. In the first window on the same side, under the figure of St. Andrew, are the same two letters interlaced, and again in the fourth light: and in the third light is the date 1623. From an inscription, put on the pedestal of the fourth figure in this window, IO. DONNE DEC. PAVL. P. P. it would seem that it was contributed by Dr. Donne (who had been Preacher to the Hon. Society), though it is adorned with the arms of the Earls of Southampton, Pembroke, Bridgewater, and Carlisle.

The windows on the north side of the chapel have no such marks, but it is clear that the whole were from one artist. The central north window bears the date 1624, and the western one 1626.

It is, therefore, certain that the windows of Lincoln's Inn Chapel were not the work of Bernard van Ling, but of some painter whose initials were R. B. Who that may have been we are not able to say, as we find no corresponding name in the catalogue of glass-painters given in Mr. Warrington's work. If that portion of the monogram is removed which stands for the word FECIT, we find left the letters H A R N, and possibly others, but not N or D, which would be required for BERNARD. We conclude therefore that Walpole's suggestion of Bernard was altogether a mistaken conjecture.

The only other work of Bernard van Ling ascertained to be extant in this country, besides the window at Wadham, is one in a similar position at Wroxton in Oxfordshire: but of which, besides the two lines of Walpole already quoted, the only account we have found is in the following passage of Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope:

"Sir William Pope built from the ground the present mansion, where his love of the arts appears in the east window of the chapel, which he caused to be decorated, in 1623,* by Van Ling, with histories from the New Testament, and family arms. Among the beautiful fragments of old painted glass, with inscriptions, in Lord Temple's Gothic Temple at Stowe, is a pane inscribed 'Sir William Pope and Anne Hopton,' which, I suppose, came from this window."

With respect to the last conjecture it is very possible that the glass at Stowe may have come from Wroxton, though not actually from the chapel window. But, whether so or not, it would scarcely be Van Ling's work; as at that period there were still several native glass-painters in England, who would be more competent to paint English armorial coats, for which there was a considerable demand.

The known works of ABRAHAM VAN LING are more numerous.

1631. The earliest is in the south aisle of Christ church, Oxford, representing Jonah sitting under the gourd, contemplating Nineveh. It was presented by Charles Sunibanke, D.D. Prebendary of Windsor, and is in-

* This date, it will be observed, differs from that given by Walpole; and upon its accuracy probably depends the question whether the Wroxton glass is by Bernard or by Abraham.

scribed "Abraham van Linge fecit 1631."

Others in the same church were executed in the years next ensuing, and Anthony à Wood gives the following account of the whole.

"Afterward they took down all the old windows (except four in the Divinity Chapel) which were set up anciently by the Canons of St. Frideswyde's Priory, containing several parts of that saint's life, besides the arms of many noblemen that had been benefactors to that monastery. Which being done, and the fine architecture or crustation of those windows cut and sawn away, they put up new painted windows with several scripture stories in them, admirably well performed by the exquisite hand of Abraham Van Ling, a Dutchman, an. 1634. Some of them were put up at the sole charge of the house, and others by these persons following, viz. Basil Wood, LL.D. sometime Fellow of All Souls' College, afterwards Chancellor of St. Asaph and Rochester, and at length of the diocese of Oxon; Edward Cotton, father to Dr. Cotton, who gave to the new building; Mr. Robert Burton; Dr. Charles Sunnibank, Preb. of Windsor; Dr. King the windows in the south aile; Heale of Devonshire the great east window.

"But these windows continuing no longer than till an. 1648, were then, as anti-christian, diabolical, and popish, at first broken, and, to prevent their utter ruin by the restless and never to be satisfied Presbyterians, all taken down; so that possibly, had the old windows remained till then, they might have stood to this day."

Van Ling's windows were replaced after the Restoration, and probably on that occasion received some repair, but are now in a state of considerable decay. The last in date is that of Christ disputing with the Doctors in the last window of St. Frideswide's chapel, afterwards called the Divinity School. It is thus inscribed,

ANNO ÆRÆ CHRISTIANÆ MDCXL.
Abraham van Linge fecit 1640.

During the same period Abraham van Ling was also set to work for the several societies of Queen's, Balliol, and University.

His windows at Queen's, four in number, are dated 1635. Their subjects are, The Resurrection, The Ascension, The Resurrection of the Dead, and The Last Judgment. Having failed in some of their colours, they were repaired by Joshua Price in 1715.

At Balliol college there are two windows by Abraham van Ling, both bearing the date 1637. The subjects are Philip and the Eunuch, done at the expense of Richard Atkins, esq. one of the Fellows; and Hezekiel's Sickness and Recovery, which was presented by Peter Wentworth, D.D. another Fellow.

At University college, says Wood,

"The windows of the chapel were all (except the east) exquisitely painted with scripture story by Abraham van Ling, a Dutchman, an. 1641."

Dr. Ingram adds that they cost 190*l.* but this seems too little, as they are eight in number.

As far, therefore, as we have traced the Van Lings in England, Bernard appears only at the latter end of the reign of James the First, and Abraham from the year 1631 to 1641. Possibly some of our correspondents will be able to favour us with particulars of the works of these artists on the continent, and of their personal history. For the present we conclude with the following passage of Mr. Winston's essay, expressing his opinion of their artistic merits:—

"The works of the Van Lings, from having more pot-metal colours used with the enamels [than had been before customary], are not in general deficient in depth of colour, but sadly want brilliancy. This will appear by comparing the paintings by Van Ling at Balliol with the Cinque Cento glass in the same edifice. The high lights of the Cinque Cento pictures are left perfectly clear, and untouched with the enamel brown, and their shadows are strongly granulated by stippling, where the Van Ling pictures have no clear lights, and their shadows are heavy and smooth, and not granulated. The side windows of Magdalen chapel, except the two easternmost, belong to the same school [they were painted by Greenbury, another name not noticed by Mr. Warrington]; their dulness arises from an excess of too heavy shadow, and an absence of clear light. Even the glass at Lincoln college, though perhaps less heavy than the works last mentioned, is vastly inferior in brilliancy to the Cinque Cento."

DR. CHALMERS AT GLASGOW.*

THIS volume details, as we anticipated in our notice of volume I.,† "What a man whom his opponents ridiculed as a fanatic and a madman was enabled to accomplish in the good city of St. Mungo." Chalmers's first sermon at Glasgow was preached for the Society of the Sons of the Clergy on Thursday the 30th March, 1815, but his admission to the incumbency of the Tron church did not take place until Friday the 21st July following, when he was introduced to his flock by the Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff. According to the Scottish mode of induction, the new pastor stood in the face of the church whilst Sir Henry delivered a long pastoral charge, and after the service was over he placed himself at the principal door of exit, shaking hands with his people as they went out; "an immense number," he says, "I had to do this with, and sometimes I got three hands in my *loof* at once." Amongst the persons who were present at that service was Simeon of Cambridge.

Glasgow won upon Chalmers's heart but slowly. At first he was overwhelmed with callers, and invitations to dinner, and a great variety of secular business, and the duties connected with visiting an overpowering number of poor. His affections were at Kilmany, and he was for ever yearning after news of every body there. "It will give me great pleasure to have *immediately* a letter," he remarked to one of his correspondents in his former parish; "let it be long and closely written, and rest assured that it cannot be too particular. Every one piece of information respecting any one either of the parish or village will interest me greatly. Crowd all the intelligence you can think of into the letter, for I have a great appetite to know and hear respecting you all. . . . I beg you will write your letter more closely than I have done, and do it on a long sheet if you have it." He printed a farewell address to his flock at Kilmany, and that work over, and his family established in their new place of residence, he set himself vigorously to learn and discharge his city duties; but, although he soon got interested in his work, and surrounded himself with a troop of most devoted friends, Glasgow was never able to bind him with the strong cords of such an affection as he entertained for the secluded Kilmany. There every resident, whatever his station in life, was intimately known to "the minister." His breast was the depository of the history, and often even of the most secret passages in the history, of every one of them. And there was almost the same acquaintance on the other side. The relationship between pastor and flock was, in many instances, of the sincerest, tenderest kind. Something of a family character pervaded it. How different was all this in Glasgow. On the one side was the intercourse, often pleasant, but at best unconfidential and restrained, which was carried on at the dinner tables of the wealthy portion of his flock; on the other side the continual visiting of a vast mass of demoralised and ever demoralising town-poverty, with the unwinding of all its untruths and wily stratagems and drunken hypocrisies. In neither of these divisions of his new labours was there any substitute for the simplicity of his intercourse with the Kilmany peasantry. Whatever in Glasgow could in any degree aspire to that character was to be found between these extremes, and in that middle region even at the very first—within the first month of his residence at Glasgow—Chalmers's warm heart picked out a youthful member of his congregation, Thomas Smith, son of a well-known Glasgow publisher, as the object of a singular attachment. For the few months of this young lad's life Chalmers devoted himself to the great work of christianizing his affections with a zeal and affectionate interest of the most ardent kind. The

* Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Chalmers, D.D. LL.D. by his son-in-law the Rev. William Hanna, LL.D. Vol. II. 8vo.

† Mag. for February 1850, p. 151.

family of this young man (who was then only twenty years of age) had interested themselves in Chalmers's appointment. The new pastor was soon introduced to them. Pleased with the intellectual and gentle character of the son, Chalmers invited him to become the companion of his daily walks. That beginning of friendliness was followed by appointments at stated periods for reading the Holy Scriptures and prayer; and when absence, or any other circumstance, interfered with these customary meetings, there ensued a constant correspondence upon religious topics. This sudden attachment seemed to promise long continuance and to bear much earthly fruit. But it was a friendship as brief as it was beautiful. In January, 1816, Mr. Thomas Smith was seized with pulmonary illness. Chalmers's kindness was increased, and his attentions and anxieties were redoubled. Day by day, in the midst of avocations innumerable, he either visited him or wrote to him, and not seldom did both. But the bolt had been sped from an unerring bow. On the 2nd May the young disciple bore away to heaven probably the first fruits of Chalmers's Glasgow ministry, and left upon the affectionate heart of his friend and pastor a deeply abiding impression of "how soon bright things do fade."

On the 21st February, 1816, the senate of the University of Glasgow unanimously conferred on Chalmers the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and shortly afterwards he was elected by the Glasgow presbytery one of its representatives in the General Assembly. There, upon a pending question about pluralities, he made a great speech, of which it was stated by Jeffrey, who listened to it, that it reminded him more of what one reads as the effect of the eloquence of Demosthenes, than any thing he had ever heard. He also preached before the Lord High Commissioner that sermon in which he introduced his celebrated comparison between the wonders revealed by the telescope and the microscope. The text was from Psalm viii. 3, 4. He was combating the infidel objection that astronomy, by disclosing the existence of an infinity of worlds, had so lowered the importance of this earth that it was not possible to suppose that the Almighty could have lavished upon it all those attentions which are presupposed in the notion of a redemption by the sacrifice of the Saviour. Dr. Chalmers admitted to the letter the notion that this world was as nothing in the immensity above and around it.

"We give you," he says, "but a feeble image of our comparative insignificance when we say that the glories of an extended forest would suffer no more from the fall of a single leaf than the glories of this extended universe would suffer though the globe we tread upon and all that it inherits should dissolve."

After piling argument upon argument in refutation of the objection against which he was combating, he proceeded as follows:—

"It was the telescope that . . . put infidelity in possession of the argument against which we are now contending. But about the time of its invention another instrument was formed, which laid open a scene no less wonderful, and rewarded the inquisitive spirit of man with a discovery which serves to neutralize the whole of this argument. This was the microscope. The one led me to see a system in every star; the other leads me to see a world in every atom. The one taught me that this mighty globe, with the whole burden of its people and of its countries, is but a grain of sand on the high field of immensity; the other teaches me that every grain of sand may harbour within it the tribes and the families of a busy population. The one told me of the insignificance of the world I tread upon; the other redeems it from all its insignificance, for it tells me that in the leaves of every forest, and in the flowers of every garden, and in the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds teeming with life, and numberless as are the glories of the firmament. The one has suggested to me that, beyond and above all that is visible to man, there may lie fields of creation which sweep immeasurably along, and carry the impress of the Almighty's hand to the remotest scenes of the universe; the other suggests to me that, within and beneath all that minuteness which the aided eye of man has been able to explore, there may lie a region of invisibles, and that, could we draw aside the mysterious curtain which shrouds it from our senses, we might there see a theatre of as many wonders as astronomy has unfolded, a universe within the compass of a point so small as to elude all the powers of the microscope, but where the wonder-working God finds room for the exercise of all his attributes, where He

can raise another mechanism of worlds, and fill and animate them all with the evidences of His glory. . . . They, therefore, who think that God will not put forth such a power and such a goodness and such a condescension in behalf of this world as are ascribed to Him in the New Testament, because He has so many other worlds to attend to, think of him as a man. They confine their view to the informations of the telescope, and forget altogether the informations of the other instrument. They only find room in their minds for His one attribute of a large and general superintendence, and keep out of their remembrance the equally impressive proofs we have for His other attribute of a minute and multiplied attention to all that diversity of operations, where it is He that worketh all in all. And when I think, that as one of the instruments of philosophy has heightened our every impression of the first of these attributes, so another instrument has no less heightened our impression of the second of them—then I can no longer resist the conclusion, that it would be a transgression of sound argument, as well as a daring of impiety, to draw a limit around the doings of this unsearchable God; and, should a professed revelation from heaven tell me of an act of condescension, in behalf of some separate world, so wonderful that angels desired to look into it, and the eternal Son had to move from His seat of glory to carry it into accomplishment, all I ask is the evidence of such a revelation; for, let it tell me as much as it may of God letting Himself down for the benefit of one single province of His dominions, this is no more than what I see lying scattered in numberless examples before me, and running through the whole line of my recollections, and meeting me in every walk of observation to which I can betake myself; and, now that the microscope has unveiled the wonders of another region, I see strewed around me, with a profusion which baffles my every attempt to comprehend it, the evidence that there is no one portion of the universe of God too minute for His notice, nor too humble for the visitations of His care."

At the conclusion of this magnificent passage, which is a fine example of Chalmers's gorgeous style of oratory, we are told that there ran through his enraptured auditory a suppressed but perfectly audible murmur of applause —an occurrence probably unprecedented in the delivery of a sermon.

During the year 1816 Chalmers preached his celebrated series of Astronomical Discourses. They were delivered in the Tron church during certain Thursday services at which it was then the custom that the clergy of Glasgow should preach in rotation. Such was the attention they excited, and the general anxiety to listen to the wonderful preacher, that, our author tells us, "the busiest merchants of the city were wont on these memorable days to leave their desks, and kind masters allowed their clerks and apprentices to follow their example." The old reading-room where the Glasgow merchants were accustomed to assemble, was situate opposite to the passage which led up to the Tron church. As soon as the gathering crowd upon the pavement gave token, long before the bell began to sound, that the congregation was assembling, the reading-room was deserted, and so continued during two of the best business hours of the day. Nor did these sermons fail when tried by that which is ordinarily the preacher's severest test, publication. So hazardous did it then seem, as a commercial speculation, at Glasgow, to publish a whole volume of sermons, that Chalmers's friendly bookseller hinted at the propriety of having recourse to a subscription. Chalmers declined the suggestion, and the book was sent forth into the general market on the 28th January, 1817. In ten weeks 6,000 copies were disposed of, and nine editions were called for in twelve months. It ran a race with one of the series of the Tales of My Landlord which was published about the same time, and the great Scottish novelist and the great Scottish preacher divided the attention of the world between them. Never had any similar volume such popularity. "These sermons," remarked Hazlitt, never inclined to speak too favourably of such compositions, "ran like wildfire through the country . . . and were to be met with in all places of public resort . . . We remember finding the volume in the orchard of the inn at Burford Bridge, near Box Hill, and passing a whole and a very delightful morning in reading it without quitting the shade of an apple-tree."

The book attracted the attention and won the admiration of such men as Canning and Mackintosh; it was reviewed in a congenial spirit by Fos-

ter; and finally, it secured for its author a triumphant reception in the metropolis. He came up to London to fulfil a three years' engagement to preach for the Missionary Society at Surrey Chapel. Old Rowland Hill stood at the foot of the pulpit stairs, many of the most eminent preachers in England were present, and the vast area was filled to overflowing. His sermon was one of his finest efforts. In the middle of it he was quite exhausted and overpowered; he sat down; two verses of a hymn were sung; and he then resumed his exciting theme. Within a few days afterwards he preached for the Scottish Hospital and the Hibernian Society, and then escaped from an admiration which almost overwhelmed him. Canning, Wilberforce, Huskisson, Lord Harrowby, and many other celebrated men, went in crowds to hear him. Canning was affected even to tears. At first he felt uneasy at Chalmers's manner and accent, but all drawbacks were soon forgotten. He was completely over-mastered, and declared that he had never been so captivated by any oratory. "The tartan," he exclaimed, "beats us all." Chalmers was present at the Royal Society, and in the House of Peers; and made the acquaintance of many of the leading men both in London and in various parts of England.

Chalmers was not a mere tinsel preacher. His pulpit influence was a marvel of the most extraordinary kind, a triumph of eloquence of the grandest character; and it was of the greater value because his sermons were of a nature to attract the highest and most intellectual of the community. In his person, Christianity lifted up her head amongst statesmen and orators and philosophers, and set before them her sublime and wondrous themes in language commensurate in dignity and power with their importance; in his preaching she dared the philosophical infidel to the attack, met him upon his own ground, and, taking her stand upon Bible principles and Bible teaching, convinced mankind of the hollowness and want of wisdom which lies at the bottom of all the sophistry of the unbeliever. All this was most important: far, very far, be it from us to underrate it in the least degree, but Chalmers lived to do something more than this, and in our judgment even something better than this, and more useful.

At the Tron church he was the single pastor of seven thousand souls. How could he attend to them? In any circumstances it was impossible, but in those in which he was actually placed the attempt was ludicrous. As the head of an important parish, calls innumerable were made upon his time for all kinds of secular business. It was thought in Glasgow that nothing could be properly done without the attendance of a certain number of ministers.

"They must have four to every funeral, or they do not think that it has been *genteelly* gone through. They must have one or more on all the committees of all the societies. They must fall in at every procession. They must attend examinations innumerable, and eat of the dinners consequent upon these examinations. They have a niche assigned to them in almost every public doing, and that niche must be filled by them or the doing loses all its solemnity in the eyes of the public. There seems to be a superstitious charm in the very sight of them, and, such is the manifold officiality with which they are covered, that they must be paraded among all the meetings and all the institutions."

Chalmers broke loose from all this thraldom, and set himself heart and soul to do the proper work of an evangelist. He found that the steaming and fermenting mass of vice and wretchedness, and, at that time, of dangerous disaffection, which existed in the lower part of his parish, furnished only 100 children to the Sunday school. He called his congregation to his aid. He parcelled out his parish into small districts. He established in it *forty* Sunday schools, allotting to each a certain number of houses;—some 30 or 40, according to circumstances. Every close and every wynd had its own school under its voluntary teacher, generally some tradesman, clerk, or professional man, stirred up by the all-subduing energy of Dr. Chalmers. The arrangement was explained to the parents in every district, and they were solicited to send their children. What was the result? There was scarcely a single family which did not take advantage of the offer. In twelve months, instead

of a hundred children under tuition, he had *twelve hundred!*

The more intimately he became acquainted with the actual condition of the labouring population, the more was his spirit stirred within him at the enormities consequent upon the then existing system of parochial relief. He burned to tell the world what he knew and felt upon that important subject, but his labours at Glasgow left him no leisure for anything but the customary routine of duty: his week's work being ever begun with a Sabbath, as in his case it might be ironically termed, whose labours too often exhausted him for several days afterwards. Aware how much he was overworked, the people of Stirling invited him to fill their ecclesiastical premiership. This offer brought matters to a crisis; Chalmers hesitated about its acceptance, and, being appealed to by his Glasgow congregation, he stated his difficulties. They instantly consented to do every thing in their power to lessen them. They agreed to give him a regular assistant who was to do half his Sunday duty and relieve him through the week, and they would have built him another house and increased his income, if he would have allowed them to do so. The offer of the assistant he thankfully accepted, and, amongst the gentlemen who subsequently filled that office, we may mention here, by way of saving any recurrence to the subject, that Edward Irving was one.

Chalmers's next literary effort consisted of two articles in the Edinburgh Review upon Pauperism, and his next movement was based upon the same anxiety to get at the bottom of that all-important question which had set his pen in motion in the Review. A new church had been built in Glasgow in a district which was erected into a parish—St. John's, and Chalmers was elected to fill it. The church was larger than the Tron, and the population scarcely smaller. Why then did he accept the charge? Simply because, being an entirely new and separate jurisdiction, he might there put in practice those schemes for parochial management which had grown up in his mind as the result of his experience at the Tron. His first care was to erect schools. The day after the church was opened he organized an education committee. A subscription was set on foot, and 1,200*l.* was speedily raised. In nine months the first school was opened under two efficient masters. It was established upon the principle of giving the best possible education at the lowest possible charge. Rich and poor were alike invited to send their children. There were no free scholars. One fee was paid by all. Each scholar came upon the same equal and independent footing, and, while the education was so brought down in its terms as to be accessible to the poorest, it was at the same time such an education as the very wealthiest might prize. In Scotland Chalmers had not to combat against many of those objections in opposition to which this system of tuition is making its way in England, but even there he found it necessary to enlarge upon the great moral and social benefits of an entire equality in those privileges of education which belong to our common nature. To the customary question—for what purpose such kind of education for the labouring classes? he replied, after showing many purposes for which it was *not* intended—"It is to turn an ignorant operative into a well instructed operative; to stamp upon him the worth and the respectability of which I contend he is fully susceptible, though he rise not by a single inch above the sphere of life in which he now moves; . . . it is not to hoist as it were the great ponderous mass of society up into the air, where it could have no foundation to support it, but, supposing that mass to rest and be stationary on its present basis, to diffuse through it the light both of common and of Christian intelligence."

The first school was opened on the 18th July, 1820. It was instantly crowded to overflow, even although the masters arranged to teach in distinct classes double the number of pupils intended. In less than a month another subscription was entered upon; 1,000*l.* was soon raised, and another school was erected. The two together accommodated 419 scholars, and at the end of four years—which was the period of Chalmers's incumbency of St. John's—a third was in the process of erection, capable of accommodating

374 scholars more; so that he left his parish with school-accommodation of the very best kind for no less than 793 children out of a population of 10,000 souls. And he did not merely set these schools on foot; they were the subject of his constant supervision.

"His visits to the school, remarks one of the teachers, "were almost daily, and of the most friendly description. In all states of weather and in every frame of mind he was there; depositing himself in the usual chair, his countenance relaxing into its wonted smile as he recognised the children of the working-classes. Again and again, looking round upon them from his seat, his eye beaming with peculiar tenderness, he has exclaimed, 'I cannot tell you how my heart warms to these barefooted children!'" And he was as kind to the teachers as to the children. "He never once interfered in the management of the classes. In every thing pertaining to the internal management of the school I was allowed to take my own method. . . . He seemed of all men I ever was professionally acquainted with, best to understand that the teacher is not to be considered as a mere drudge, a beast of burden who may be treated as one pleases, well to-day and scarvily to-morrow, as the whim of his employers may dictate."

During the two years that Irving was Chalmers's assistant—perhaps the busiest of their lives—there were three public services every Sunday at St. John's church and one in a school-house, all which were shared alternately between the two ministers. They also shared the business of parochial, house-to-house visitation, in which Irving was most efficient. The visitation was concluded by a lecture in the evening to the families who had been visited during the day; and

"These local week-day undress congregations, assembled in a cotton-mill, or the workshop of a mechanic, or the kitchen of some kind accommodating neighbour, with their picturesque exhibition of greasy jackets and unwashed countenances, and hands all soiled and fresh from labour turning up the pages of unused Bibles, had a special charm for Dr. Chalmers, and, all alive to the peculiar interest and urgency of such opportunities, he stirred up every faculty that was in him while he urged upon the consciences and hearts of such auditors the high claims of the Christian salvation."

But these were only as it were a beginning of the public labours of Dr. Chalmers. His most effective work in parochial management was accomplished like his Tron Church Sunday schools by lay-agency. The parish of St John's was divided by him into 25 districts called proportions, each of which embraced from 60 to 100 families, and was placed under the management of an elder and a deacon. The former superintended its spiritual interests; the latter its temporal affairs, and especially the management and relief of its pauperism. In each district there was one or more Sunday schools, male and female teachers to the number of between forty and fifty being engaged in the work, besides which there were classes for adults. Every Monday morning Dr. Chalmers's breakfast table was open by general invitation to all the persons who formed parts of this great machinery, and whoever had anything to report thus found easy and immediate access to the fountain-head. There were also the ordinary meetings of the kirk-session, monthly meetings of the deacons, monthly meetings of the Sunday school teachers, monthly meetings for missionary purposes, and frequent meetings of the educational committee. All these meetings were punctually attended by Dr. Chalmers; entire liberty of remark and suggestion was felt and exercised by every one; the humblest or the youngest was heard with attention and respect; every body was put at his ease, and felt that within his own district he was trusted and confided in, at the same time that his vigilance was quickened and his exertions animated by friendly supervision and support. Besides all these opportunities of intercourse, there was perpetual correspondence by letter—a hint, a report, a message, a suggestion, a query was constantly winging its way between Dr. Chalmers and his local agents—"a shower of billets" is the phrase by which this constant epistolary intercourse is here described. To sum up all under this head—special invitations to tea were sent from time to time, in turns, from Dr. Chalmers's house to all the persons engaged in this good work, and that with such frequency, that there was scarcely one of them who was not invited to the Doctor's house once every six weeks. Who

can wonder that under such management it is said of these local agents by one of themselves, "I never saw any set of men who were so animated by one spirit and whose zeal was so uniformly sustained. The Doctor was the very life of the whole, and every one felt himself as led on by him, committed to use his whole strength in the cause of that good God who had in His mercy sent us such a leader."

But Dr. Chalmers's greatest triumph was in the management of the pauperism of his district. It had hitherto cost about 1,400*l. per annum*, of which sum about 480*l.* had been collected at the church doors. Chalmers proposed, in effect, that his kirk-session should relieve the city of the collection and expenditure of the whole 1400*l.*, provided the 480*l.* per annum were given up to their management and expenditure. The proposal being accepted, the first thing was to institute a thorough investigation into the circumstances of every pauper, which was effected through the deacons, each of whom would have little difficulty in coming at the truth respecting the families in his own small district. The fund was at once relieved by the detection of frauds innumerable. The line was drawn between the deserving and the undeserving poor. The former were helped in poverty and out of poverty in a great variety of ways in which no public board could act half so effectually as an active and intelligent individual. Friendly advice was often found to be all that was needed to prevent the honest and industrious from sinking into the gulf of destitution, or when they had sunk into it, to raise them out of it. In the administration of the necessary money payments the poor were taught that (except in the case of the utterly helpless) everything depended upon character. The vicious and the drunken, the idle and dissolute, were denied any right to share in the profits of the industrious, but sympathy and kindness and all friendly aids were brought to the encouragement and assistance of those who were in real want. The scheme turned out to be in operation more frequently a contrivance to prevent pauperism than to relieve it, and the pecuniary result was, that under this management the 1400*l. per annum* was reduced to 280*l. per annum*. At the end of four years the kirk-session had 900*l.* in hand, of which they were allowed to expend 500*l.* in the endowment of the third parish school.

Amidst all this round and whirl, as it would seem, of continual parochial occupation, Chalmers's literary labours were not discontinued. In November 1820 he published a volume of Sermons "On the application of Christianity to the commercial and ordinary affairs of Life," and continued quarterly a series of papers on the Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns. In these last publications he developed his views upon the subject of pauperism and pauper management, and, having in 1822 fully explained the Scottish bearings of that great national question, he determined to deal with it in reference to England. With this view he bent his steps southward, and upon the spot, and in various parts of England, collected information from parochial officers and persons of eminence who had devoted themselves to the consideration of the subject. This visit very much enlarged his English acquaintance. Wherever he went he was received with the greatest kindness and distinction. He became intimate in the houses of many eminent English people, and was enabled to test and rectify his views of what is essentially our only good society: not, that is, the society of persons of mere wealth or aristocratic distinction, or of pleasure-seekers, but of those earnest, simple-minded, and yet highly intelligent people who are in heart zealous to promote the general welfare, and are conscious that their money and their time are talents for the employment of which they will one day have to render an account. Such people (thanks be to God!) abound more and more amongst our higher classes.

Chalmers's return to Glasgow was followed, after the lapse of a few months, by the severance of his connection with that busy city. He had been previously tempted by six offers of parochial preferment in various parts of Scotland, but in vain; no parish charge could lure him from St. John's. The seventh offer was that of the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's. The proposal was made to him on the 16th

November 1822. It was an offer of learned leisure, of studious retirement, of immunity from those overwhelming parochial cares under which his health was rapidly giving way. The income was 300*l.* per annum—less than that which he derived from St. John's; but the other inducements were too captivating to be resisted, and, after eight weeks' consideration, he signified his willingness to accept the appointment. He was instantly and unanimously elected. We will not dwell upon his Glasgow leave-takings. The city of St. Mungo did herself infinite honour by the way in which she parted from the great preacher and Christian philosopher. He went thither against opposition and amidst scorn and ridicule. He lived it all down, and left the great emporium of Scottish commerce, bearing with him many honourable tokens of universal respect, admiration, and affection, and having given throughout the whole of its population an incalculable impetus to Christian instruction, and to that social improvement which is mixed up with the progress of Christianity, and cannot exist without it.

The volume before us contains many interesting personal traits, and a chapter devoted to the subject of Chalmers's domestic life and his correspondence with his relatives. There are many things upon this subject which we should like to extract, but our space has long been exhausted, and we can only commend them to the attention of our readers, with one exception, which relates to his habits and manner of composition. In that respect Chalmers was an example to all literary men. Wherever he chanced to be, he possessed the power of isolating himself from surrounding objects and concentrating his thoughts upon whatever subject he had in hand. One of the grandest of his astronomical discourses was jotted down in a small pocket-book with borrowed pen and ink, in strange apartments, where he was liable to interruption every moment. In this way he never lost a moment. If a friend whom he desired to see was absent from home, his note-book was called into requisition whilst he awaited his return; and even in a friend's drawing-room, in the midst of continual disturbance and excitement, sentence after sentence was thrown off, of compositions which bear the clearest marks of continuous and uninterrupted thought.

This book is, in our judgment, a very delightful and important one. In many respects the whole face of society has altered during the twenty years which have elapsed since Dr. Chalmers was at Glasgow, but the changes which have taken place have only tended to make more and more important the labours of an earnest and energetic clergy. The power which in the present condition of our labouring population they have in their hands for weal or woe, and the responsibility which follows the possession of that power, are things the bare idea of which is almost overpowering. If a clergyman desires to know how that power may be exercised so as most to promote the glory of his Master and the well-being of his fellow men, let him turn to these volumes and study the life of Dr. Chalmers at Glasgow.

GREAT LITERARY PIRACY IN THE PRAYER BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

We have received the following letter from Mr. A. J. Stephens. In a matter in which so grave a charge has been made against Mr. Stephens, and apparently so fully proved, we are of course ready to give him a full opportunity of vindicating himself. We therefore insert his letter. On any other ground we do not feel that we should have been justified in giving it space, or troubling our readers with its perusal.

LETTER FROM ARCHIBALD JOHN STEPHENS, ESQ.

Mr. Urban,

IT is clear that the reputation of Sir Harris Nicolas has not in the minutest degree been enhanced by the

indignant zeal of Philo-Nicolas, and I advisedly repeat my conviction that the exclusive object of Philo-Nicolas has been to injure, as far as in him lies, the Ecclesiastical History Society. His serious apostrophe, "The Searcher of Hearts can alone tell whether the accusation is true or false," must rest between himself and the ALMIGHTY. To a humble layman like myself it seems irreverend [*sic*] that, in such a petty, contemptible controversy as the present, an appeal should be made to so sacred an Arbiter.

After my former letter, I shall now only say that I accept Philo-Nicolas' offer. Let him "leave the books at your publishers, or at the Athenæum Club, or anywhere else where literary men 'do congregate,'" and it may then be at once seen by any "literary man" that the "12½" pages of Sir Harris Nicolas' book are no more Sir Harris's than I have shown "the 2½" to be, and that "four *of* Mr. Hampson's pages" have been, as *I* have previously stated, abridged by Yours, &c.

ARCHIBALD JOHN STEPHENS.

Great Yarmouth, September 18th.

It will be seen that Mr. Stephens does not attempt to controvert, or even to call in question, any single statement made by Philo-Nicolas; nor does he apologise to our readers for having, in his former communication, endeavoured to mislead them into the belief that he had *not* copied from Sir Harris Nicolas.

His attempt to make it be inferred that the question whether he pirated from Sir Harris Nicolas affects the reputation of Sir Harris, and not his own credit for fair dealing and truthfulness; and his endeavour to create a prejudice against his opponent, by imputing to him a "solemn apostrophe" (as he designates it) of which he declares that it "seems" to be what he terms "irreverend," are mere customary and transparent artifices. Such things are unfortunately too common in the world, however repugnant to honourable minds. But these are not the most objectionable of Mr. Stephens's remarks.

Even in "a humble layman"—to say nothing of an editor of the Prayer Book—it is not becoming to treat a question which affects hypocrisy and falsehood as trivial. If this correspondence had been "petty and "contemptible" as between Mr. Stephens and Philo-Nicolas—which no one who values literary honesty can think it was—yet as forming part of a case in which, by the Ecclesiastical History Society's own account, (see our Mag. for September, p. 283,) the "reputation" of distinguished persons is concerned, it was especially important that it should have been carried on with some regard to truth, and some sense of responsibility. It would have been a sad thing if *both* these parties ("humble laymen" both) had thought that they might say anything, true or false, which would serve a turn until it could be detected and exposed.

When Mr. Stephens adds, "I shall now only say that I accept Philo-Nicolas's offer. Let him leave the books at your publishers, &c." he mistakes. The offer (see our last Magazine, p. 292,) was not made to him. It is not for him either to accept it, or the contrary.

The books offered to be produced were Mr. Stephens's own book and Mr. Hampson's. Mr. Stephens is of course familiar with his own book, and he has sufficiently proved his acquaintance with Mr. Hampson's book by the liberal use he has made of it. Can any one conclude, that, in spite of all Mr. Stephens's familiarity of acquaintance with those books, he did not know, when he penned the last sentence in his letter, that what he asserts in that sentence respecting Sir Harris Nicolas cannot by possibility "be seen" in those books;* nay, that not being books of Sir Harris Nicolas, but published subsequently to his Chronology, and not dealing with his works (except Mr. Stephens's book, in the way of unacknowledged quotation,) they cannot by possibility prove *anything at all* respecting Sir Harris Nicolas? Was Mr. Stephens desirous to furnish us with an example in vindication of the truth of the aphorism quoted else-

* Let not any one imagine that it could "be seen" elsewhere. It is mere nonsense; altogether a pretence.

where in our present number, which tells us what is the most valuable commodity in life—next to truth?

The books offered to be produced will prove to the letter what Philo-Nicolas asserted they would prove, namely, that what Mr. Stephens extracted from Mr. Hampson's book he extracted *verbatim* and without acknowledgment. If any gentleman desires to see further evidence upon that subject, beyond what was printed in our last Magazine, we are quite sure that Philo-Nicholas will make good his offer.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—THE NEW ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE VOLUME CATALOGUE.

MONDAY, the 9th September, 1850, was a great day at the British Museum;—a day of triumph for those who, like ourselves, have felt it to be their bounden duty to complain of the management of the department of Printed Books. Besides a variety of minor improvements introduced into the Reading Room, for which all readers must be grateful, but which we need not particularly notice, as they have been already sufficiently observed upon in the newspapers,* there were also placed on the shelves, accessible to all comers—first, a Catalogue of the Collection left to the nation by Mr. Grenville; and, secondly, 153 volumes of an additional or supplementary Catalogue of many thousand volumes of books, most of which have for some years past formed part of the general National Library, and which are all now at last thrown open to frequenters of the Reading Room. Far be it from us to receive these additions to the accommodation of the Museum in a churlish or ungracious spirit, but we must at once admit that we are unfortunate enough not to be able to join in all the praises which some of our contemporaries have bestowed on this occasion upon the management of the Printed Book department. Instead of these Catalogue additions being proofs of really good management, for any evidences of which we ought to be and should be most grateful, they are great and glaring evidences of the very reverse. Mr. Grenville died in December 1846. His books and the very printed Catalogues now placed in the Reading Room were handed over to the Trustees of the British Museum very shortly afterwards. They are now, after the lapse of three years and a half, rendered available to those for whom they were intended. Surely there is nothing here which indicates any great anxiety to carry out the intentions of the generous testator, or to give the public the earliest possible enjoyment of his rich legacy. We are glad to have got it at last—very glad and very thankful—but we cannot think that the time or the way in which we have come into possession establishes any claim for gratitude towards those who have so long stood between us and the earlier fulfilment of Mr. Grenville's wishes. What would have been said if three and a half years had elapsed between the receipt of Mr. Vernon's pictures by the Trustees of the National Gallery and their exhibition to the public?

But the great fact on this occasion is the 153 volume Catalogue. This is placed in duplicate in the Reading Room. It has all been written in triplicate by means of a manifold writer, and consists of about 90,000 entries or slips, pasted on folio pages of blank paper, generally three on one page and two on the next; five, that is, on every leaf. These slips are (what is 'called) alphabetically arranged. It is difficult to compute what is the number of volumes to which they relate; perhaps there may be between 30,000 and 40,000. If we suppose the latter number, then by the single act of placing these Catalogues on the shelves 40,000 volumes have been in effect added to the public library and the public use. This is undoubtedly a great result,—but how

---

* We would suggest that the volumes of the Catalogue as they now stand should be raised a few inches above the flap or desk in front of them, so that when taken out they may be easily passed over a volume which a reader is in the act of consulting. At present it is scarcely possible to do so without damaging the open volume and very much disturbing its consulter. We would also submit that there should be a printed list of the books in the Reading Room. If published at a reasonable price, the frequenters of the Reading Room would soon exhaust a small edition of it. Will not Mr. Panizzi try his hand for once upon a simple Catalogue of these books? It will familiarise him to the advantages of conciseness and brevity.

has it been brought about? These books have not been purchased or obtained under the Copyright Act at this time. They have been the gradual accumulation of some four or five years past. Year by year the nation has spent its money, or exercised its rights, in order to obtain these books; but, once in the Museum, they have lain there useless and inaccessible. For any good they were to the public they might as well have remained unbought or unobtained. They incumbered the shelves, and being a vast, confused, and ever-increasing pile, threatened the whole library at no distant date with inextricable confusion. The existence of such a mass of uncatalogued books seemed to us so extraordinary that we were a long time before we could bring ourselves to believe the fact. The Royal Commissioners appointed to investigate into the state of the British Museum were most culpably silent respecting it. It was not until we had carefully investigated the matter, and even then it was with a doubtful and even fearful anxiety, lest we should inaccurately assert a fact which was so extremely discreditable, that we ventured to make the observations upon the subject which appeared in our Magazine for May last. From that time rumours have been afloat that the arrears had been taken in hand, that many extra clerks had been employed, in order to get them down, and that 250 volumes of Catalogue were to be sent forth in September. Rumour has a little outstripped the fact, but the 153 volumes is the result.

Now, as we have said of the Grenville Catalogue, so we say of this. It is a good thing we have got it; but is this a boon or a gift (if either of those words be applicable) to call forth gratitude, or one of which we have any reason to be proud? What should we say of the management of any other public department in which the business was allowed to fall into arrear for four or five years, and then was obliged to be brought up by an extraordinary effort which occasioned great additional expense, deprived all the attendants and officers of their customary holidays, and ended in an avalanche of 153 folio volumes? We may admire the energy with which the difficulty has at last been met, but, whether the censure lights on the head of Mr. Panizzi or of any one else, we must not hesitate to declare, that whoever occasioned the existence or tolerated the continuance of such an arrear as rendered the production of these 153 volumes at one time necessary, is little worthy of any share in the management of a public department. Do we buy books in order that they may be stowed away for years? Ought not the British Museum to be conducted on the same principles of order and attention to its current business which regulate the far more complicated transactions of merchants and tradesmen? When a bookseller receives an addition to his stock, does he allow years to pass before he adds them to his catalogue and puts them in the way of being seen? Why should the authorities of the British Museum act otherwise than other keepers of libraries? Management by fits and starts is mere childishness. Constant orderly attention may not produce occasional grand clap-trap issues of 153 volumes at a time, but it will quietly keep the catalogue entered up, and without noise or shew will give the public the immediate benefit of all the acquisitions which are made for their use. What has been done at this time may, we hope, be hailed as a pledge that henceforth this is to be the Museum system of management. If we find it so, no persons will more rejoice, or be more ready to applaud, than ourselves.

These new additions to the General Catalogue have a very direct bearing upon the important question between the great Panizzi MS. Catalogue and the short printed Finding Catalogue. There are now in the Reading Room the following Catalogues. I. That of the King's Library, 5 vols. II. The Panizzi Catalogue A. 16 vols. III. The Ellis and Baber Catalogue, interleaved, 79 vols. IV. The Grenville Catalogue, 7 vols.; and V. The new Supplemental Catalogue, 153 vols.; in the whole 260 volumes. Four of these Catalogues must be consulted in all cases of books published previously to 1800 before it can actually be determined that a book is not in the British Museum; but the 79 volume Catalogue still remains the one which must be principally referred to, and the time and labour which are required in order to ascertain anything in that Catalogue are altogether incalculable. It was, in the main, a plain sensible Catalogue, as at first compiled by Ellis and Baber; but the MS. additions have converted it into an absolute and utter confusion, a mass and jumble of which a great part is mere ignorance and folly. Such are the mysteries of the Panizzian arrangement, and the strange oddities, not to call them absurdities, which distinguish the new system of catalogue-making, that mortal man may safely be defied to anticipate where in the great chaos of 260 folio volumes any book may possibly be found.

It is quite impossible to make any one acquainted with the exact character of the Catalogues except by inspection, but we will give an example. We wanted, since the 8th September, to refer to Mr. Wright's

edition of Chaucer. We turned to the 79 volume Catalogue under "Wright (Thomas)." There were several authors of that name, but having distinguished the one we were seeking for, we proceeded to look through the list under his name. The entries were scattered over three pages, and if picked out and brought together would make a pretty jumble. Our limited space prevents our printing the whole, but here are some extracts:—

Wright (Thomas). The History and Antiquities of Ludlow. 8vo. Ludlow. 1826.

——— The History of Ludlow and its neighbourhood, forming a popular sketch of the history of the Welch Border. Part I. [3 inserted in pencil]. 8vo. Ludlow. 1841.

——— The History of Ludlow and its neighbourhood. Part II. 8vo. Ludlow. 1843.

On the next page, and after the intervention of several entries relating to other people:

Wright (Thomas). The Archæological Album; or Museum of National Antiquities edited by T. W. The illustrations by F. W. Fairholt. 4o. Lond. 1845.

Wright (Thomas). *See* Academies. Europe, Great Britain and Ireland. London. *The Camden Society.* Wright (Thomas). The [Three?] Chapters of Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries edited by T. W. 1843. 8vo. [Entered in new Catalogue.]

After the interposition of a leaf of entries relating to other people, we again find—

Wright (Thomas). *See* Academies. Europe. Great Britain and Ireland. London. *The Royal Society of Literature.* Wright (T.) Biographia Britannica Literaria. Anglo-Norman period. 1846. 8vo. [Entered in the new Catalogue.]

Wright (Thomas). De gestis Herewardi Saxonis. [Preceded by a bibliographical notice of [by ?] T. W.] *See* Michel F. Chroniques Anglo-Normandes. Tom. 2. 1836, &c. 8vo.

Wright (Thomas). *See* Lister (Joseph). The autobiography of J. L. edited by T. W. 8vo. 1842.

Wright (Thomas). *See* Academies. Europe. Great Britain and Ireland. London. *The British Archæological Association.* A verbatum [*sic*] Report of the proceedings at a special General Meeting. [With preface by T. W.] 1845. 8vo.

Wright (Thomas). *See* Academies. Europe. Great Britain and Ireland. London. *The Shakespeare Society.* Chester Plays. The Chester Plays. Edited by T. W. 1843. 8vo. [Entered in new Catalogue.]

Wright (Thomas). *See* Academies. Europe. Great Britain and Ireland. London. *The Camden Society.* Aliterative [*sic*] poem, &c. 4to. 1838.

——— The Latin Poems commonly attributed to W. Mapes, edited by T. W. 4to. 1841.

——— The Political Songs of England. 4to. 1839.

See Ploughman (Piers.) The Vision and Creed of P. P. 1842. 8vo.

See Larenaudiere. Galfridus Monemuthensis [?] 8vo. 1837.

Poetæ Latini recentiores. 8vo. 1838.

Fuller (Tho.) [?]

See Academies. Europe. Great Britain and Ireland. London. *The Royal Society of Literature.* Biographia Britannica Literaria, by T. W. 1842. 8vo. [Entered in new Catalogue.]

See Academies. Europe. Great Britain and Ireland. London. *Historical Society of Science.* Popular Treatises on Science. Edited by T. W. 1841. 8vo. [Entered in new Catalogue.]

——— *The Camden Society.* Kyteler, Alice. Proceedings against Dame A. K. Edited by T. W. [Entered in new Catalogue.]

Can a more extraordinary jumbling together of fragments be conceived? The second book is part 1. of a second edition of the first. The third is part 2. of the same second edition, although entered separately and less fully than the first part. Part 3. is not entered at all, unless the pencil 3. in the second entry refers to it;—but it would take a page to point out all the blunders, which are as numerous as the books. Verbatum; aliterative; Monemuthensis; the repetition of the title in one place (The Chester Plays); the omission of the substance of it in another (The alliterative poem); and the *The* Chapters instead of *Three* in the title of one of the books;—all these and the many other mistakes of the same kind are of course only evidences of carelessness and inattention, although, if the bibliographers who are employed on this Catalogue had found them in anybody else's Catalogue (for example in Mr. Collier's slips) they would have been like enough to have made the world ring with some other conclusion; but the seven-fold repetition of references to the article 'Academies,' with the whole rigmarole of "Europe. Great Britain and Ireland. London, &c. &c." is a true example of the system now dominant in the Museum. The very enterers seem to have got weary, or ashamed of the perpetual recurrence of

the unqualified nonsense, and in some of the later entries abandoned the 91 laws in despair. No wonder these gentlemen proceed slowly, when they have to copy such unnecessary verbiage over and over and over again. If the design were to multiply labour for the purpose of searching for the *maximum* of combined drudgery, expense, and (we must say it) absurdity, it could scarcely be put into a more likely form. What would have been said of such an example of cataloguing, if, instead of being found in our great national library, it had been discovered in the lending library of some remote country parish? In these dull times it would have formed an excellent paragraph for the newspapers, under the title of "The Schoolmaster *not* abroad."

But all this is by the bye. Where was the book we wanted?—the Chaucer. It was not there. We turned to the 153 vol. Catalogue, but with no better success. We then recollected that it was published by the Percy Society, so we went to the New Panizzi Catalogue, and turned to "Academies, Europe. Great Britain and Ireland. London. The Percy Society." We looked through the titles of the 20 books entered there. The Chaucer was not amongst them. We then turned to the 153 vol. Catalogue, "Academies, Europe. Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c." There were three more Percy Books, but no Chaucer. We then went back to the 79 volume Catalogue, to the title "Chaucer." It was not there. We proceeded to the 153 vol. Catalogue, title "Chaucer." It was not there. We thought, amongst all our cataloguing oddities, it might have got under the head of "Canterbury," or "Tales," or "Pilgrimage." We searched the 79 vol. Catalogue, and the 153 vol. Catalogue, under those heads. It was not under one of them. We were entirely at a *non plus*. We had lost we cannot tell how much of the precious time allotted to readers. Four o'clock was hastening on with rapid strides. We gave up the search in despair. Here was an important book, vol. i. of which was published in 1847, and vol. ii. in 1848, and here was what was said to be a complete Catalogue up to 1849,—but we could not find it.

This simple narrative exhibits the daily experience of many a man who frequents the Reading Room of the British Museum. The tantalising, wearying, dispiriting effect upon those who go there for purposes of study, of being thus driven from post to pillar, and made to run the gauntlet through the Catalogue, with too frequently but little chance of being successful at the end, may be well imagined. One leaves the spot which ought to be one of comfort and assistance, a harbour of refuge in all difficulties of literature, worn out with lassitude, disappointment, and disgust. No man need journey to Hampton Court to see a maze; let him go to the British Museum, and try to find a book in the Catalogue. There are books in the Library which can only be found in the Catalogue by some lucky chance or singular accident. We will give an example of—

A BOOK-HUNT AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The other day we wanted to find the common book called the Beauties of England and Wales in the Catalogue. It was quite a glorious hunt. We began with the 79 vol. Catalogue, under the title "England and Wales,"—it was not there; then we went to the 153 vol. Catalogue, same title, not there. We tried "Beauties" in both catalogues; we found "Beauties of the Opera and Ballet," but none of England and Wales, and under "Beauty" there was "Universal Beauty," but not the coy, shy object of our search. Here we paused to survey the ground, and meditate upon our future course. Knowing a little of the history of the book we made a dash at "Britton, John," the chief editor and principal author, whose name is on the title-page of we know not how many volumes. It was weary work running through page after page of Cathedrals, and Junius, and Autobiography, and fifty other things besides; but we held on, and came at last to an end, but without sight or scent of our Beauties. We tried the other catalogue with the same result. Wearied, but too much used to the sport to be discouraged, off we started again after Britton's chief coadjutor, "Brayley, E. W." We ran him down in the 79 vols.—no "Beauties;" chased off to the 153 vols.—no "Beauties." The thing seemed becoming desperate, but we determined to hark back, and try some of the minor contributors. We looked for the Welshmen, "Evans" and "Rees,"—no success! We tried "Bigland,"—not there. At last we thought of "Brewer." There were a good many Brewers; we marked our man, "J. N." Here it is! No! It is only the "Introduction, 8vo. Lond. 1818." Well, that put us in spirits. It seemed correct that we should find the Introduction first. It was a something; a beginning; "Introduction to the Beauties of England and Wales." We did not stay to consider why the other authors were not entitled to have their shares in the work entered under their separate names. We had got a scent which was too hot to allow of any pause. On we dashed, determined not to be outdone. We scampered

through "Nightingale," "Shoberl," and at last "Hodgson,"—no success! We began to think we should be beaten after all. We thought we would try the separate counties. "Bedfordshire" and "Berkshire" were fruitless, and we gave that up. It came into our mind that perhaps there was a conjoint title of "Britton and Brayley." The volume which contains BRI. was engaged. We stood at the desk waiting to take it in our turn. We were almost inclined to give up the chase, and go home and turn the circumstance into a prize enigma, or send an advertisement for the missing Beauties to the third column of the Times. How often help comes at the last pinch! There was an open volume on the desk at which we were standing. It was one of A. We turned over its pages listlessly, by way of occupation, whilst waiting, when, as chance, or luck, or something or other would have it, we stumbled upon a long heading of "Anglia." It did not at first occur to us that the lost jewel might be there. But seeing as we looked on and on, turning page after page, that the article "Anglia" was a kind of pound in which all sorts of waifs and strays were inclosed, a general receptacle for articles unowned, it flashed upon our minds that it was worth while to try. We thank our stars we did so, for there it was and there it is; "ANGLIA. The Beauties of England and Wales; topographical, historical, and descriptive. 18 vols. [in 23] 8vo. Lond. 1801-15." We give the full particulars to save anybody else such a weary day's work as we had, and hope it will never be our fate to go upon such a search again. We had not the courage to see how much time we had wasted, or count up how many volumes of Catalogue we had consulted. It is quite obvious that if such a system is to go on, we must have a corps of Museum Detectives to find out books for us in the catalogues. The attendants in the Reading Room are in training for the office already.

Here is another case. At the sale of Mr. Bright's printed books some three or four years ago, a very scarce volume, entitled "The Complaint of Verity, 1559," a work of John Bradford the Martyr, was bought by Rodd the bookseller for (we believe) 7*l.* We have the most unquestionable authority for saying that it was bought for the British Museum. It was right that it should have been so. At the price it was a great catch. A gentleman who is engaged in editing the works of Bradford, and has striven in vain to see this book, would have given double the money for it. No doubt it is in the British Museum, but nobody can find it. It may be in the Catalogue, but under what head or title no cruiser on that intricate ocean has yet been fortunate enough to discover. It certainly is not where it ought to be, under "John Bradford," nor under "Complaint," nor Verity." We do not at all think there is any dishonesty in the matter, only a great deal of over refined bibliographical subtilty. Seven pounds' worth of the nation's money lies locked up in the British Museum, put away somewhere or other, as a lottery ticket used to be, and years hence, long after the edition now publishing has been completed, will turn up, a great prize to somebody. It is even possible that it has not yet got into the Catalogue, for the British Museum is in that respect the most singular of institutions. In certain parts of it, it is puffing, panting, working with volcanic energy, pouring out its 153 vols. like a single jet, whilst drowsiness has quietly annexed other parts of the same establishment to its ancient undisputed reign. When searching for Wright's Chaucer we found, as we have stated, entries in the Catalogue of 20 books published by the Percy Society in one place, and 3 in another. But the Percy Society has just sent forth its 89th publication. There are 34 books of the Camden Society enumerated in the Catalogue. That Society has just published its 49th. The worshipful at Somerset House, the Society of Antiquaries, does not appear to have published anything since 1844. Agnes Strickland and her Queens have come down in the Catalogues to Mary II. instead of having long ago completed Queen Anne. Lord Mahon has got as far as 1748 instead of to 1762, with a second edition; whilst the Annual Biography, a publication which has been dead at least these twelve years, is entered with most innocent ignorance as "from 1817—1836. 21 vols. (in progress)." These have occurred to us without seeking for them. No doubt a hundred others would appear upon the slightest investigation.

But then we are told that what is done is "so complete!" It is indeed. We will shew what sort of completeness it is by four examples.

i. All the old ballads in the celebrated Roxburgh collection are entered separately, as if each ballad were a book! More 'complete,' some people will say, than sensible.

ii. The acts of parliament in the large collection of private acts of parliament, bound up chronologically in volumes, and extending through the reigns of many sovereigns, are all entered separately, as if each act were a distinct book! And they are not entered under the names of

the persons or places to which they relate, which might have been occasionally useful; they lie interred in the catalogue without any other sepulchral memorial than the name of the sovereign in whose reign they were passed. Thus,

"An act for discharging the manor or lordship of Bexwell, in the county of Norfolk, from the several uses, trusts, and estates thereof limited in and by the marriage settlement of Sir J. Holland, Baronet, etc."

can only be found by a general search under the title "Great Britain. Anne, Queen, etc." Of course there are whole volumes of such "complete" entries!

iii. Very nearly a volume of the Catalogue is filled with entries of the following kind:

522 b. to 526 of D.

De Thiais (H. David).
See Thiais.
De Thorame ( ).
See Thorame.
De Thou (Jacques Auguste).
See Thou.
De Thyerry (Franciscus).
See Thierry.
De Tibaldi (Antonio).
See Tibaldi.
De Tillemont (Louis Sebastian Le Nain).
See Le Nain.
D'Etiolles (Jean Jacques Joseph Leroy).
See Leroy.
De Tivoli (J.) Pseud?
See Tivoli.
De Tocqueville (Alexis) Count.
See Tocqueville.
De Toledo (Garcia) Duke de Fernandina, etc.
See Toledo.
De Toledo (Melchior Diaz).
See Diaz.
De Tonti (Henri).
See Tonti.
De Torigny (Robert).
See Robertus de Torinneio.
De Tormes (Lazarillo).
See Tormes.
De Torquemada (Joannes) Cardinal, &c.
See Turrecremata.
De Torquemada (Juan) Cardinal, etc.
See Turrecremata.
De Torres (Juan Garcia).
See Garcia.

Of course a general notice, entered under the title DE, would have answered the purpose of all the *several thousand* entries of this kind, but that would not have accorded with the 91 rules, and besides, what matters it? The nation pays, and in 1895 we—no! not we, our grandchildren—are to have a Grand Catalogue. But, surely convenience, common sense—"Energy is the characteristic of this portion of the department." It is indeed too true. Would that it were an energy which allowed itself to be occasionally guided by a little common sense!

iv. Finally, lest the grave Society of Somerset House should deem itself disparaged by the little attention bestowed upon its recently improved and still improving efforts, and also by way of showing that nothing is too minute for the genius which superintends the vast efforts of which our other examples are the evidences, we will just quote the following, which may be found under the title of "Academies. Europe. Great Britain and Ireland. London. The Society of Antiquaries."

"Three letters of invitation on occasion of the Anniversary election of President, Council, and officers of the Society. 1801, 4 and 5. London. 4to."!

Is not that completeness?

How long is such completeness to be tolerated? Only until the public become sufficiently aware of the fact that thousands of pounds of the public money are yearly handed over to the gentlemen of the Museum to enable them to amuse themselves, puzzle other people, and make the nation ridiculous. And what is the remedy?—a concise printed Catalogue, which would get rid of these ludicrous and expensive follies at one fell swoop. The birth of the 153 vol. Catalogue will advance this result. It renders the overwhelming absurdity of the contemplated MS. Catalogue palpable. If some 30 or 40 thousand works catalogued after the present fashion require 153 folio volumes, how many will be required for 465,000? The number has hitherto been modestly quoted at 500; we must henceforth rectify the calculation by the addition of at least 1,000. In the mean time, whilst they are preparing, the brimming fountain of Mr. Panizzi's energy will probably pour forth upon us another 50 or 60 volumes, for that number will be necessary (according to his system) to clear up the still existing arrears. What those arrears amount to it is difficult to calculate. They are stated at 1,000 by our friend the Athenæum, but surely that must be a mistake. Can it be a misprint of 1,000 for 10,000? The latter number would be nearer the mark.—But our space is exhausted, and we must delay a few further observations upon this subject to our next number.

NOTES, CORRESPONDENCE, AND LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.

DURING September literature sleeps. It is the period of general migration; the time when men follow the universal precedent of locomotion; and when even the few who remain in London, to get up magazines and keep the machinery of society from altogether standing still, catch hasty snatches of relaxation, and long with the earnestness of natural desire for the day or two's respite which follows upon every recurring publication. New books, except a few volumes of Poems, a branch of literature which never fails and never waits, or except such as can be hastily devoured on a railroad, or those which furnish instruction to travellers, or supply excitement to loungers at watering-places, do not dare to venture forth. London, generally the place of origination of every thing new, is compelled to gather up and chronicle what is going forward in country towns and villages. We no longer strike the blow ourselves, but are reduced to listen to its echoes. Hence our readers will observe that a considerable portion of our present Magazine is taken up with reports of proceedings at congresses and gatherings of antiquaries and archæologists in various parts of the country.* One of these meetings is that of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION; and we notice it again in this place, on account of a formal recommendation which emanated from it, that the Council of the Association should endeavour to effect a union between the two bodies into which for some years past the archæologists have been divided. The resolution was duly communicated to the President of the Institute, and was taken into consideration on the 23rd inst. at a Meeting of the Central Committee of that body. The Committee found themselves, as we are informed, estopped from the full consideration of the matter by difficulties arising out of the wording of the laws of the Society, and came to a Resolution that the position and prospects of the Institute render inexpedient any essential modifications of its existing rules and management. They disclaim all unfriendly feeling towards the Association, and offer to receive any of its members who may be willing to join them upon the terms of an advertisement which may be seen on our wrapper. It is too evident that any project of union between the leading men of the respective parties is at present hopeless. We are sorry for it. The rivalry has lasted long enough.

Another point of never-failing literary interest which has been, once more, suddenly brought into notice is THE AUTHORSHIP OF JUNIUS. For some years past the world has been contented to admit the Franciscan theory put forth by Mr. Taylor in his publication entitled *Junius Identified*, 1816. 8vo. Backed by the approval of an able critique in the Edinburgh Review, and since confirmed by Lords Brougham and Campbell, and other professional sifters of evidence, the authorship of Sir Philip Francis has been accepted by the acquiescing portion of the world as a fact all but proved. Under the influence of the general concurrence, Mr. Taylor's book proceeded to the honours of a second edition, 1818, 8vo., and his views were thought to have lately derived support all but conclusive from information received from the widow of Sir Philip Francis, which was published by Lord Campbell in his Life of Lord Loughborough. Mr. Britton endeavoured a little while ago to disturb the general acquiescence by reviving the claims made on behalf of Colonel Barré; and a new theory, not at all adverse to the Franciscans, was lately broached by Sir Fortunatus Dwarris (see our present Mag. p. 383;) but still the dull silent acquiescence continued, and the belief in Francis, in one shape or another, was fast becoming a settled portion of the popular creed. Things being in this position, our clever contemporary the Athenæum has put forth three articles upon the subject which have enlivened the dulness of the town, and fallen upon all Franciscans like a thunderbolt. Sifting the Franciscan evidence in a free and fearless spirit, the able writer of these papers has found weaknesses and contradictions innumerable, and diving down into the depths of the contemporary newspaper literature has brought up invaluable evidence which shakes the Dagon Francis on his pedestal, if not from it. Of course we shall have a shoal of pamphlets. Replies and rejoinders will pour upon us thick as hail. In the midst of them we shall give some little time to the study of the subject, and shall then endeavour to put the matter

* *P.S.*—More was *intended* in this respect than we now find ourselves able to perform. The reports of the meetings at Dolgelly, at Hurstmonceux, and at Lynn, must be deferred; as well as a report of the active archæological body now at work in Kilkenny.

before our readers in a tangible and satisfactory form. At present every thing connected with it seems to have been set adrift. We never remember a more entire and curious demolition of a general acquiescence than has been effected by these powerful and striking papers. We do not say they have changed men's opinions, but they have utterly broken up a general feeling of acquiescence in the authorship of Francis, and set people busily at work reading and inquiring on every side. In the mean time let us remind our friends of two pieces of actual fact which seem to have been established just at this time, one in our own pages, and the other in those of our agreeable and useful contemporary Notes and Queries. The former relates to the Burkes. Mr. Roche reproduces, in our present number (see p. 383), Edmund Burke's emphatic denial of his being or knowing the author of Junius. Can that be got over? Can Sir Fortunatus Dwarris reconcile it with the Burke portion of his theory? The other fact concerns Mr. Taylor. In the last number of Notes and Queries, that gentleman vouches with emphasis as strong as Burke's for his own personal and unaided authorship of Junius Identified, which had been called in question. Henceforth that ought not be disputed. If inquirers will build up a collection of the facts which are indisputable, or are universally allowed to be proved, the field of controversy would be narrowed and some hope be entertained of reaching a satisfactory solution.

We have received from a clever and respected correspondent the following letter upon an architectural subject which will interest many of our readers, some of whom will we hope be able to assist his inquiries:—

"Mr. Urban,—One of the Restorations now so happily in progress at the Cathedral Church of Ely, under the direction of Mr. Scott, consists of the complete re-edification of an apsidal chapel, abutting upon and opening into the south-western transept. The chapel had fallen completely into ruins, but yet there were sufficient remains of it in its original state to enable the architect to effect a restoration. This work is, for the most part, now completed; for the most part also it is highly satisfactory: still one feature there is in it, which, on a recent visit to Ely, both perplexed and offended me: it is this,—the three window-arches which are set in the sweep of the semicircular apse are pierced through the enormously massive wall in such a manner that their openings have a slight splay outwards: in other words, the openings are smaller at the inner face of the wall than at the outer face, and the splays of the window-sides consequently recede from the glass, so as to diminish the actual apertures in a direction contrary to that usually adopted. The effect is as bad as can be in every respect. The remains of one side of one window-arch (that nearest to the chord of the apse towards the south), is the alleged authority for this construction. Can any of your readers produce any original example of a window, or rather of a series of windows, thus constructed? I should also be very glad to hear of an original window set in a semicircular apse close to the spring of the curve in which the two sides of the window-arch splay to the same angle.—Yours, &c. C. B."

The Surtees Society will shortly resume its publications. William Henderson, esq. of Durham, continues Treasurer, and the office of Secretary is filled by the Rev. William George Henderson, who is at present one of the Proctors of the university of Oxford, but will return to Durham in a little while as tutor or principal of a college in the university there. The Society is in future to be conducted upon a guinea subscription, giving such a number of volumes yearly as the funds will afford. Its union with the university is considered a great assistance; and if it acquires an adequate increase of members, it contemplates a career of continued usefulness and prosperity.

Amongst the Poetry of the month, to which we have alluded as an exceptional class of publication, ever flowing from its perennial fountain, is a privately printed volume, entitled *Poetry and Criticism, by Outis* (8vo. 1850); a beautiful specimen of the typography of Bradbury and Evans, and adorned with pretty wood-cuts, principally from classical subjects. The work also bears stamped upon its cover the arms of Ulster, to signify, probably, that the Nobody of the title-page is a Baronet in society. Both divisions of the book exhibit a mind imbued with the learning which is derived from our public schools. About half the volume consists of a kind of index of the subjects of the thirty-three existing Greek Tragedies.

Amongst books of the same class we may also mention *Lyrics and Meditations by William Gaspey* (*C. Mitchell.* 8vo. 1850). The author writes in a religious spirit and with a good intention, but does not "aspire to the heights of poetic inspiration."

Metrical Musings, or Thoughts on Sacred Subjects, in Verse. By W. H. Bathurst, M.A. (*Seeleys.* 18*mo.* 1850.) is amply described by its title. These mus-

ings are the comments in verse of a pious clergyman upon the ordinary incidents of his ministration, and a variety of common texts of scripture.

A Lyrical Version of the Psalms. By the Rev. Frederic Fysh. Vol. I. (Seeleys 12*mo.* 1850,) is a nearly literal rendering from the original in a lyrical measure without rhyme. The translator has endeavoured to equalize the number of feet to the number of ideas in each hemistich. The present volume contains the Psalms from I. to LXXII. The following is an example:

The heavens declare
The glory of God:
And the work of his hands
The expanse proclaimeth.
Day unto day
Doth utter speech:
And night to night
Doth publish knowledge.
There is no speech,
And there are no words,
But is their voice not heard?
Throughout the earth
Extends their line:
To the end of the world their sentences.
In them hath he placed
A tent for the sun:
And he resembles a bridegroom
Issuing forth from his chamber:
He exults as a hero
To run a race.
From the end of heaven is his egress:
To the end of heaven is his circuit:
And nothing is hid from his heat.

The Gamester, a Tale of 1845, *and other Poems. (G. Earle.* 8*vo.* 1850.) In the Gamester the author "seeks to show how a young man may be deceived in his estimate of mankind, and how rapidly vice and crime grow upon men, through the examples shown by worthless associates." Melancholy truths, here enforced with good intention.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Milton. A Sheaf of Gleanings after his biographers and annotators: 1. Genealogical investigation. 2. Notes on some of his poems. By Joseph Hunter. 12*mo.*—Archdeacon Todd stated in his Biography of our great poet, principally it would seem upon the ultimate authority of Aubrey, that Milton's grandfather was "under-ranger or keeper of the forest of Shotover, near Halton in Oxfordshire, and probably resided in the village of Milton in that neighbourhood." He had before stated, that this same person was "a bigoted papist," and "disinherited" his son, the father of the poet, because he abjured the errors of popery. Mr. Hunter finds in the Recusant Rolls among the records of the Exchequer, that, in the 43rd Elizabeth, mention is made of Richard Milton of Stanton St. John, yeoman, as being fined on the 13th July, 1601, in the sum of 60*l.* for not having resorted to his parish church for the three months following the 6th December, 1600; and that afterwards he was fined again in the same amount for not having attended church from the 13th July, 1601, to the 4th October following. Stanton St. John is on the borders of Shotover forest. In the 19th Elizabeth, 1577, this same person is assessed to a subsidy among the inhabitants of Stanton St. John in the sum of three pounds, on goods only, as if he had no lands. Mr. Hunter does not find any mention of a Milton having held any office in the forest, although a Rowland Milton and a Robert Milton, both living in the neighbourhood of Stanton St. John, the former in 1591 and the latter about the same time, are proved to have had separate transactions with the officers of the forest. Future researches will probably establish that the recusant Richard Milton of Stanton was the poet's grandfather, although the poet himself, who was uncertain as to the name of his grandfather, rather thought it was John. There is very little evidence that the poet was descended, as is generally asserted, from the "Miltons of Milton," a family of some consideration in Oxfordshire and Bucks in the fifteenth century. Over the door of the poet's father's office, as a scrivener, there hung a spread eagle as a house sign, and a small silver seal is in the possession of Mr. Disney, which came from the poet's family, and bears engraved upon it a spread eagle, or rather an eagle having two heads displayed, with a lion's gamb grasping an eagle's head erased, for a crest. Now these were the arms but not the crest of the Miltons of Shropshire and the arms and crest of the Myltons of Oxon; and their presumed assumption by the Miltons of Bread Street is the only fact which leads to the inference that they claimed to be descended from the "Miltons of Milton." It seems to us to be worth very little. Unless there is more evidence upon the subject than that contained in Aubrey's life of the poet, the father's use of the sign of the spread eagle is not of much moment.

Aubrey does not state that the father assumed that sign, or himself placed it over his office door, but simply that it was the accustomed or recognised distinctive sign of the house in which he lived. His words are, "His son John was born in Bread Street, in London, at the Spread Eagle, which was his house; he had also in that street another house the Rose, and other houses in other places." The sign was a mere indication equivalent to our modern number; and, for any thing that appears, the Spread Eagle may have been the sign of the house for centuries before it came into possession of the poet's father.

Of Milton's father Mr. Hunter has gathered little that is new. With kind tolerance he prints the good scrivener's sonnet addressed to John Lane, which miserable nonsense has remained in manuscript up to this time, and will probably never be printed again unless in scorn. From his father Milton may have derived his love of music, but in the father certainly neither the love nor the music was married to immortal verse.

Over the mother of the poet there rests a darkness impervious to all genealogical inquirers; even her maiden surname is unknown. Her great son says of her, that she was a woman universally esteemed, and especially known throughout her neighbourhood for liberality in almsgiving. Our own pages*—the record (we may say it without any improper boasting) of so much that is valuable—contain the evidence of her death on the 3rd August, 1637, and her interment in the church of Horton in Buckinghamshire. Her christian name was that of the mother of the faithful Sara, and she was the parent of five children, of whom he who has made her name for ever illustrious throughout the world was the second child and the eldest son. This is all that is known of her. How brief and yet how beautiful a history! Imagination must be allowed to picture the mother of a son so fair as having been pre-eminent in beauty. Sweet smiles, and gentle speech, and ready tears, and above all a trustful loving heart, belong to the character given to her by her son; and who will deny to the mother of John Milton an intellect by which all these attractive excellences must have been regulated and applied to their best of purposes? We ourselves care not whether she was a Caston, or a Bradshaw, or a Hoghton. Right honourable, beyond all honours of genealogy, will she be for ever amongst women: unhappy only in this, that, although she may have listened with a proud delight to Comus, and L'Allegro, and Penseroso, and Lycidas, a premature departure deprived her of a knowledge of the heights and depths to which that wondrous faculty could penetrate which he to whom she had given birth possessed.

Several manuscript entries in books present interesting evidence of facts in the life of Milton. The first to be mentioned is a copy of Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium, ed. 1584. This book first belonged to another poet of the same initials and the same christian name, and who also forsook the law for the company of the muses,—John Marston. From him it came—it is not known how—into the possession of Milton, who inscribed on the title-page, in his beautiful handwriting,

Joh'es Milton: me possidet.

And on a fly-leaf at the beginning, in the same hand,

Det Christus studiis vela secunda meis.

But this is not all, for a little lower on the same page we find in another hand,

Det Christus studiis vela secunda tuis.

"We can hardly doubt," remarks Mr. Hunter, "that this was written by the father, with whose handwriting I am not acquainted."

This seems to prove what, under the circumstances, was to be expected, that the son designed to study the law, and was encouraged in the design by his father. But the scheme was abortive. The Muses had marked the student for their own, and the father was wise enough not to press the fruitless purpose;—

——— nor did thy will
Condemn me to the tedious law's pursuit,
Nor chain my ear to clients' idle tongues;
But, more desirous to enrich my mind,
Far from the haunts of men, my willing youth
Thou ledst apart to silent pensive shades,
By wild Aonia's streams; and there didst leave
Thy grateful son companion to the Muse.

Another book which pertains to Milton's biography is the Album of a family then settled at Geneva, which contains the following entry in the hand of Milton, partly from his own Comus;—

If virtue feeble were,
Heaven itself would stoop to her.

Cœlum non animum muto, dum trans mare curro.—Joannes Miltonius, Anglus.
Junii 10°. 1639.

It would seem that he was then on his return to England, where, upon the evidence of a third volume, he is said to have arrived in August 1639. This third volume is a Bible, thought to have been the companion of his continental travels. On the margins of it he had made several

* Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVII. p. 779.

manuscript entries, one supposed to refer to the defeat of Lord Conway by General Lesley, mentioned in our Magazine for April last, p. 352. We must refer for an account of this Bible, and for some remarks to which it gave rise, to our Magazine for 1792, pp. 789, 900, and to that for 1800, p. 199.

On his return to London Milton took up his abode, first, for a short time, in a lodging in St. Bride's Churchyard, Fleet Street, and afterwards in a Garden House in Aldersgate Street. In both these places he occupied himself in tuition. Mr. Hunter finds traces of him in his second residence in the Records of the Poll-tax in the Exchequer for the year 1641, and in a "collection for Ireland" in the year following. He is described in the poll-tax record as "Jo. Milton, gent." paying tax for himself and Jane Yates his only servant. He is enumerated with the residents of "The second precinct of St. Botolf parish," and among his immediate neighbours are mentioned Mrs. Pallavicini, widow; Sir Thomas Cecil; Dr. Alexander Gill, Milton's schoolmaster at St. Paul's; and Theodore Diodati, doctor of physic. His contribution for Ireland was 4*l.*, being the only contribution in his precinct which exceeded 2*l.* This liberal offering "may be taken as some proof of the zeal with which he entered at the beginning of the struggle into political affairs; this contribution being really a strong manifestation against the king."

The family history of Mary Powel, Milton's first wife, has been investigated with great minuteness by Archdeacon Todd. Mr. Hunter adds various additional particulars, and prints Birch's copy of the notes in another book illustrative of Milton's history, namely, his first wife's Bible, in which he had entered the dates of the births of all their children. The book when seen by Birch, January 6, 1749-50, was in the possession of Mrs. Foster, Milton's grand-daughter, who kept a chandler's shop in Cock Lane, near Shoreditch church.

Of the connections of the poet's second wife, Catherine Woodcock, his "late espoused saint," nothing is known with certainty. The poet's third wife, the wife of his blindness and old age, was Elizabeth Minshul, conjectured to have come of the Minshuls of Stoke, a good family in the county of Chester. But this has lately been shewn to be a mistake. A correspondent of the Athenæum (September 29, 1849) furnished information from documents in his possession, which Mr. Hunter has applied to establish that she was descended from "a family which had been seated on a small estate at Wistaston near Nantwich from the time of Elizabeth, but of a very different rank from the Minshuls of Stoke." There seems a difficulty as to the date of her death, which probably the correspondent of the Athenæum can clear up. He states that her will was dated August 27, 1727, and was proved the 10th October following, so that she must have died between those dates; but Mr. Hunter adduces her funeral sermon preached by Isaac Kimber on the 10th March, 1726.

Milton's only brother Christopher was knighted and made a Baron of the Exchequer in 1686, being then seventy years of age, and a puisne judge of the Common Pleas in the year following. Dr. Johnson says that, "his constitution being too weak for business, he retired before any disreputable compliances became necessary." Le Neve, as quoted by Mr. Hunter, says that "he was a lawyer in Suffolk, not a considerable one, but being a Papist was promoted at this time." Oldmixon, we may add, speaks more plainly and with the coarse bitterness of party spirit. "Christopher Milton was an unworthy brother of the great poet John Milton. He starved by his practice, and, to mend his market, turned Papist. He was one of the dullest fellows that ever appeared with a bar-gown upon his back in Westminster Hall. But being 'of the King's religion,' a phrase now used at court and elsewhere, he was thought fit to be made a knight and a judge."* (Hist. Stuarts, fol. 1730, p. 708.)

Milton's last residence—the house in which he wrote or completed Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained, and Sampson Agonistes—was in the Artillery Walk or Wall leading to Bunhill Fields. Mr. Hunter finds him mentioned as residing there in an account of hearth-money for the year ending Lady Day, 1674. He there appears as "John Melton," occupying a house charged for four hearths. His is the ninth house in the order in which they are set down in the roll. It is described elsewhere as "situate against the Artillery Ground," and in another place as "opposite to the Artillery-garden wall." Here in darkness and obscurity, badly tended by undutiful children, but happy in his wife, he passed

* He was made a judge when the King wanted a bench which would sanction his dispensing power. The King told one of the dismissed judges that he thought he could have twelve judges who agreed with him in opinion. "Twelve judges your majesty may," was the reply, "but not twelve lawyers." Sir Christopher Milton was one of the twelve.

the last years of his life, and enriched our literature with some of its noblest works. The spot is a classic one, and, if possible, should be identified.

Besides treating of the various subjects we have thus cursorily run through, Mr. Hunter adds some pleasant and ingenious notes on Milton's works. We have room only to state the substance of two of them. In Lycidas there is an obscure but celebrated passage respecting "the great vision of the guarded mount," which was cleared up by Thomas Warton in a note of great value, and shewn to allude to Mount St. Michael in Cornwall; but still there remained a difficulty as to the places mentioned in the succeeding line:

Looks tow'rd Namancos and Bayona's hold.

Where were those places? Warton did not answer the question, but Archdeacon Todd found Namancos in an old map as the name of a place near Cape Finisterre. Bayona's hold has been universally thought to apply either to Bayonne, or to Bayona in Galicia. But these are not places which might be discovered over the ocean with no land intervening, if an eye on the top of Mount St. Michael could reach so far. Mr. Hunter has found in an old book of Pilotage, printed at Amsterdam in 1662, and again in 1676, with the title "The Lightening Column or Sea Mirrour," near the extreme point of Cape Finisterre, "the haven of Seche, or Corcovia," which is "called by the Dutch shipmasters Corck Bayone."

Again, in Paradise Lost, iii. 349, is a well known passage about the amaranth:

Immortal amarant, a flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but soon for man's offence
To Heaven removed, &c.

Mr. Hunter, in a course of a valuable note, inquires, "Was this a purely original conception of the mind of Milton? Had any one before him imagined a plant of heavenly growth, bestowed on it the name of amaranth, and represented it as having been transplanted to the earthly Paradise, and there to have remained as long as Paradise was the scene of innocence? I propose it as a theme for others, not as a question which I can pretend to set at rest."

We need not recommend this little work to our readers. Its subject, and the brief comment we have given upon some of the topics which it handles, will insure it a favourable reception with every lover of our classic literature.

Dr. Johnson: His Religious Life and his Death; by the author of Dr. Hookwell, &c. 12*mo.* 1850.—A comment upon the character of Dr. Johnson, with illustrative notes and examples derived from a miscellaneous but not very recondite course of reading.

Memoirs and Papers of Sir Andrew Mitchell, K.B. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the court of Great Britain to the court of Prussia from 1756 *to* 1771. *By* Andrew Bisset. 2 *vols.* 8*vo.* 1850.—Sir Andrew Mitchell was born on the 15th April, 1708. He was son of the Rev. William Mitchell, a minister of the established church of Scotland, and one of the preachers at St. Giles's or the High Church of Edinburgh. When under age Andrew Mitchell was married to his cousin, Barbara Mitchell, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Mitchell, of Thainston, in Aberdeenshire. The lady died early in 1728, leaving an only daughter, who did not live to grow up to womanhood. The early death of his beautiful wife threw a gloom over the after-life of the youthful widower. Abandoning his country and the study of Scottish law, "he sought relief for his distracted mind in change of scene," and passed several years in various parts of the continent of Europe. He returned to England in 1732. In January 1733 he entered of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar on the 12th May, 1738. In 1742 he resigned the practice of English law on being appointed under-secretary to the Marquess of Tweeddale, Secretary of State for Scotland. In 1747 he was returned to parliament for the county of Aberdeen. In 1751 he was one of the commissioners sent to Brussels for the purpose of settling a treaty of commerce with Holland. In 1754 he was returned to Parliament for the Elgin district of burghs, for which he continued member up to his death, and in 1756 was sent to Berlin as envoy to the King of Prussia. He remained in Prussia, with one brief period of return to England on account of the state of his health, until his death on the 28th January, 1771. He expired and was buried at Berlin.

The period of his residence in Prussia comprised the great Seven Years' War, during which he had the most intimate acquaintance with the whole course of events, and with the actual condition of the affairs of Frederick the Great. Mitchell's papers have consequently been regarded as amongst the most valuable materials for the history of that memorable struggle, and those of them which were considered the most important were purchased from his representatives for the British Museum in 1810. They were used by Lord Dover and by other authors who have treated of

that period, and a good many of the most important were published by Sir Henry Ellis in the fourth volume of his second series of Original Letters.

The present editor is descended from the family of Mitchell's wife, and has been led to compile the present work by the interest which arises from that connection. His materials consist not only of the papers in the British Museum, but of those also which remain in the possession of Mitchell's present representative; and he has added to his work a biographical notice of two celebrated brothers, exiles from Scotland on account of the rebellion of 1715, George Keith the last Earl Marischal of Scotland, and James Keith, Field Marshal in the service of Prussia.

Mr. Bisset's work contains a great deal of valuable matter, and will take its stand amongst our recognised collections of historical materials. Mitchell himself, although a very useful and perhaps even a distinguished person in his station, was no man to make a book about; but his papers contain many things of very high interest and curiosity. Thiebault has preserved the only personal traits of Mitchell which we possess in his Anecdotes of Frederick II. Chalmers extracted them for his Biographical Dictionary.

Pinacothecæ Historicæ Specimen: sive Illustrium quorundam Ingenia, Mores, Fortunæ, ad Inscriptionum formam expressæ. Auctore F. Kilvert, *A.M. Pars II.* 1850.—The pregnant brevity and fixed character of the Latin language stamp on it a preference for inscriptions. We are struck with the simplicity and conciseness of the ancient classic specimens. The Latin inscriptions of modern times have too often deviated from the simple and concise forms of antiquity, and run into a style more diffuse and circuitous. Emanuel Thesaurus and his imitators adopted a style of inscriptions remarkable for points and antitheses more ingenious in matter than wise, more verbose than pure in diction. In our own country Parr and Routh, treading in the steps of antiquity and following the precepts of Morcelli, revived with success, more especially the latter literary veteran, the elegant simplicity of classical inscription writing. Mr. Kilvert has adopted a middle path, disregarding a rigid adherence to antiquity, but steering clear, in general, of the conceits of Emanuel Thesaurus and his affected imitators; and the former portion of this Pinacotheca gained the approbation of that severe critic and distinguished Latinist the late Bishop Coplestone. We have perused Mr. Kilvert's little work with a considerable degree of pleasure. It were easy to point out several peccadilloes in Latinity, and we may also be disposed to praise some of those characters he has blamed; but of this we are sure, that the author is a constant friend of virtue and good morals, and a man of pleasing genius and elegant scholarship. We thank him for this *second* part of his labours, and subjoin as specimens of his powers of delineation of character and of his handling of the Latin the following inscriptions:—

P. 44.

GEORGIUS . HORNE
vir . indole . mitissima
ingenio . literis . humanioribus . exculto
pietati . Christianae
summo . studio . deditus
Israelitici . psaltae . cantica
eodem . quo . scripta . sunt . affectu . explanata
perpetuo . Ecclesiae . emolumento
commendavit
concionibus . insuper . flexanimis
auditoribus . cum . utilitate . delectationem
peperit .

P. 122.

ISAACUS . NEWTON
ingenio . praeter . ceteros . sagaci
et . mathematicae . studiis
addicto
conjectura . feliciter . usus
reconditam . eruit . rationem
qua . rerum . universitatis . artificium
continetur
quinetiam . ratiocinium . illud . subtile
excultum . dedit
quo . mundi . magnitudo
astrorum . ambitus . spatia . meatus
ad . calculos . revocantur
his . artibus
quum . omnes . omnium . temporum . et . nationum
homines . antecelleret
certissimum . illud . praestantis . ingenii
specimen . edidit
quod . DIVINI . ARTIFICIS
potentiam . sapientiam . bonitatem
stupens . agnosceret . pronus . adoraret
coram . ejusdem . oraculis
angelorum . ritu
oculorum . aciem . obnuberet
ori . manum . admoveret .

The Decline of England. By Ledru Rollin. *Vol. II.* 8vo.—After completing his collection of the crimes and miseries of wretched, wicked England, Monsieur Ledru Rollin concludes with a comparison between our unhappy country and the beautiful and glorious France, "rich in natural treasures, marvellously defended, alimented by the blood of the north and by the blood of the south, powerful in her acquired knowledge, which surpasses that of all other nations, and wonderfully en-

dowed with genius." The progress of this great country is impeded—so the author thinks—solely by "the mere accident of a crisis, in which she has disputed for nearly half a century the reign of justice and equality amongst men." Mons. Ledru Rollin is counting anxiously the hours ere "the pigmies" who are at present striving to stop the glorious stream of revolution are engulphed in a new convulsion, and he is recalled to fight the battle of equality.

A practical Treatise on the Law of Corporations in general, as well aggregate as sole. By James Grant, *of the Middle Temple, esq. royal* 8*vo.* 1850.—This is a laborious compilation of great usefulness to the practical lawyer and to all officers and members of corporations. The following extract contains information upon a subject of present interest which will be found serviceable in many quarters.

"Edward III. in the 8th, 14th, 50th, and 51st years of his reign visited Oxford by commissions; Prynne's Animadversions on 4th Inst. pp. 346, 355, 358, 360, 361, 363; *vide* what seems to be a recognition by parliament of the power of the crown to regulate and determine disputes between the Universities and strangers, 50 Edw. III. in Cotton's Tower Records, 102, 103.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury was declared to be visitor of the University of Oxford by letters patent of Richard II., A. D. 1568 [?], after solemn argument before the King himself in parliament, and it was decided, and the decision enrolled in parliament, and afterwards established by act of parliament, 13th Hen. 4, that the archbishop was visitor of that university; 1, Burn's Eccles. Law, 478 edit. Phillim; Rot. Parl. p. 3. memb. 9; Prynne's Animadversions on 4th Inst. pp. 367, 368.

"In 12 Car. I. Archbishop Laud asserted the right with respect to both universities, and the cause was heard before the King in council; and it was declared to be granted on all hands that the King had an undoubted right to visit the universities, but the King in council adjudged the right to belong also to the archbishop by himself or his commissary, as often as any great emergent cause should move him; the chancellor of either university being allowed to appear by proxy in the Visitatorial Court; Rushw. Collect. 324; Com. Dig. Visitor, A. 1, A. 5; 4 T. R. 241, note (*per* L'd Mansfield, C. J.); Cockman *v.* Mather, 1 Barnard, 14.

"Oxford seems to have been visited by the crown *temp.* Ric. II. and Edw. VI.

"So was Cambridge in the reign of the latter, 2 T. R. 290; 4 T. R. 237; so in 5 Mary by commission to Cardinal Pole; so *temp.* Hen. VIII. by Cromwell; and 37th Hen. VIII., by Dr. Parker the Vice-Chancellor and others, 1 Dyer, Priv. Un. Camb. 471; so 12 Eliz. by commissioners, when the crown gave new statutes by which the University is at present chiefly governed; 3 Jac. I., some further statutes were granted, *vid.* 3 Burr. 1650; Burn's Eccles. Law, tit. Colleges; Brief Historical Notices of the Interference of the Crown by G. E. Corrie, Cambridge, 1839; Origin of Universities by H. Malden, London, 1835; Ayl. Hist. Oxf.; 1 Dy. Privil. Un. Camb. 154, pp. 10, 11, 12." (p. 517, n.)

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.

Aug. 10. At the anniversary, Mr. M. Ure in the chair, a satisfactory report from the council was read. 129,594 persons had visited the gardens during the year ending on the 1st of August, and several works of importance had been undertaken during the season, among which was a hothouse, erected especially for the cultivation of the Victoria Regia, lately introduced from South America. The auditors' report of the receipts and expenditure exhibited a considerable increase of income as compared with preceding years. The total receipts had amounted to 14,180*l.* 16*s.*, of which the expenditure fell short by 3,700*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* The sum subscribed by the Fellows upon the debentures of the society for the formation of the gardens and the redemption of its debts was 18,550*l.* The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected into the council for the year 1851:—The Duke of Beaufort, Sir Edward Kerrison, Mr. J. Olive, Mr. J. Hardwicke, Mr. J. Heywood, M.P., the Bishop of Durham, Lord Sondes, and Viscount Hardinge. The Duke of Norfolk was re-elected president, and Mr. E. Marjoribanks, treasurer.

The sale of the pictures forming the gallery of the late King of Holland commenced at the Hague on Monday the 12th August. The interest attaching to the dispersion of this great collection filled the Dutch capital with visitors, and the palace was crowded during the period of the public view. The sale took place in

the great hall of the palace,—a noble Gothic room of 80 feet long and about 40 feet wide, with a lofty roof of carved oak. All the distinguished amateurs and collectors of Europe were present. The sale included 352 lots of pictures, and 368 of statues, busts, and drawings. The total sums realised by the sale are stated as follows: The first day's sale brought 9,511*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*—the second, 9,436*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—the third, 17,500*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*—the fourth, 8,447*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*—and the fifth, we believe, upwards of 50,000*l.* This will give a total of about 96,000*l.*, independently of the Raphael drawings and the sculptures. The pictures have been widely distributed: Prussia, Frankfort, and Paris coming in for their share. The Emperor of Russia's agent, it is said, was authorised to purchase to the extent of 60,000*l.* The English Government was not represented, but the Marquess of Hertford wrung many lots from the Czar at any price.—The celebrated Barbarigo Gallery at Venice, which comprised, amongst other master-pieces, seventeen paintings of Titian,—the Magdalen, Venus, St. Sebastian, the famous portraits of the Doge Barbarigo, of Philip XIV. &c., has been lately purchased by the court of Russia for 560,000*f.*

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The long promised experimental operations for establishing a continuous system of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and the continent by means of wires sunk between Dover and Calais have been carried into effect. The wire was carried across by the Goliah steamship, with Dr. Reid, Mr. J. C. Wollaston, C.E., and several gentlemen on board. The 30 miles of telegraphic wire is 1-10th of an inch in diameter, and encased in a covering of gutta percha, the thickness of a little finger; it was coiled round a large cylinder or drum amidships 15 feet by 7, and made good to 300 yards of the same wire inclosed in a leaden tube on shore, to prevent it being bruised by the shingle on the beach. The vessel steamed out in a direct track for Cape Grisnez, 21 miles across the channel, the nearest landmark to the English coast, and lying midway between Calais and Boulogne. The wire weighed five tons, and the cylinder two. The vessel was preceded by Captain Bullock, R.N., of her Majesty's steam-ship Widgeon, who accompanied the experimenters as a pilot. The wire was continuously streamed out over a roller at the stern of the vessel, the men at every 16th of a mile being busily engaged in riveting on to the wire square leaden clamps or weights of from 14lb. to 24lb., and which had the effect of sinking the wire in the bottom of the sea, which on the English coast commences at a depth of 30 feet, and goes on varying from that to 100 and 180 feet; which latter, or 30 fathoms, is anywhere the greatest depth. The only conjectured difficulty was at a point in midchannel called the Ridge, between which and another inequality, called the Varne, there is a deep submarine valley, surrounded by shifting sands, the one being 17 miles in length and the other 12, and in their vortex ships lose their anchors, and the trolling nets of fishermen are frequently lost. Over this, however, the wire was successfully submerged, and at half past eight p.m. the complete connexion of the under-water wire with that left at Dover was run up the face of the cliff, on the coast of France, and complimentary interchanges were passed between France and England, under the waters of the strait. We are sorry to add, that, in a day or two after its completion, a fracture in the wire, near the French coast, has caused an interruption in the communication, which we hope will be but temporary.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association has been held at Manchester and Lancaster, under the presidency of James Heywood, esq. M.P., F.R.S. The first meeting was on Monday the 19th of August, when the President opened the proceedings with an address; and Mr. Arthur Ashpitel read a memoir on the architecture and history of Manchester Cathedral, which has been printed entire in The Builder for Aug. 24. He remarked that the incrustation of the church with chantries gives it the most picturesque effect, unlike any other he knew in England, except Chichester and a portion of St. Michael's at Coventry. The choir is of remarkable beauty, and the woodwork extremely elegant.—Mr. George Godwin drew attention to the dangerous state of the tower.

At an evening meeting, T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. delivered a discourse on the study of archæology and the parti-

cular objects of the Association; and J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A. followed with a paper on the Stanley Crest. After alluding to the legend told in the genealogical poem written by bishop Stanley in the sixteenth century, and which forms the groundwork of one of the local romances written by the late Mr. Roby of Rochdale, Mr. Planché referred to the paper on this subject communicated by Mr. Ormerod, the historian of Cheshire, to the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica (vol. vii. 1841), which fully proves the fabulous character of "the Stanley legend," in respect of its genealogy. Mr. Planché stated that the families of Culcheth, Holcroft, and Riseley, all bore the bird and child, not as a crest but as a coat. He was inclined to derive the whole by descent from Gilbert de Culcheth, who lived temp. Hen. III. "His impression was that this singular crest would be discovered to be but an Anglo-Norman rebus of the name of a Saxon ancestor, and that it was a cognizance of one of the families of Ailward Pincerna or Le Boteler, which was assumed by, or granted to, the Culcheths for a coat, and the Lathams as heirs-general for a crest, surmounting the arms of Boteler."

The Rev. J. C. Bruce, M.A. communicated a paper on the structure of the Norman castle in England, which has been published in The Builder of the 31st Aug. and some comments made by Mr. Wright in the Literary Gazette of the same date.

On *Tuesday, Aug.* 20, an excursion was made to Whalley abbey, and the Roman town of Ribchester; from whence the party proceeded to Lancaster; where an evening meeting was held, and Mr. Planché read a paper on the Badges of the House of Lancaster, in which he suggested that the rose was originally adopted in allusion to the country of Eleanor of Provence, the mother of Edward the First.

Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. read a paper on the history of Witchcraft. He stated his belief that Hilda, in Bulwer's romance of Harold, is a correct picture of an Anglo-Saxon witch. The English witches of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are representations of Anglo-Saxon witches degraded to the lowest pitch; for it is curious how little, down to the latest period, these English superstitions had borrowed from the highly-wrought doctrines of witchcraft which were promulgated on the continent. It was in the reign of James I. that Lancashire became famous in the annals of sorcery. "The Lancashire witches are well known by the admirable volume of Mr. Crossley, published by the Chetham Society, and by the no less admirable romance of Mr. Ainsworth. Although a curious narrative, there is absolutely nothing in it which should have given it so great a pre-eminence over the numerous other cases of witchcraft of the day: yet it was made the subject of a drama by two celebrated writers, one, Thomas Heywood, who lived at the time, and the other, Thomas Shadwell, at the latter end of the century; and was so generally celebrated that it became in a manner the popular representative of this class of stories, and the history of the Lancashire witches was for two centuries one of the favourite chap books that were hawked about the country. If I might offer an opinion as to the reason of this extraordinary popularity, I would suggest that the wild forest of Pendle may have been celebrated for its witches long before the occurrences alluded to. One would like to know the popular legends which probably once existed in connexion with this spot. The Malkin's Tower, at which the witches of Lancashire and Yorkshire were accustomed to assemble, was perhaps something more than an accidental meeting-place. It seems to bespeak an older celebrity in the history of English superstition, and may perhaps have been a spot consecrated to worship in times before the light of the gospel had reached the shores of Saxon England."

George Godwin, esq. F.R.S. communicated some remarks on the true architectural meaning of the word *Barbacan*, on which considerable confusion still pervades our dictionaries and encyclopedias. It appears indeed to have been used in various senses. Sometimes it was merely a projection of timber, like a pentice (see the engravings of the Bastard of Burgundy's badge, with Mr. Planché's accompanying remarks, in our Magazine for March 1839): sometimes it was an outwork built of stone. Such must have been the Barbacan which still leaves its name to one of the streets of London.

On *Wednesday, Aug.* 21, an excursion was made to Furness Abbey, when a lecture was read by Mr. Edmund Sharpe, architect, of Lancaster. He first developed the principles of his system, by which he divides our ancient ecclesiastical architecture into seven periods, two of them during the Romanesque style, the Saxon and Norman; and five of them during the Gothic style, the Transitional, Lancet, Geometrical, Curvilinear, and Rectilinear. The Norman period prevailed for seventy years, from 1066 to 1145; the Lancet for forty-five, from 1145 to 1190; the duration of the remaining periods are stated in our report of Mr. Sharpe's lecture at Lincoln, in our

Magazine for Sept. 1848. He next proceeded to describe the features of a Cistercian abbey. The rules of this order, originally drawn up by the early abbats, and from time to time enlarged, related not only to discipline and mode of life, but also to the choice of site, the architecture and form of their buildings, and the degree and nature of their ornament and internal decoration; and from these rules there was scarcely a single variation within the two first centuries of the existence of the order. First, as to site, it was ordained that abbeys should never be built in towns, or even in hamlets, but in secluded valleys, remote from the haunts of men. All who remember any of our Cistercian abbeys will notice how strictly this rule was complied with—they generally lie high up the valley, often in the narrowest part; and the monks appear to have usually cleared out the bottom of the valley for pasturage and cultivation, leaving the sides clothed with wood. Any one who has approached Furness Abbey from Dalton must have noticed how truly Cistercian this approach is. He need scarcely mention Fountains, Rievaulx, and Tintern in support of this rule, which is most stringently complied with in France and Germany; and although in England situations of this kind would be in some parts difficult to meet with, yet he knew of no instance in which the rule had been departed from, or the valley deserted for the high land. Next, as regards the church, they prohibited everything that had a vaunting ambitious character. Thus towers, which abounded in the abbey churches of the Benedictines, were eschewed by the Cistercians. They permitted, indeed, a low tower at the intersection of the arms of the cross, or over the crossing, as it was called, rising one stage only above the building, but nowhere else; and the tower we now see at the west end of the Furness Abbey Church stands like that at the end of the north transept of Fountains, a monument of the degeneracy, so to speak, of the order, and an example of their departure in the sixteenth century from the rules they had laid down and observed in the twelfth and thirteenth. The churches were invariably dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and to her alone. They were nearly all uniform in plan, built without exception in the form of the cross, having a nave with side aisles, north and south transepts, and choir, and having also three small chapels, forming a sort of eastern aisle to the transepts, but separated from one another commonly by a partition wall. They permitted no sculptures of figures or of the human form, no images, no carvings save that of the crucifix, no pictures, no gold ornaments, no stained glass—that is to say, of a pictorial character—and no prostration in their churches. Now, although the period in which these rules were strictly carried out was possibly short, yet there is not one of their churches of early date upon which great severity of treatment is not plainly stamped. He had searched in vain for such sculptures as are here prohibited in many of the Cistercian churches of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, whilst contemporaneous buildings of Benedictine origin abound with such carvings. So also in the chancel of Furness Abbey you will find an almost entire absence of sculptured ornament, and the effect made dependent upon excellent proportion and purity of design, along with great varieties of detail. So far as regards the church, the conventual buildings were laid out with the same regularity and uniformity. Of these the principal were—1. the chapter house, where all the business of the convent was transacted; 2. the common refectory and day-room of the monks; 3. the kitchen; 4. the principal refectory; 5. the hospitium, or guest house. These were the most important buildings of a Cistercian monastery. There were others of less importance; but these were always disposed round the quadrangle of the cloister in certain fixed situations, where we always know where to look for them in a ruined convent. The chapter house point always adjoined the south transept of the church, a small apartment used as a sacristy alone intervening; it was usually the building most ornamented next to the church. Next to the chapter house came a passage leading from the cloisters and offices at the back. Next to the passage came the common refectory or day room of the monks, a building generally of more plain character than the rest, and which extended beyond the length of the cloister to some distance, according to the number of inmates. These general features, which exactly correspond with Furness Abbey, he had described from a plan of the Cistercian abbey of Brombach on the Maine, in Franconia. Furness was founded in 1129, and the church could not have been commenced before 1160, belonging to the earlier part of the transitional period, and completed according to the original design. In this church, in compliance with rule, the whole of the arches of construction are pointed, all those of decoration are circular; a capital peculiar to the period, and in use for a period of not more than twenty years, also marks the exact date of the building.

At an evening meeting at Lancaster, Dr. James Johnson read a paper on

the history of Ancient Lancaster, and Mr. Haggard one on the antiquities of Furness.

On *Thursday, Aug.* 22, a public breakfast was given at Lancaster, and a numerous party was subsequently entertained at Hornby Castle by Mr. Pudsey Dawson, who exhibited to them the boots, gloves and spoon left at Bolton hall by King Henry VI.; a letter of Oliver Cromwell, demanding victuals for his soldiers, addressed to William Dawson, mayor of Doncaster; and another addressed by Thomas Lord Surrey to Thomas Pudsey, during the campaign of Flodden Field, in 1513.

After returning to Manchester, an evening meeting was held, at which a paper was read upon the Roman antiquities of Ribchester, prepared by Messrs. Just and J. Harland. In spite of some discrepancies in distance, they conclude that Ribchester was the Coccium of the Itineraries. A long list of Roman remains, dug up at various times at this station, was read over; and this portion of the essay was illustrated by copies of many of the inscriptions referred to, hung upon the wall. Mr. Harland, in concluding his portion of the essay, remarked that it was much to be regretted that the numerous relics of Roman art, which had been from time to time discovered at Ribchester, are scattered about the country, instead of being stored in one museum for preservation. In excavations lately undertaken at Ribchester, a large quantity of Roman pottery has been exhumed. Mr. Just alluded to the encroachments upon the site of the ancient town which the river is now making; observing that, within the memory of persons now living, the site of several wooden houses had been covered by the waters; and unless man more successfully opposed the action of the floods, in a few generations the station at Ribchester would disappear in the stream.—Mr. Wright observed that the quantity of figured Samian pottery found here was a remarkable circumstance; it was generally a proof of the opulence of the place, and he expected that tessellated pavements would be discovered. He would recommend to Messrs. Just and Harland to examine carefully the older walls of the village, for they probably contained ancient materials. On the line of the Roman wall from Carlisle to Newcastle the walls of the neighbouring villages and inclosures had been rich in Roman altars.

Dr. Bell read a long and learned paper upon Æolopiles, tracing the application of the powers of steam to an early period of the Greek philosophy.

On *Friday, Aug.* 23, there was a forenoon meeting, at which several papers were read:—

1. On Ancient Etymologies, especially Celtic, by the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, of Blackburn. His observations were chiefly directed to the names of mountains, and a few ancient cities of Britain. As they are incapable of condensation we must content ourselves with a portion by way of specimen. "Throughout all pagan mythology mountains were consecrated to gods. All heathen superstition had a common source, taking its origin from one grand superstition, the original seat of which was Asiatic Ethiopia, from which the different tribes diverged to people the earth. Buddhism seems to have pervaded the world; no part of it more than Britain. The chief deity of Celtic Britain was called He [spelled Hu] the solar god, the British Phœbus, or Apollo. One of his appellations was Hela, another Bela, and another Prydaio, whence came the name of the island, Britain. Of this mythology the mountains and even the lakes bore unequivocal testimony. In Cumberland is a mountain, consecrated to the British Phœbus, under the name of He, viz. He Coch, which has been corrupted into Haycock. Two of his appellations, Hela and Bel, were thrown together, and corrupted into Hill-bell; and Helvellyn had the same derivation. Scawfell and Skiddaw [Ska-da] were derived from another name of this god, Saccia, or Sacchia, Skiddaw meaning the good Saccia. Tacitus says the Britons were worshippers of a god called Mannus, which, docked of its Roman termination, was Man, an appellation of Buddha, commonly used with Godum, as in Godmanham, Godmanchester, Godalming, and Godmanstoke. From Man itself we have Mancunium, Manceter, and the Isle of Man. Mancunium was Man-wic, the city consecrated to the god Mannus."

2. On recent Discoveries relating to Ancient British Chariots, by Mr. Beale Poste. From medals of Julius Cæsar and Lucius Hostilius Mr. Poste deduced the following particulars: "The pole was pointed very much upwards, being raised high at the end, so as to be connected with the yoke, usually employed by the ancients. The charioteer occupied a seat attached to the pole. The body of the vehicle was as small as possible. Cæsar says nothing of their being armed with scythes, and Mr. Poste concludes that it was not the case.

3. Mr. Wright delivered an account of the discoveries at the Roman castrum of Lymne in Kent, which form the subject of two articles in other parts of our present Magazine (pp. 356, 417).

4. On the traces of the Romans on the banks of the Mersey: by William Beaumont, esq. These were described from Nalton and Wilderspool, where there was undoubtedly a station, up to Crossford, and thence to Melandra castle, near Mottram, which Mr. Beaumont considered to have been an outpost for the Frisian cohort stationed at Mancunium.

The public dinner took place the same day: and was honoured by the presence of the Bishop of Manchester.

On *Saturday, Aug.* 24, a visit was paid to Chetham College, where Mr. Cregan read some notes upon the biography of Humphrey Chetham, the founder.

A meeting for reading papers was afterwards held, and the following were either read or announced:—

1. On the Tippet of the Canons Ecclesiastical: by G. J. French, esq. of Bolton. This has since been published as a pamphlet, with illustrative woodcuts. The modern and lay signification of the word is a small cape, encircling the neck and covering the shoulders; but in the middle ages the tail-like appendage to the hood (worn almost universally by both sexes and all ranks as a covering for the head and shoulders,) called the "liripipe" or "tippet," was an ornament of considerable length, varying, however, both in length and breadth, according to the fluctuating fashions of the time. One of its purposes was apparently to point out the rank of the wearer. This appendage may still be recognised in the hoods of the graduates of Cambridge and Dublin, and also, though less conspicuously, in the Oxford hood.

2. On the remains of the Roman Wall at Leicester, with a plan of recent discoveries: by James Thompson, esq. Reference to a modern map of Leicester shows that three sides of a parallelogram may yet be discerned in the outline of the present streets; and, if a dotted line be drawn from a point in the north wall, near the river Soar, to a corresponding point near the south gates, parallel with the eastern wall, that line passes through the Jewry Wall and completes a quadrangular area, giving to the whole inclosure a circuit of about 2,800 yards, the extent of some of the ancient Roman stations. Further considerations and investigations lead to the inference that the Jewry Wall, with its niches, was one side of a Temple of Janus, which stood near the western gate. A pavement composed of bricks of a peculiar shape was formerly found in the churchyard, northward of the fabric, at a depth of five or six feet from the surface. Recent excavations on the premises of Mr. Rust, near the Jewry Wall, have disclosed masonry of the same kind as that of the wall, composed of alternate layers of tiles and fragments of granite, held together by cement, and forming an almost inseparable mass, the cement being nearly as impenetrable as the brick or stone. The recently-discovered remains do not, however, decide of what edifice they formed a portion; but two of the projecting walls ran at right angles with the Jewry Wall. The relics turned up on the site of the new warehouse include pottery, glass, tesseræ of stone, tiles bearing the impress of some quadruped's feet, two pieces of bone, supposed to have been hair-pins, and several coins. One of the latter is of the Emperor Vespasian.

3. Remarks on some ancient Tapestries: by J. A. Repton, esq. F.S.A.

4. On ancient Charters to the burgesses of Clitheroe: by John Harrand, esq. The earliest is one of Henry de Lascy or Lacy, about 1147. Eleven others, extending down to the seventeenth century, were successively described.

5. On Celtic and other British Antiquities between the Land's End and Penzance, Cornwall: by W. D. Saull, esq. F.S.A.

6. On Roman discoveries in Northamptonshire: by Edw. Pretty, esq.

At the concluding general meeting Mr. Crossley took the opportunity to move the following Resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Corser:—"That, with a view to the advancement of archæological science, and the formation of a museum of British antiquities, it is desirable to promote a union between the British Archæological Association and the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and that this meeting strongly recommends the council to take such steps as to them may seem expedient to accomplish these important objects." Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Planché both spoke, declaring the anxiety of the council to effect the union recommended; which had also been advocated by the President at the opening meeting.

CAERLEON ANTIQUARIAN ASSOCIATION.

This Society held its annual meeting on the 17th July, Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart, the President, in the chair. The Report related principally to the erection of the Museum, on which 550*l.* had been expended; and on the total expenditure for the year the Society was 60*l.* in debt. Sir Digby Mackworth had contributed 80*l.* for the purchase-money of the old town-hall, and the materials had sold for 50*l.*, and Sir Digby has granted a lease for 999 years, at the quit-rent of one shilling. A bazaar held last year realised the sum of 172*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Mr. John Jenkins has con-

tinued the excavation of the large Roman villa which stood in his grounds, and it has furnished several additional relics to the museum. In conclusion the Committee alluded to the proposed visit of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain to Caerleon, during their meeting next year at Bristol; and recommended that the next anniversary of the Association should be held on the same day.

The Rev. D. Jones read a paper on the antiquity of the British Church, in which he proceeded from Welsh sources to collect, that Christ was preached to the heathen Britons in the age of Apostolic men, if not of Apostles. The name "Cyndaf," applied to the earliest preacher, means "*first*;" it was usual to substitute a title for a name, and Mr. Jones considers that that preacher was St. Paul. Secondly, he finds from the way in which Aristobulus is pronounced, "Arwystl," that this missionary came before the Britons were familiar with the Latin tongue. Thirdly, he compares the surname of "Lledlaith,"—"the man with the broken language,"—with the distinct history that Lear was several years at Rome; and, fourthly, he concluded, from the mention of Israelites among the first preachers, that they must have come over in the former part of the first century. He then proceeds to notice a confusion of two dates, a century apart, given for the entrance of Christianity; and maintains that the first conversion was of individuals, and desultory,—but the latter of tribes, permanent. He further noticed the fact of the absence of monasteries, and the flourishing state of colleges; so that it points to a primitive state of things,—and he showed that the bishops were not separated from their clergy till the last period of the British Church. He called attention to the Holy Families of Britain, to show that celibacy had not prevailed, but that great numbers adhered to the Christian faith,—and mentioned the worthies connected with Caerleon. He lastly stated, that the Saints, to whom churches were dedicated in the British Church, were the missionaries to the particular locality, and were truly the spiritual founders of Christianity in that place,—alluding to the Roman and Jewish founders of churches in Caerleon, and the British founders of churches immediately near. From these premises the author came to the conclusion that the British church was the work of the early part of the first century of the Christian era.

The Secretary then exhibited several small objects of antiquarian interest, which have lately been discovered; amongst others, a perfect stylus for writing on waxed tablets, one end of which is sharp, and the other flattened; and an enamelled stud or ornament, found at Usk, presented by Miss Mary Nicholl; and also tracings of two inscriptions lately found by Mr. Jenkins in his grounds. The first is on a stone or tablet dedicated to the Goddess Fortune, "by the Præfect of the Camp." His name is not distinct. The other inscription Mr. Lee considers to be an altar dedicated to Mithras, or the sun. The beginning of the first two lines is mutilated; what remains, however, appears to warrant the reading SANCTO MITHRAE. The restored inscription translated into English, would record that "S. Justus (or S. Fustus) erected this tablet to the holy Mithras, when * * * was emperor." Mr. Lee stated that both history and inscriptions proved that the worship of Mithras was not only known but popular amongst the Romans, even in their colonies; and he illustrated this by a rough outline of a singular slab found at York, and still preserved there, representing the Mithraic mysteries.

Mr. Lee then exhibited a humorous mediæval seal lately found by Mr. Jenkins, on which a cock and a hare are seen looking into a cauldron, the inscription round is, "Her is na mare bote cok, pot, hare;" or, in other words, "Here is no more than cock, pot, hare." Mr. Albert Way possesses a singular counterpart, probably cut by the same artist; the subject is an ape riding on an ass, and holding an owl on his wrist, as if in the sport of hawking—the inscription is "Here is no lass—ape, ule, and ass," or, in other words, "Here is no less than ape, owl, and ass."

A paper contributed by Thomas Wakeman, esq. was then read by the secretary, "On the Chronology of British History in the fifth century, and the true eras of some of the principal personages of that period." After alluding to the chronological difficulties arising from the different modes of computation, Mr. W. enumerated some of the events in the latter part of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth century. In 407, the Roman army in Britain revolted, and proclaimed Marcus emperor, whom they shortly put to death, and elected a Briton named Gratian to the dignity, and at the end of four months killed him, and proclaimed Constantine their emperor. He got possession of the whole of Gaul and Spain. While this was going on, it appears that the emperor Honorius, in 410, sent a letter authorising the Britons to defend themselves, which has been strangely construed into an abandonment of the sovereignty of the island. That this was not

the case, is very evident from the fact of a body of troops having been sent over to Britain in 414, by whom the Picts and Scots were defeated; and when Vortiger began to reign, he is said to have been in great fear of the Scots and Picts, the Roman forces, and Ambrosius. This personage appears to have been one of the last officers of note in Britain, and the British chieftain's alliance with Hengist was in a great measure caused by the fear of him. All these points of history were illustrated at considerable length by Mr. Wakeman; and one part of the paper explains the passage in Iornandes, where Rhiothimus, a British king, is said to have sent 12,000 men to the assistance of the Roman emperor in Gaul, against Euric, king of the Visigoths. The name of this king has puzzled our English historians; but a slight knowledge of Welsh will explain it. The first syllable, Rhi, which is titular, and signifies king, united with the proper name Gwrthifyr, or Gwrthimyr, becomes Rhi-wrthimer, dropping the initial, according to the rules of grammar: the Latin historians soften the pronunciation a little, and alter the termination, and the word becomes Rhi-othimus. It has been objected to this interpretation, that Vortimer was not likely to have been in a condition to have led so large an army into Gaul, but when it is considered that for some years before this event the Britons had been at peace, there seems nothing surprising in the fact. Mr. Wakeman refers to the Uter Pendragon of Geoffrey of Monmouth, as a creation of his own brain. He believes that Arthur never existed as an individual, but was simply a personification of the Cymry or Britons; he shows that the authors who first mention him lived some centuries afterwards, and quotes the ancient British verses, which record the burial places of several warriors, but add, "the grave of Arthur is unknown." In the Mabinogion of Arthur he is confessedly an allegorical personage; besides which, the Britons had no idea of knights-errant sallying forth in quest of adventures; so that these tales must be subsequent to the Norman conquest.

LYMNE, NEAR HYTHE, IN KENT.

On Friday, the 20th Sept. a meeting of about forty of the subscribers to the excavations at the Roman castrum, called Studfall Castle, assembled to inspect the works, and together with several visitors, friends of the subscribers, were conducted round the walls, the peculiarities of which were explained by Mr. Elliott and Mr. Roach Smith. The researches appear to have been very successful notwithstanding the great difficulties of carrying on the excavations round an extent of twelve acres, where indications of foundations were in many places quite invisible, or, where perceptible, in rough masses perhaps from ten to thirty feet thick. It also was not unusual for the workmen to dig from six to ten feet in solid tenacious earth before they could find or recover the line of the walls. Altogether the walls appear to have been higher and more massive than those at Richborough, Reculver, and Burgh. The semicircular towers are very remarkable for their strength and solidity. It was shewn they were built at the same time as the curtain wall, and joined to it; and not, as has been supposed and asserted, *constructed* apart from it. At Burgh, on the contrary, the towers are not attached to the walls except at about midway. The workmen had renewed the excavations and were at work opposite the Decuman Gate, where they had come to cross walls at the depth of about eight feet. An interesting villa has been laid open in the area of the castrum at the south. The construction of the furnace and hypocaust is clearly ascertained; the heated air was carried through the different rooms by means of small arches formed of tiles. In the walls of one of the apartments Mr. Wright pointed out the remains of a row of iron cramps, and stated his opinion to be that they had served to support a wooden superstructure. Many coins have been recently found, of which the greater part are of Carausius, Allectus, and the Constantine family, and some more examples of the stamped tiles inscribed CL.BR.*

The remainder of the day was devoted to visits to Lymne church, Westenhanger House, and Saltwood Castle, and in the evening the party re-united at a dinner at the Swan Inn, at Hythe, Mr. Roach Smith in the chair; after which votes of thanks were moved and passed unanimously to the Rev. Edwin Biron of Lymne, Mr. Mount of Saltwood, and Mr. Post of Studfall, for giving permission to excavate; to Messrs. Roach Smith and James Elliott for instituting and conducting the researches; and to the Directors of the South Eastern Railway Company for liberally presenting Mr. Roach Smith a free pass ticket. These votes were proposed by Mr. Thurstone of Ashford, Lord Strangford, and Mr. Wright. In moving the last vote of thanks Mr. Wright remarked that the Railway Directors were the only public body that had shown Messrs. Roach Smith and Elliott the least

---

* Interpreted by Mr. Roach Smith as *Classiarii Britannici*.

sympathy or support, and it was particularly honourable to them when not one of the numerous antiquarian or archæological societies, or the Government, had given a farthing. The day passed in unalloyed enjoyment to all.

HADSTOCK, ESSEX.

The Hon. R. C. Neville has been for the last few weeks prosecuting the investigation he commenced about three years ago in Sunken Church Field. He then made a partial opening in the foundations of a building which must have covered several acres of ground. The walls for a long time had contributed towards the repairs of neighbouring roads, and the plough occasionally came into collision with tessellated pavements, which the peasants remembered had attracted a temporary attention from their variegated colours and construction; but they had only been discovered to be destroyed, and when Mr. Neville commenced his explorations he soon ascertained that the remains of the villa had in comparatively recent times been roughly dealt with. Yet he persevered, and brought to light some interesting objects, which he described in a privately printed account of his researches in the district round Saffron Walden,* Among these was a pavement, on which he observes: "when perfect it probably measured nine feet square; and even after the lapse of ages, and their organ—destruction—I succeeded in rescuing about six feet, which has been admirably put together, from a fac-simile taken by Mr. Frye, as it appeared when laid open previous to its removal.† Composed of small diamond-shaped stones, polished on the upper surface, their arrangement exactly resembled that of a chess-board, the centre squares being alternate blue and white, those of the border red and blue. Intermixed with the loosened dice-like pieces were red tiles of every variety, some ornamented, and the particular shape of others clearly denoting the purpose for which they were designed, that of heating the baths: among the rubbish, too, appeared a quantity of stucco, perfectly fresh, of different colours, and in a wonderful state of preservation. Fragments of pottery, horses' bones, third brass coins of Hadrian, Constantius, and Constantine, a denarius of Severus Alexander, bone pins and needles, &c. formed the slight tokens of the occupation of man, and his few wants—not in this case of an artificial nature. Part of the shaft of a pillar, foundations of walls or buildings, were scattered about on so extensive a scale as to confirm the idea of much interesting matter being still concealed here."

On the present occasion Mr. Neville has laid open several rooms adjoining that which contained the pavement described above, which also has been completely excavated, and is found to contain another pavement, formed entirely of white tesseræ, with a large flat stone. It is laid in a slightly inclined direction, and at the lower side is a drain opening into the room, and indicating by its construction that the apartment was devoted to the purposes of ablution. The shape of this room is irregular, and it seems to have been divided by seats or cross walls into compartments; one side is curved, and at the height of about three feet is a ledge of tessellated flooring, the extent of which is not yet determined. The villa appears to have been well served with water; the mode by which it was supplied and the refuse carried off, is now in process of being fully ascertained. The pavements of the adjoining rooms have been unfortunately destroyed, but the tile pillars of the hypocaust which warmed them remain, as well as sufficient to shew the situation and arrangement of the furnace. In many of the architectural details this villa closely resembles that at Hartlip, in Kent,‡ and it will probably be found to be quite as extensive.

BURGH CASTLE, IN SUFFOLK.

Sir John Boileau is making excavations in the interior of this interesting Roman *castrum*, with the superintending assistance of Mr. Harrod. This castrum resembles that of Richborough, in Kent, in its general features and situation, being walled on three sides, while the fourth, looking towards the sea, appears to have depended for protection on an inland cliff, which is rather steep at the two extremities, but in the centre shelves gradually down to a kind of platform. It is here Mr. Harrod is at present engaged in ascertaining whether, as some have supposed, there formerly existed a fourth wall. At Richborough Mr. Rolfe failed in detecting the remains of any masonry according with the walls on the high ground, and it appears that no traces of any such fortification have yet been found at Lymne, one of the other great defences of the Saxon shore. Burgh is not so extensive as Richborough, and both are surpassed in dimensions by Lymne. It would be fortunate if the excavations at these places should afford an

* Antiqua Explorata, p. 51. 8vo. Saffron Walden, 1847.

† It is preserved in Mr. Neville's museum of local antiquities at Audley End.

‡ See Collectanea Antiqua. vol. ii.

insight into their internal arrangements when garrisoned by the Romans.

MEROVINGIAN CEMETERY.

Workmen employed in cutting a new road from Blangy towards Bolbec, across Envermeu, have dug into a Merovingian cemetery, very analogous to those discovered at Douvrend and at Londinières, making the third Frankish cemetery found in the valley of the Eaulne during the last twelve years. The skeletons of females are easily recognised by the necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings, and the various implements of the toilette which accompany them. Those of males are ascertained by the long knives and poniards, by styli, tweezers, and such objects; warriors by swords, lances, and axes. The most curious object is a Merovingian helmet. It is surmounted by a point like the casques worn by the Norman warriors as represented in the Bayeux Tapestry. Only the frame-work remains, and this was the case with the Saxon helmet, crested by the figure of a hog, discovered by Mr. Bateman in Derbyshire. At the feet of the Envermeu skeletons were earthen vessels, or urns, of various forms. The field in which this discovery has been made is known by the name of *la Tombe*.

An antiquarian discovery of similar character has been made in Kremusch, near Teplitz, in Bohemia. Some twelve feet below the surface of the earth, a tomb, with six bodies in it, was found. It contained, besides, a gold chain about a yard and a half long, three gold earrings, two gold balls of the size of a walnut, a gold medallion with a cameo representing a Roman Emperor, and an iron plate thickly silvered, on each side of which is engraved a reindeer with a hawk on its hind quarters. The workmanship of the different objects, which evidently belong to the ante-Christian era, is remarkable for its neatness.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The reception of the President of the French Republic during a recent tour of the provinces has, with an occasional exception or two, been most enthusiastic. He reviewed the fleet at Cherbourg, on the 12th Sept. and then returned to Paris. On hearing of the death of Louis-Philippe, he expressed himself in terms of deep regret at the infliction which had fallen on the House of Orleans. He also stated that he could not forget the magnificent funeral furnished by the Government of Louis-Philippe, in December, 1840, when the remains of the Emperor were brought from St. Helena, and expressed an intention of taking the initiative in proposing to the Orleans family that the remains of the illustrious deceased should be brought into France, in order to be laid in the royal vault at Dreux. A service for the repose of the soul of the late King was celebrated on Tuesday the 3rd Sept. in the Cathedral of Amiens.

DENMARK.

On the 7th of Aug. the King of Denmark contracted a morganatic marriage with Lola Rasmussen. The marriage was celebrated by the Bishop of Jutland. Lola Rasmussen was formerly a milliner, and was well known to the Copenhagen corps of officers; she then became acquainted with the King, and has now been raised to the rank of Baroness Danner. This marriage is so far important, that it confirms the extinction of the royal house of Denmark.

The Holstein army and the Danes had an affair of outposts on Sept. 8. On the 12th the Holstein troops attacked the bridge across the Schlei, but without success.

HESSE-CASSEL.

A revolution has taken place in Hesse-Cassel. The state was under the government of a Prince, styled an Elector, controlled by a constitution, which, having been liberalised soon after the revolution of 1830, escaped in 1848 any further change. The Elector and his family were never popular. Matters have been brought to a crisis by the Prime Minister Hassenpflug. On the Chambers refusing to vote money unless proper estimates and accounts were laid before them, they were summarily dissolved, and the Elector and his Minister determined to carry on the Government without them. Taxes were

accordingly levied in the name of the Prince alone, the country was placed in a state of siege, the liberty of the press suspended, and political meetings prohibited. The standing committee, which, by the provision of the constitution, is invested with certain powers during the abeyance of the Assembly, appealed to the regular tribunals, and actually obtained a judgment from the Supreme Court declaring the ordinances illegal. The consequence has been that the Elector and his Minister, finding that the army could not be relied on, have consulted their safety by flying the country on the 13th. They arrived at Frankfort the next day.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Aug. 21. Her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked from Osborne pier, I.W. for Ostend, to pay a visit to their uncle King Leopold. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, and attended by Sir Francis Baring, the First Lord of the Admiralty, as well as the ordinary members of their suite. They landed at Ostend at noon on Thursday the 22d, dined with the King at his palace, and having slept on board their yacht, again landed for a parting visit on the 23d. They returned to Osborne to breakfast on Saturday morning.

Aug. 27. This morning the Queen and Prince again left Osborne en route for their Highland Palace. On their way they paid a visit of condolence to the French royal family at Claremont, having heard of the death of the Comte de Neuilly the same morning. They proceeded by railroad to Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, which they reached a little after six in the evening. They stayed there the whole of the next day; and then proceeded to Newcastle, where addresses were presented by the corporations of Newcastle and Gateshead. The viaduct over the Tweed at Berwick was opened for public use by her Majesty, from whom it received the name of the Royal Border Bridge. This magnificent structure completes an important link in the chain of railway communication between London and Edinburgh by the East coast. The foundation-stone was laid on the 15th of May, 1847. The viaduct consists of twenty-eight circular arches, each of 61 feet 6 inches span, springing from lofty piers 8 feet 6 inches broad at the narrowest point. One-half of the arches span the river—here a broad and beautiful stream, and the remainder are built on the neighbouring land, south of the Tweed. The total length of the bridge is 2,160 feet, and its greatest height from the bed of the river 126 feet 6 inches, including the parapets. Its breadth between the parapets is 24 feet, allowing a double line of railway. It is entirely of stone, with the exception of the inner part of the arches, which is brick, laid in cement. The greatest depth of the water, at high tide, is twenty-three feet. The large embankment at the south end of the bridge, five-eighths of a mile in length, and in some places sixty feet high, completes the junction of the Tweedmouth with the Berwick station, making a total distance of one mile. It contains upwards of 700,000 yards of earthwork. The cost of this great work has amounted to about 200,000*l.* Her Majesty, after viewing the viaduct, offered (through Sir George Grey) the honour of knighthood to Mr. Stephenson, but it was respectfully reclined.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

A noble edifice has just been completed on the site of the old meeting-house in *Bedford*, and of its ancient predecessor the "barn of John Ruffhead," where the glorious dreamer John Bunyan himself ministered to his townsfolk. The style of the building is that in use immediately after the time of Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, of which there are but few good examples in the country, and those generally by Gibbs, the celebrated architect of St. Martin's church. The material of the base, which shows about four feet above ground, is hammer-dressed limestone from a neighbouring quarry, capped with Yorkshire plinth, giving a bold footing to the pilasters. The superstructure is red brick with stone dressings. The two side elevations are each divided into six compartments, by pilasters with stone-mounted bases, and capitals surmounted by a stone architrave and modillion cornice. The front is elevated on a basement of three steps, extending the whole width of the building, but divided by massive blocks to receive the pilasters, which are uniform with those on the side elevation. In the centre compartment is the principal entrance, with semicircular head in rusticated masonry. The architrave corresponds to the side elevations, and is surmounted by a bold pediment. The outer dimensions of the building are eighty feet by fifty feet, and the height thirty-two feet from floor to cornice. The

ceiling is pannelled, and the centre division is coved, to give an additional height of seven feet. The building is lighted by a bude-light chandelier, which gives a beautifully soft yet sufficient light for the whole place.—*Art Journal.*

OXFORDSHIRE.

St. Thomas' Church, *Oxford*, has been furnished with an east window of stained glass. There are three principal compartments, the centre one of which represents the Crucifixion, with St. John and St. Mary; another is the Agony in the Garden; and the third the Institution of the Sacrament, which the Lord is administering to St. John kneeling. Above is the Lord seated in glory, with angels ministering to Him. The whole is rich in colouring, and tasteful and harmonious in design. It was executed by Mr. O'Connor, of London.

SUFFOLK.

A new Corn Exchange has been erected at *Ipswich*, at the expense of the Corporation. It is a noble, well-proportioned building, of 66 feet by 77, and is capable of seating more than 1500 people. Besides a lantern roof, consisting of 16 windows, there are on each side eight larger ones, making a total of 32. The roof is supported by six cast-iron pillars. As the pavement consists of square blocks of wood, the apartment may be traversed by a crowd with but little or any noise. The whole apartment is lighted by 12 gas burners, each burner equal to forty wax candles, or in the aggregate to four hundred and eighty, producing a brilliant illumination. The principal entrance is through a portico of four Corinthian columns. The statue of Justice, which formerly surmounted the Market Cross on the Cornhill, has been placed upon the apex of the pediment; but it has been metamorphosed into Ceres. The architect is Mr. Woolnough; the builder Mr. Ribbans. A large number of stands for merchants have been made, and we understand that upwards of 70 have been already taken. It has been leased to Mr. A. Sheppard, and other gentlemen, who intend, besides devoting the building simply to the business of a Corn Exchange, to appropriate it to public meetings and concerts, on payment of a moderate fee.

Mr. Sparrowe's House, a well-known edifice in the same town, one of the most remarkable buildings of the 16th century, has just been put into a state of thorough repair, under the direction of Mr. R. M. Phipson, architect. The front towards the Butter-market has been restored, and now exhibits the elevation in its original features. The carving has been executed by Mr. Ringham, of Ipswich.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

July 29. The Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. Sir William Davison, Major the Hon. James Macdonald, Mr. Edmond St. John Mildmay, and Major Baron Knesebeck, to be his Royal Highness's Equerries; and the Rev. Henry Harvey, M.A. the Rev. John Rile Wood, M.A. and the Rev. James Hutchinson, M.A. to be his Royal Highness's Chaplains.

Aug. 14. Knighted, Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, esq. M.P. Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

Aug. 24. Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester to be First Church Estates Commissioner, and John George Shaw Lefevre, esq. to be Second Church Estates Commissioner.

Aug. 27. Arthur R. Hollingsworth, esq. to be Assistant Receiver-General of Berbice.

Aug. 28. Lord Seymour, Charles Alexander Gore, esq. and the Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy, to be Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, &c.

Aug. 31. Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G. and G.C.B. to be Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde park and Saint James's park.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich; the Very Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.C.L. Dean of Carlisle; the Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L. Master of Pembroke college, in the University of Oxford; the Rev. Henry George Liddell, M.A. Head Master of St. Peter's college, Westminster; John Lucius Dampier, esq. M.A. Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall; the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A. Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford; and the Rev. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, M.A. of Queen's college, in the University of Oxford, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges of Oxford.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester; the Very Rev. George Peacock, D.D. Dean of Ely; Sir John Frederick William Herschell, Bart.; Sir John Romilly, Knt. Her Majesty's Attorney-General; and the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M.A. Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge.

Sept. 3. 10th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. C. Wellesley, from the 81st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* Lieut.-Col. T. Miller, who exchanges.

Sept. 6. 3d West York Militia, George Lane Fox, esq. to be Colonel.

Sept. 10. Brevet Major John Jacob, Bombay Artillery, to be Companion of the Bath.

Sept. 13. Wm. Bage, esq. to be Colonial Engineer for Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.—Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Slade to be Colonel.

Sept. 17. 14th Light Dragoons, Major C. Steuart to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. H. Goddard to be Major.—78th Foot, Capt. C. C. M'Intyre to be Major; brevet, Capt. E. Mortimer, of 31st Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Sept. 23. Daniel O'Connell, esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul at Paris.

Sept. 24. Brevet, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B. to have the local rank of General in the East Indies.—Major James Roxburgh, on the Bengal retired list, (appointed recruiting officer for the East India Company's Service at Newry, *vice* Sir Edward Campbell, deceased,) to have the local rank of Major in the Army while so employed.—Royal Cumberland Militia, Alan Chambre, esq. to be Major.

Naval Preferments.

Sept. 2. Vice Adm. Sir T. Briggs, G.C.M.G. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Captain F. E. Loch to be Rear Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Captains A. Adderley and Sir R. O'Conor, K.C.H. to be Retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846.

Sept. 4. Commander G. A. Seymour to the Firefly.—Lieut. Edward F. N. K. Wassey to be Commander.

Sept. 20. Commander George Sumner Hand (1841) to command the Hecate, 6, steam sloop, at Portsmouth.

Ecclesiastical Preferments and Appointments.

Hon. and Rev. H. Browne, Deanery of Lismore, and Burnchurch R. Kilkenny.
Very Rev. T. S. Townsend, Deanery of Waterford (and not Mr. Sadlier, as stated at p. 318.)
Rev. R. Aitken, Pendeen P.C. Cornwall.
Rev. R. L. Alinutt, South-Damerham V. Wilts.
Rev. F. Aston, (V. of Northleach,) Hon. Canonry, Bristol Cathedral.
Rev. J. Baron, Upton-Scudamore R. Wilts.
Rev. R. N. Blaker, Ifield V. Sussex.*
Rev. W. A. Bouverie, (R. of Denton, Norfolk,) Archdeaconry of Norfolk.
Rev. B. G. Bridges, (R. of Orlingbury, Northamptonsh.) Deanery-Rural of Peterborough.
Rev. R. C. Burton, Tavernam R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Byng, Boxford R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. W. Chaloner, Newton-Kyme R. Yorksh.
Rev. J. Clarke, Stretford P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. J. Collins, (R. of Oxwich-Iliston, Glam.) Deanery-Rural of West-Gower, diocese St. David's.
Rev. W. Corke, St. Stephen P.C. Hammersmith.
Rev. W. H. Cox, City Lectureship, St. Martin (Carfax), Oxford.
Rev. H. H. Duke, Westbury V. Wilts.
Rev. E. Evans, Llandewi-Brevi P.C. w. Llanbadarn-Odwynne C. Cardiganshire.
Rev. E. Gibson, Ashby-Magna V. Leicestersh.
Rev. G. E. Haviland, Warbleton R. Sussex.
Rev. J. T. Hicks, Ingram R. Northumberland.
Rev. W. H. Jackson, Chesterton P.C. Staff.
Rev. R. H. Killick, Urchfont V. Wilts.
Rev. J. Ley, Waldron R. Sussex.
Rev. W. C. Lukis, Great-Bedwyn V. Wilts.
Rev. W. Lutener, Harthill P.C. Cheshire.
Rev. R. Minnitt, Healey P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. L. Morgan, Llandebie V. Carmarthen.
Rev. J. C. Morphew, Crimplesham P.C. Norf.
Rev. R. Morris, Fryern-Barnet R. Middlesex.
Rev. C. Nicole, King's Sombourn V. w. Little-Sombourn C. Hants.
Rev. G. Y. Osborne, Fleetwood P.C. Lanc.
Rev. W. B. Otter, (V. of Cowfold, Sussex,) Somersey Canonry in Chichester Cathedral.
Rev. H. Parsons, Sandhurst P.C. Berks.

* The Rev. G. H. Cockburn declined the ——ntation (vide *ante*, p. 318).

Rev. H. W. Phillott, Staunton-upon-Wye R. Herefordshire.
Rev. S. Raymond, (R. of Swindon, Glouc.) Hon. Canonry, Glouc. Cathedral.
Rev. W. Reade, Chedburgh R. Suffolk.
Rev. E. N. Rolfe, Morning-Thorpe R. Norfolk.
Rev. D. Royce, Lower Swell V. Gloucestersh.
Rev. C. L. Royds, Aldenham V. Herts.
Hon. and Rev. A. Savile, Foulmire R. Camb.
Rev. J. E. L. Schreiber, Barham R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Shadwell, Heywood P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. R. Sinnett, Bangor R. w. Henllan R. Cardiganshire.
Rev. A. J. E. Bowyer Smijth, Attleborough R. Norfolk.
Rev. H. H. Swinny, Mortlake P.C. Surrey.
Rev. C. W. Symons, Cradley P.C. Worcestersh.
Rev. G. B. Tuson, Stow-Bedon V. Norfolk.
Rev. J. L. Walton, Silkstone V. Yorkshire.
Rev. T. Whaley, Holy Trinity P.C. Guernsey.
Rev. C. P. M. Williams, Llaneddewi V. Glam.
Rev. W. E. Williams, Hirnant R. Montgomery.
Rev. R. W. M. Wilson, St. John-the-Baptist P.C. Heaton-Mersey, Lancashire.
Rev. W. Winstone, Llandello'-r-Vân P.C. and Llanvihangel-nant-Bran P.C. Brecknocksh.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. G. W. Edwards (and Naval Instructor), H.M. ship Dauntless.
Rev. W. H. Holman, H.M. ship Portland.
Rev. W. B. Lawrence, House of Correction, Bristol.
Rev. A. Sherwin, New Gaol, Birmingham.
Rev. J. D. Williams, Cleobury-Mortimer Union, Salop.
Rev. W. M. Wright, Royal Regt. of Artillery.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. W. Carus, M.A. Senior Fellowship, Trinity college, Cambridge.
E. Glover, B.A. Fellowship, St. Columba's college, Ireland.
Rev. E. Greatorex, Secretary and Treasurer, Society of the Sons of the Clergy.
Rev. J. Gregson (V. of Sutton-Courtney, Berks), Secretary of Education, diocese Oxford.
Rev. H. Harries, Second Mastership, Collegiate School, Gloucester.
Rev. E. J. Luce, Mastership of Dr. Challoner's Grammar School, Amersham, Berks.
Rev. L. Lucena, Professorship of Spanish, Royal Institution School, Liverpool.
Rev. G. E. Pattenden, Head Mastership, Grammar School, Boston, Lincolnshire.
Rev. G. F. Simpson, Principalship, Proprietary School, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

Civil Preferments.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere to be an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.
The Rt. Hon. Fox Maule to be a Governor of the Charter House.
Henry Thoby Prinsep, esq. to be a Director of the East India Company, *vice* Warden, disqualified.
Alderman Carden and G. E. Hodgkinson, esq. to be Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
Philip Hardwick, esq. to be Treasurer of the Royal Academy, *vice* Sir R. Smirke, resigned.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 2. At Madeira, the wife of Calverley Bewicke, esq. of Hallaton hall, Leicestershire, a son.—9. At the Manor house, Gronville, Jersey, the wife of Wenman Langham Woodford, esq. late 45th Regt. a son.—14. At Exton park, Lady Louisa Agnew, a son and heir.—At Glassel, Kincardineshire, Mrs. Michell, a son.—16. At Wonham Manor,

Reigate, the Hon. Mrs. Albert Way, a dau. ——At Devonshire terr. Mrs. Charles Dickens, a dau.——21. At Hesslewood, the wife of J. W. Pease, esq. a dau.——22. At Clumber house, the Lady Charles P. Clinton, a dau.—— 23. At Edgcott, Northamptonsh. the wife of Aubrey Cartwright, esq. a dau.——26. At Syston park, Grantham, the wife of Sir John C. Thorold, a dau.——28. At Hathersage hall, the wife of J. N. S. Shuttleworth, esq. a dau. ——29. The wife of H. Champernowne, esq. of Dartington house, a dau.——30. At Kilnwick Percy, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe, a son.——At Pickeridge, near Fulmer, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Holland, a son.——At Uppingham, the wife of Rev. W. R. Sharpe, M.A. a son.——31. At Swainston, Isle of Wight, the wife of John Simeon, esq. M.P. a son.——At Chatham, the wife of Capt. Chas. Fanshawe, Royal Eng. a son.

Sept. 3. At Frankfort, the wife of the Hon. Colonel Cadogan, Gren. Guards, a dau.——5. At Old Burlington st. Lady Theresa Digby, a son.——7. At the Deanery, Carlisle, Mrs. A. C. Tait, a dau.——At Throwleigh, the wife of James Dunning, esq. a son and heir.——At Brighton, the wife of Brigadier James Bell, commanding the northern division of the Madras Army, a son.——9. At Nice, the Hon. Mrs. J. Butler, a dau.——11. At Ashley Clinton, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Clinton, a son. ——12. At Hollybank, Hants, the wife of Major R. Mundy, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19. Near Adelaide, South Australia, the Rev. Arthur B. *Burnett*, Chaplain to the Bishop of Adelaide, (formerly Curate of Alderbury, Wilts,) to Mary-Jane, dau. of the late John Smalpiece, esq. Treasurer for Surrey.

April 11. At Sydney, the Rev. William *Ridley*, B.A. Professor in the Australian college, (son of William Ridley, esq. of Felsted, Essex,) to Isabella, fourth dau. of the Rev. J. R. Cotter, Rector of Donoughmore, co. of Cork.

23. At Geelong, Port Philip, Samuel-Edwd. second son of Sir Thomas W. *Blomefield*, Bart. and Assistant Minister of St. Peter's, Melbourne, to Jean-Abigail, youngest dau. of John Macwhirter, M.D. of Geelong, late Bengal Est.

May 7. At Calcutta, Arthur *Brooking*, esq. Commander of the H.C.W.S. Proserpine, to Frances-Susan, younger dau. of the late Arthur Brooking, Lieut. R.N. of Dartmouth.

11. At St. Marylebone, Frank, second son of the late Walter *Rochfort*, esq. of Hampstead, to Emily-Jane, eldest dau. of Charles Wells, esq. formerly of Broxbourne.

20. At Hyderabad, Capt. G. F. C. *FitzGerald*, Bengal Artillery, attached to the Nizam's Service, to Matilda, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Hastings Fraser, of Her Majesty's Service.

June 8. At Dacca, Bengal, Henry J. *Anderson*, esq. Madras Light Inf. second son of Major Anderson, Invalid Depot Staff, Chatham, to Annie-Hessie, dau. of S. J. Paxton, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. and granddau. of Lieut.-Gen. Carpenter.

13. At Kamptee, Chas. Borlase *Stevens*, esq. Adj. of the 23rd Madras (Wallajabad) Light Inf. third surviving son of the late J. Stevens, esq. of Heavitree, to Eliza-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Col. Holbrow, Bengal Army.

July 1. At Weston, Frederick *Paynter*, esq. of the 31st Bengal Native Inf. youngest son of David Runwa Paynter, esq. of Dale, Pembrokeshire, to Marie, only dau. of John Taylor, esq. of Bath.

2. At St. George's Hanover sq. William Frederick Viscount *Chewton*, Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of the Earl Waldegrave, to Fanny, only dau. of the late Capt. Bastard, R.N. of Sharpham, Devon.——At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Robert *Hawkins*, Vicar of Lamberhurst, Kent, and Domestic Chaplain to the Marquess Camden, K.G. to Frances-Julia, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.——At Bath, the Rev. George *Dance*, B.A. formerly of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, son of the late Col. Sir Charles Dance, of Barr house, near Taunton, to Sybyl-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. Col. Scroggs, of Slanden, Wilts.——At Stafford, Walter *Fergus*, esq. M.D. of Marlborough college, Wiltshire, son of the late Rev. Robert Fergus, to Mary-Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. Prebendary Coldwell, Rector of Stafford.——At Dudley, the Rev. George Yarnold *Osborne*, B.A. formerly of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, perpetual Curate of Fleetwood, to Ellen, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Browne, Vicar of Dudley, Worc.——At St. Pancras, Alfred, third son of John Walter *Upward*, esq. of Hamilton pl. to Clara, only child of Alexandre L'Estrade, of Burton cresc. ex-Capitaine dans la Garde Imperiale.——At Streatham, Wm. H. *Humphery*, B.A. second son of John Humphery, esq. M.P. to Maria, youngest dau. of William Cubitt, esq. M.P.——At Wasing, the Rev. John *Le Mesurier*, M.A. of Bradfield, Berkshire, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, second dau. of William Mount, esq. of Wasing place.——At St. Pancras, Edw. *Wright*, esq. of Woburn sq. to Laura-Frances, dau. of the Rev. Alfred Jenour, Incumbent of the parochial chapel, Regent sq. St. Pancras.——At Carleton, Suffolk, Major Petrie *Waugh*, son of the late Gen. Waugh, to Mary-Murray, only dau. of Sir Murray Maxwell, K.C.B. and widow of Capt. Hallowell Carew, of Beddington park, Surrey.——At St. Mary's Chapel, and afterwards at Trinity Church, Chelsea, Matthew James *Higgins*, esq. of Lowndes sq. to Emily-Blanche, youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart. of Tichborne, Hants, and widow of John Benett, esq. jun. of Pyt house, Wilts.——At Salisbury, the Rev. Charles *Hinxman*, second son of Edward Hinxman, esq. of Little Durnford, Wiltshire, to Emmeline, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Fisher, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury.——At Booterstown, Dublin, John *Turnly*, esq. of Drumnasole, Antrim, to Charlotte-Emily-Forbes, dau. of Edward Litton, esq. Master in Chancery, and widow of the Rev. Armitage Forbes.——At Dublin, the Rev. William Hopkins *White*, B.A. of Ferrybridge, youngest son of William White, esq. to Elizabeth-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late R. C. Mortimer, esq.——At Cottingham, Yorkshire, Capt. George *Ryley*, 74th Bengal N. Inf. to Margaret-Ann, eldest dau. of the late W. W. Wilkinson, esq.——At the Ambassador's Chapel, Paris, Frederick *Locker*, esq. grandson of Rear-Adm. the late Sir Edward Locker, K.C.B. to Lady Charlotte Bruce (sister of the present Governor-Gen. of Canada).——At St. Giles's, the Rev. Charles *Merivale*, Rector of Lawford, to Judith-Mary-Sophia, youngest dau. of Geo. Frere, esq. of Bedford sq. London.——At Pembroke, Richard-Brooke, second son of Lieut.-Col. *Leacroft*, of Tor house, Matlock, to Corbetta-Sophia-Frances, eldest dau. of Major Bowling, of Holyland.——At Brussels, Lewis *Eyre*, esq. youngest son of Charles Eyre, esq. of Derbyshire, to Margaret-Frances, dau. of the late Sir Thomas Haggerston, Bart.

3. At Kingston-upon-Hull, John *Nisbet*, esq. eldest son of the late John Nisbet, esq. of Easington grange, Northumberland, to Lucy, youngest dau. of Edward Gibson, esq. of Hull. ——At Edinburgh, Capt. Robert Fitzgerald *Crawford*, Royal Art. to Jane-Dalrymple,

youngest dau. of the late Col. Anderson, of Winterfield, K.H.——At Cheltenham, Victor *Dumazet de Pontigny*, of the Chateau de Chauveux, Puy-de-Dome, France, and of Tavistock square, London, to Mary-Georgina, eldest dau. of Major Ellis, late 18th Hussars.——At the church of the Savoy, the Rev. Hubert Kestell *Cornish*, M.A. Vicar of Bakewell, and Rural Dean, late Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, to Theophania-Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Rev. B. J. Vernon, Chaplain St. Helena.——At Wyke Regis, near Weymouth, Dorset, the Rev. Abraham Hillhouse *M'Causland*, eldest son of Marcus M'Causland, esq. of Londonderry, Ireland, to Barbara-Martha, second dau. of Rear-Adm. Payne, R.N. of Weymouth.——At Ringwood, Hants, William Norton *Taylor*, esq. Comm. R.N. to Caroline-Emma, dau. of the late William Taylor, esq. of Parkfield, near Portsmouth.——At Backhill house, Musselburgh, Alexander *M'Neill*, esq. late of Batavia, son of the late Neil M'Neill, esq. of Ardnacross, to Isabella-Maria, eldest dau. of William Loudon, esq. R.N.——At Upton, the Rev. D. M. *Stuart*, of Falstone, Northumberland, to Janet, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Robertson, esq. Upton park.——At the English Episcopal Church, Antwerp, the Rev. Maxwell Julius *Blacker*, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Valentine Blacker, to Emily-Georgina, second dau. of H. Daveney, esq. Malines, Belgium.——At Newbury, the Rev. Henry Newport *Read*, eldest son of Mr. Paul Read, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, and Curate of Earlham, Norfolk, to Caroline, third dau. of the late R. Groom. esq. Under-Sec. Tax Office.

4. At St. George's Hanover square, Col. Geo. Paris *Bradshawe*, K.H. late Comm. 77th Regt. to Charlotte-Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Croxton.——At Lismore, Robt. Wintle *Gilbert*, eldest son of the Bishop of Chichester, and Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, to Emma, youngest dau. of the Ven. Henry Cotton, Archd. of Cashel.——At Louth, the Rev. Hen. S. *Disbrowe*, Rector of Conisholme, second son of the Rev. Henry Disbrowe, Rector of Welborne, to Julia-Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. John Prescott, Vicar of North Somercotes and Dunstan, all in Linc.——At Bath, George William Rossiter *Ireland*, esq. only son of the Rev. George Ireland, to Mary-Eliza. dau. and heiress of the late Potter Jeremiah Redwood, esq.——At Exeter, John Marwood *Wolcott*, esq. of Knowle, Salcome Regis, Devon, to Anne-Eleanor, dau. of Archd. Moore Stevens, and niece to the late Earl of Egremont.——At St. Peter's Eaton sq. the Rev. William James *Earle*, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Major Charles Walton, of the 4th Light Dragoons.——At Howden, the Rev. Frank *Sugden*, M.A. Vicar of Adlingfleet, second surviving son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden, to Henrietta-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Philip Saltmarshe, esq. of Saltmarshe.——At Bolton, Cumberland, Joseph B. *Dixon*, eldest son of Joseph Dixon, esq. of Bayswater, to Caroline-Susan, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Baring Clarborne.——At Holme on Spalding moor, Yorkshire, James *Bancks*, esq. of Bewdley, Worcestershire, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late T. Yate, esq. of Madeley hall, Salop.——At Basildon, Berks, Capt. W. F. N. *Wallace*, E.I.C. eldest son of late Col. Newton Wallace, to Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. G. H. Peel, of the Grotto, Basildon, and late of Ince, Cheshire.——At Lewisham, Kent, Lieut. and Adj. Robt. Seppings *Harrison*, R.M. second son of Major Harrison, of Mount Pleasant, Guernsey, to Emily, eldest dau. of William Pontifex, esq. of Blackheath.——At Coddington, Augustus, third son of R. K. *Kelham*, esq. Bleasby hall, Notts, to Susan-Mary, eldest dau. of Samuel Aldersey, esq. Aldersey hall, Cheshire.——At Windsor, Nova Scotia, the Rev. John Bainbridge *Smith*, M.A. Vice-President and Professor of King's College, Windsor, (eldest son of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Smith, of Horncastle,) to Emma-Maria, fourth dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton.——At Binley, John Alex. *Cooksey*, esq. of Campden, Glouc. to Caroline, youngest dau. of Thomas Congreve, esq. of Peter hall, Coombe fields, Warw.——At Sutton St. Nicholas, Henry *Vevers*, esq. of Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, to Maria-Elizabeth, second surviving dau. of A. T. J. Gwynne, esq. of Monachty, Cardiganshire.——At Wareham, Charles J. *White*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. William Grove White, C.B.

6. At Upper Deal, James Lowther *Southey*, R.N. late of Her Majesty's ship Constance, eldest son of Capt. Southey, Royal Navy, of Winchelsea, Sussex, to Elizabeth-Kennard, youngest dau. of the late John Hollingbery, esq. of Winchelsea and Northiam.——At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Arthur Vincent *Turner*, late of 69th Regt. to Eliza, youngest dau. of John Boswell, esq. late of Westerham, Kent.——At Clevedon, Charles Howell *Collins*, esq. surgeon, of Chew Magna, to Henrietta-Jane-Heaven, second dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Grosett, of Clifton.——At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. William Gerrard *Andrewes*, second son of the Rev. Gerrard Thos. Andrewes, to Georgiana-Elizabeth, only child of the late Rev. George Heberden, Vicar of Dartford, Kent.

8. At St. James's Chapel, Pentonville, the Rev. W. L. *Mason*, Curate of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's, son of the late W. Mason, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Anne Pauline Loup, dau. of Monsieur Loup, of Geneva.——At Weymouth, Robert *Surtees*, esq. of Redworth house, Durham, to Annie, widow of Justinian Alston, jun. esq. Odell castle, Beds.

9. At Petersham, Surrey, Major H. B. *Edwardes*, C.B. to Emma Sidney, youngest dau. of the late Mr. James Sidney, of Richmond hill.——At Caversham, Oxon, the Rev. Joshua *Bennett*, M.A. Incumbent of Caversham, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late William Montagu, esq. of Caversham hill.——At Goole, Yorkshire, Anthony *Welsh*, esq. of Manchester, to Catharine, eldest dau. of J. H. Hodson, esq. of Goole.——At Bamburgh, near Horncastle, the Rev. Henry Fynes-*Clinton*, B.A. Rector of Keddington, to Sarah-Catharine, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D. Incumbent of Bamburgh and Martin, and Head Master of Horncastle Grammar School.——At Exeter, John *Partridge*, esq. of late 1st or Royal Dragoons, to Mary, only dau. of the late Laurence Alford, esq. of Wear Gifford, Devon, and relict of George Seward, esq. of St. James's place, Exeter.——At Dalvait cottage, Dumbartonshire, Patrick *Moir*, esq. banker, Bonhill, to Margaret, third dau. of James Nairn, esq. of Dalvait.——At St. James's Westminster, George Archibald Direly *Goodyar*, esq. of Barton house, Glouc. to Frances-Maria, younger dau. of Ralph Fletcher, esq. Gloucester.

10. At Halifax, the Rev. Mark Anthony *Lawton*, B.A. Vicar of Kilnwick Percy, Yorksh. to Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of the late William Booth, esq. of Cleckheaton.——At Peasmarsh, Robert B. *Boyer*, esq. son of R. Boyer, esq. of Leicester, to Sarah, second dau. of W. Morris, esq. Peasmarsh, Sussex.

11. At Cheltenham, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. Isaac *Bonsall*, of Llanwrin, M.A. and grandson of the late Sir Thomas Bonsall, of

Fronfraith, to Mary-Sarah-Bonsall, youngest dau. of James Hughes, of Glan Rheidol, esq. ——At Leicester, Thomas-Warburton, son of the late Robert *Benfield*, esq. of Whitmore house, Hoxton, to Sarah-Eleanor, eldest dau. of John Nedham, esq. of Leicester.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Edmund *Packe*, esq. third son of the late Charles James Packe, esq. of Prestwold, Leic. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of George Thornhill, esq. M.P. of Diddington, Hunts.——At Killarney, Arthur-Maynard, youngest son of the late Anthony *Denny*, esq. of Barham wood, Herts, to Penelope-Louisa, only dau. of the late Rev. Arthur Herbert, of Cahirnane, co. Kerry.——At St. James's Marylebone, Capt. Frank *Vardon*, 25th Madras Inf. third surviving son of the late S. A. Vardon, esq. to Catherine, youngest dau. of John Newton, esq. of Tunbridge Wells.——At New St. Pancras, Thos. Skeffington *Bourne*, son of the late Dr. Bourne, of Coventry, to Sarah, dau. of the late Joseph Allinson, esq. of Whitehaven.

13. At Eccles, and afterwards according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, John Randolphus *de Trafford*, esq. second son of Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, of Trafford park and Croston hall, Lanc. to the Lady Adelaide Cathcart, third dau. of Earl Cathcart.—— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone sq. Henry Frederick *Amedroz*, esq. to Magdalene-Judith, youngest dau. of the late Louis Edmund Thornton, esq. ——At Bristol, Robert *Gaskell*, esq. of Ashfield, near Warrington, to Susan, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Lant Carpenter, LL.D. of Bristol.

15. At St. George's, Hanover sq. Frederic Winn *Knight*, esq. M.P. of Wolverley house, Worcestershire, to Maria-Louisa-Couling, dau. of the late E. Gibbs, esq.——At Twickenham, Henry Widderburn *Cumming*, Captain Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Gen. Sir Henry Cumming, Col. of the 12th Lancers, to Emma-Georgiana-Christina, fifth dau. of Sir William Clay, Bart. M.P.——The Rev. F. T. *Stephens*, to Charlotte-Dorothea, second dau. of Humphry Willyams, esq. M.P.

16. At Fulham, Edward *Fergusson*, esq. Lieut. Indian Navy, to Susan-Clara Sully, only granddau. of John Coleman, esq. Hammersmith.——The Rev. Fred. Aubert *Gace*, M.A. to Amelia-Eliza, eldest dau. of Thomas Perkins, esq. of Nunhead, Surrey.——At Shorne, Kent, Herbert *Gardner*, esq. of Ashford, to Elfrida, dau. of Comm. T. J. Brodrick, R.N. and grandchild of Major Brodrick, R.A.——At Eastwell, Kent, Capt. Henry Edwin *Weare*, of the 50th Regt. youngest son of the late Col. Weare, K.H. to Charlotte-Georgiana, only dau. of the Rev. Charles Oxenden, Incumbent of Barham.——At Oxford, M. J. *Johnson*, esq. of the Radcliffe Observatory, to Caroline, dau. of J. A. Ogle, M.D. Prof. Med. Clin. Oxon.——At Deal, the Rev. Martin Edgar *Benson*, M.A. of St. John's college, Oxford, to Jane-Buchanan, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. H. Duthie, Rector of Deal.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, T. M. *Williams*, esq. son of late Rev. J. C. Williams, M.A. Rector of Sherrington, Bucks, to Emma-Maria, eldest dau. of Rev. J. R. Major, D.D. head master of King's College School.—— At Whitchurch, Oxon, Andrew *Belcher*, esq. 40th Bengal Native Inf. to Emily-Jane, widow of Lieut. Urban Moore, of the Bengal Army. ——At Brighton, the Rev. J. de Kewer *Williams*, of Tottenham, to Charlotte-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Captain Thomas Smales, of the H.E.I.C. Service.——At Marchwood, George Augustus Frederick *Shadwell*, esq. youngest son of the late Vice-Chancellor of England, to Frederica, widow of Phipps John Hornby, esq. late of the Eng.——At Edgbaston, the Rev. H. F. *Gray*, Warden of Queen's college, Birmingham, and Prebendary of Wells, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Thomas Upfill, esq. of Edgbaston.—— At Ayr, John N. Maxwell *M'Leod*, son of the Rev. Norman M'Leod, to Anne-Irvine; and, at the same time, James Bartlet *Hyde*, son of James Hyde, esq. of Apley, Isle of Wight, to Isabella-Jessie-Anne, dans. of Rear-Adm. Donald Campbell, of Barbreck, Argyleshire.—— At St. Werburgh's Catholic Chapel, Chester, William, eldest son of Peter *Nicholson*, esq. of Thelwall hall, Cheshire, to Constance-Ferrers, second dau. of George Pickering, esq. of Chester, and granddau. of the late Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddesley Clinton hall, Warwickshire.——At Middleton Scriven, Salop, the Rev. Richard *Seddon*, B.A. Curate of Ryton, Salop, to Catherine-Priscilla, second dau. of Rev. Thomas Rowley, D.D. Head Master of Bridgnorth Grammar School, and Rector of Middleton Scriven.——At Kells, J. *Sandars*, esq. M.P. to the Lady Virginia Taylour, youngest dau. of the Marquess of Headfort, K.P.——At Lenham, William *Barraud*, esq. of Park st. Grosvenor sq. and Kennington, to Margaret, second dau. of George Harrison, esq. of Swadelands, Lenham, Kent.——At Greenwich, George-Maudslay, eldest son of George John *Jackson*, esq. of Blackheath park, to Jane, fourth dau. of James Soames, esq. of Vanbrugh fields, Blackheath.——Capt. H. Montagu *Smyth*, second son of the late Major-Gen. Smyth, Lieut.-Gov. of the Scilly Islands, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the Rev. C. Clarke, Hulver hill, Suffolk.——At Paddington, Henry William *Fuller*, M.D. of Manchester sq. eldest son of Henry Peter Fuller, esq. of Piccadilly, to Emma-Turner, eldest dau. of David Roxburgh, esq. of Blomfield road, Paddington.——At Manchester, Malcolm S. *Riach*, second son of the late Maj. Riach, 79th Highlanders, to Elizabeth, second dau. of W. S. Rutter, esq. Coroner for the county of Lancaster.

17. At St. Paul's, Ball's pond, the Rev. Michael *Biggs*, M.A. of King's college, to Emma-Louisa, dau. of the late Benjamin Alder, esq.——At Lincoln, William-Henry, son of Joseph *Tylor*, esq. of Stoke Newington and Warwick lane, London, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Trotter, esq. Coroner of Lincoln.——At North Waltham, Hampshire, the Rev. Maurice-William, youngest son of Capt. Henry Eyre *Pitman*, late of 59th Regt. to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Ware Browne, of Her Majesty's Customs, Isle of Alderney.——At Dublin, Edmund, fourth son of the late Richard *Tomes*, esq. of Warwick, to Elizabeth-Francis, of Kilmichael, co. of Wexford.——At Milborne Port, Somerset, the Rev. Talbot *Baker*, Vicar of Preston, Dorset, to Florence, only dau. of the late John Hutchings, esq. of Sandford Orcas, Somerset. ——At Ipswich, Jeremiah *Byles*, esq. of the Hill house, to Anne, youngest dau. of William Goodchild, esq. St. Helen's.——At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Horatio-Austen, only son of Paul Kneller *Smith*, esq. of Rivenhall pl. Essex, to Mary-Louisa, eldest dau. of James Durham, esq. of Gloucester pl. Portman sq.——At Christ Church St. Pancras, Sir Thomas *Sebright*, Bart. to Olivia, youngest dau. of Lady Emily Henry, and niece to the Duke of Leinster.—— At the German Church, Savoy st. the Rev. E. *Brecht*, of the German Lutheran Church, Hull, to Miss Charlotte Gruner, of Coburg, German Governess to Her Majesty's children.

18. At Kingston, Edward *Rowcliffe*, esq. to Agnes-Elizabeth-Milne, relict of George Johnstone, esq. and eldest dau. of James Henderson, esq. Surgeon of Her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth.——At Liverpool, the Rev. Henry *Slater*, B.A. Senior Curate of Stanhope, co. Durham, and youngest son of J. J. Slater,

esq. of Hazelbeech, to Mary-Sarah, only dau. of the late James Horrocks, esq. of Orrell lodge, Lanc.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Edward Lowe *Webb*, esq. surgeon, of Elizabeth st. Eaton sq. to Kate, only dau. of James Gascoigne Lynde, esq. of Great Queen st. Westminster, and Forest lodge, Loughton, Essex.——At Rapchild, Kent, John Henry *Mercer*, esq. Royal Marines, son of the late Col. Mercer, to Ann, second dau. of the late William Lake, esq. of Wood st. house, Sittingbourne, Kent.——At Glocester, James *Borrett*, esq. M.D. of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, to Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. S. Hughes, Canon of Peterborough, and Rector of Edgeware.——At Enfield, Middlesex, William-Thornhill, younger son of John *Cater*, esq. of Beckenham place, Kent, and Woodbastwick hall, Norfolk, to Frances-Julia, eldest dau. of Robert Sayer, esq. of Pierrepont lodge, Surrey, and late of Sibton park, Suffolk.——At Bembury, John Hurlestone *Leche*, esq. of Carden park, Cheshire, to Caroline, dau. of Edwin Corbett, esq. of Tilstone lodge.——At Leckhampton, Colmore Frind Cregoe *Colmore*, esq. of Moorend, Charlton Kings, to Mary, only dau. of the Rev. E. P. Owen, of Bettws hall, Montgomeryshire, and Roderic house, Cheltenham.

22. At St. Marylebone, Andrew *Crosse*, esq. of Fyne Court, Somersetshire, to Cornelia-Augusta-Hewett, eldest dau. of F. H. Berkeley, esq. Exeter.

23. At Somerton, near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, the Rev. Henry B. *Burlton*, only son of the late Rev. Henry Burlton, of Exminster, to Emily-Hyde, eldest dau. of Charles Dennis, esq. of Spa, Belgium.——At Sculcoates, Thos. *Wilson*, jun. esq. fourth son of Thomas Wilson, esq. of Cottingham, to Mary-Paris, eldest dau. of Edmund Dawson, esq. of Mason st. and granddau of the late Rev. Major Dawson, Rector of Rand, Linc.——At Finstock, Oxfordshire, the Rev. Havilland *De Sausmarez*, M.A. Fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford, Rector of St. Peter's, Northampton, to the Hon. Elizabeth-Charlotte-Spencer, youngest dau. of the late Lord Churchill.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, Robert Stanton *Wise*, esq. M.D. of Banbury, to Ann-Maria, eldest dau. of John Hadland, esq. of the Green, Banbury.——At Paris, Richard *Welby*, esq. late of Welbourne hall, Lincolnshire, to Isabella-Frederica, dau. of Col. Granville Eliot.——At Derby, the Rev. Charles Pitman *Shepherd*, M.A. Curate of Christ Church, Westminster, to Josephine-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Mr. William Edwards, of Derby.——At Berne, the Rev. Hugh Palliser *Costobadie*, A.B. Vicar of King's Norton, Leic. to Fanny-Burnett, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. F. Lateward, A.M. Rector of Perrivale, Middlesex.——At Weston-super-Mare, Charles Henry *Thomas*, esq. retired Capt. Bengal Est. eldest son of the late Maj.-Gen. Lewis Thomas, C.B. to Mary-Hurst, eldest dau. of the late J. W. S. Cruttwell, esq. formerly Lieut. 83d Regt.——At Jersey, Chas. son of Clement *Hemery*, esq. to Mary-Georgiana-Catherine, eldest dau. of Lady Plasket and the late Edw. Rundle, esq. Capt. 49th Regt.

24. At Dulverton, Henry Lee *Hogg*, esq. of Toddington, Beds, to Anne-Juliana, eldest dau. of Charles Palk Collyns, esq. of Dulverton, Somerset.——At St. George's Hanover square, Col. Robert *Wood*, to Miss Lowther, dau. of the Hon. Col. Lowther.——At Bath, the Rev. William *Smith*, B.D. of Berwick St. John's, Wilts, to Louisa Bridge, of Beaufort West, Bath.——At St. Mary's Islington, Robt. French *Burnett*, esq. Upper Woburn pl. to Harriet, dau. of John Jeaffreson, esq. of ton.——At Cheddleton, Charles Lydiat esq. surgeon, of Wetley, Staffordshire, younger son of the late Rev. John Leete, Rector of Bletsoe, Beds, to Fanny-Wilson, fourth dau. of George Miles Mason, esq. of Wetley abbey, Staffordshire.——At Ashborne, Lucius Edward *Mann*, esq. to Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Cockshutt Heathcote, esq. of the Green, Ashborne.

25. At Eccleston, Henry, eldest son of Joseph *Chater*, esq. of Old Grove house, Hampstead, Middlesex, to Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Pilkington, esq. of Eccleston hall, Lancashire.——At Leeds, the Rev. James *Holme*, Vicar of Kirkleatham, and Curate of Locking, Somerset, to Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of Jeremiah Rhodes, esq.——At St. John's Church, Paddington, William *Watson*, esq. of Spring lodge, Barnard castle, to Mary, only dau. of the late Samuel Longden, esq. and niece of Mrs. Innes, Oxford terr. Hyde park.——At St. Pancras, the Rev. Richard *Firth*, Chaplain Madras Presidency, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of James Barton Hill, esq. of Guildford place, Russell sq.——At Kennington, Albert, eldest son of the late Rev. F. A. *Bartels*, Rector of St. Martin's, Hildesheim, Hanover, to Laura-Elizabeth-Ann, dau. of James P. Hill, esq. of Honiton.——At Long Stow, Camb. the Rev. G. E. *Yate*, B.A. of St. John's college, Camb. younger son of the Rev. G. L. Yate, Vicar of Wrockwardine, Salop, to Margaret-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. A. Bishop, Rector of Long Stow.——At Malton, the Rev. John Bacchus *Dykes*, M.A. Precentor of Durham cathedral, to Susannah-Tomlinson, second dau. of George Kingston, esq. merchant, Malton.——At Redruth, Henry-Septimus, son of John *Wheeler*, esq. of the Rocks, and nephew of Sir Fust Wheeler, Bart. of Kilkenny, to Cecilia, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Heisham, Rector of Rosbercon.

27. At Streatham, William, second son of John *Ruck*, esq. of Croydon, to Esther-Miriam, eldest dau. of Robert Garrard, esq. of Woodfield, Streatham.

28. At Stroud, Glouc. the Rev. Charles *James*, Rector of Evenlode, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Richard Sandys, esq. of the Slade.

29. At Manchester, John *Moulding*, esq. of Brighton Grove, Rusholme, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Alford, Rector of West Quantoxhead, Somerset.

30. At Southampton, the Rev. Thomas *Nightingale*, B.A. of St. Mary's, Southampton, eldest son of Thomas Nightingale, esq. of Hersham, near Esher, to Georgiana, only surviving dau. of the late Nathaniel Legge, esq. and granddau. of the late Rev. Joseph Legge, A.M. of Maddington, Wilts.——At Kensington, George *Johnson*, esq. M.D. of King's College, London, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late William White, esq. of Bellevue House, Salisbury.——At Southsea, Hants. George William *Leigh*, esq. solicitor, Basingstoke, to Emily-Augusta, eldest dau. of the late Lieut. A. Russwurm, 30th Foot.——At Foot's Cray, Kent, Charles, youngest son of Lieut. T. G. *Nichols*, R.N. to Blanche-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Capt. William Roberts, R.N.

31. At Brighton, Philip *Sanctuary*, esq. of the H.E.I.C.S. second son of T. Sanctuary, esq. of Horsham Park, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Col. H. C. Streatfeild, late of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.——At Hastings, Herbert *Bree*, esq. son of the late John Bree, esq. of Keswick, to Jane-Sarah, second dau. of the Rev. Edgar Rust, Rector of Drinkston, Suffolk.

Aug. 1. Viscount *Cranley*, only son of the Earl of Onslow, to Lady Katharine Anne Cust, youngest dau. of the Earl Brownlow.——At Chelsea, Lieut. J. R. *Croker*, of 86th Reg. to Susan-Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late Rev.

Edward Curteis, of Rettendon, Essex.——At Reading, the Rev. R. Payne *Smith*, Incumbent of Trinity Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, to Catharine, second dau. of the late Rev. W. G. Freeman, Rector of Milton, Camb.——At Foremark, Richard Thomas *Tasker*, esq. of Melbourne, Derb. to Louisa-Susanna, only dau. of Richard B. Child, esq. of Ingilby hall.——At Burnham, the Rev. Edward *Balston*, M.A. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Assistant Master of Eton College, to Harriet-Anne, fourth dau. of the Rev. Thomas Carter, Fellow of Eton College, and Vicar of Burnham.——At Cray, Perthshire, Chas. Joseph *Astley*, esq. of Pernambuco, to Helen-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Major James Robertson, of Cray.——At Hambledon, Bucks, the Count *de Zuylen de Nyevelt*, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and Secretary to the Dutch Legation at Brussels, to Catharine-Henrietta, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Robert Nixon, of the 1st Royals.——At Stillington, Arthur *Huband*, esq. to Annie, dau. of Rear-Adm. Croft.——At Plymouth, Jeremy-Taylor, son of the late Rev. John *Digby*, of Osborntown, co. Kildare, and Newpark, co. Meath, to Mary-Elizabeth-Pomeroy, only child of R. W. Avery, esq. of Plymouth.——At Great Amwell, Herts, Stewart St. John *Gordon*, esq. Bombay Civil Service, son of Major Robert Gordon, late Resident at Travancore, to Clara, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D. Principal of the East India College.——At Lambeth, the Rev. Geo. *Porter*, Rector of Lympstone, to Mary, dau. of the late Richard Atkinson, esq. of Ludborough, Linc.——At Walsall, Francis-Croughton, second son of the late Richard *Stileman*, of the Friars, Winchelsea, esq. to Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Horatio Barnett esq. of Bescot hall, Walsall.——At Pagham, near Chichester, Joseph *Brooke*, esq. of Limesfield house, Bollington, Cheshire, to Sarah, second dau. of the late E. Dalton, esq. of Ipswich.——At Solihull, Warw. Edmund Alexander *Parkes*, esq. M.D. of Upper Seymour st. Portman sq. to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Chattock, esq. of Solihull.——At Twickenham, Arundell *Mackenzie*, esq. to Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Hardcastle, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, and eldest dau. of the late Samuel Ashton, esq. of Pole Bank, Cheshire.——At Kingston, John B. *Balcombe*, esq. of Bartholomew lane, City, to Helena, second dau. of the late William Boyes, esq. of Raleigh house, Brixton, and widow of Captain J. Percival Robinson.——At Corwen, Meredith James *Vibart*, Bengal Art. eldest son of the late T. G. Vibart, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. to Eliza-Blackburne, fifth dau. of Edw. Lloyd, esq. of Rhagatt, Merionethshire.

2. At Dublin, Charles *Morant*, esq. late of Prince Albert's Own Hussars, son of George Morant, esq. of Farnborough park, Hants, to Elizabeth-Malvina, dau. of the late John Hemphill, esq. of Cashel and Rathkenny, co. Tipp.

3. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Lord *Rodney*, to Sarah, second dau. of the late John Singleton, esq.——At St. Marylebone, James Tillyer *Blunt*, esq. of Dorset place, to Sophia-Sidney, relict of the Rev. Louis Playter Hird, of Pennington, Hants.——Richard *Wood*, esq. to Christina, eldest dau. of Sir William D. Godfrey, Bart. of Kilcoleman abbey, co. Kerry.

6. At St. George's Hanover square, Thomas *Thistlethwayte*, esq. of Southwick park, Hants, to Elizabeth-Catharine, second dau. and also, at the same time, William *Verner*, esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. Verner, Bart. M.P. of Churchill, co. Armagh, to Mary-Frances-Hester, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B.——At Croydon, Chas. Edward *Thornhill*, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of T. Thornhill, esq. of Woodleys, to Ellen-Eliza-Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Major Frazer, of the service of H. H. the Rajah of Nagpore, and formerly of 65th Foot.——At St. James's Hyde Park, William Watson *Prole*, esq. of Croyde, to Mary, dau. of B. B. Williams, esq. of Buscot park, Berkshire, and Westbourne terrace.——At Cork, William *Chatterton*, esq. of Cork, to Miss H. Felix, the only surviving dau. of the late Dr. Felix, of Bristol.——At Hove, Sussex, Henry, son of Jonathan *Toogood*, M.D. late of Bridgwater, to Frances-Ann, second dau. of Charles B. Curtis, esq. of Friar's place, near Acton, Middlesex.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Albert *Ricardo*, esq. of Charles st. Lowndes sq. to Charlotte Frances, youngest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart.——At Dallington, near Northampton, Henry Edward *Sullivan*, esq. second son of John Sullivan, esq. of Brighton, to Emma-Lucy, second dau. of the Rev. Fiennes S. Trotman, Vicar of Dallington.——At Hemel Hempstead, the Rev. George *Raynor*, M.A. of Clare hall, Cambridge, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Samuel Sandars, esq. of Lockers, Hemel Hempstead.——At St. George-the-Martyr, Bloomsbury, Wm. Fred. Wratislaw *Bird*, esq. of Verulam buildings, Gray's inn, to Fanny, eldest dau. of William Bateman, esq. of Old Broad st. City.——At Lee, Kent, the Rev. William Francis *Sims*, M.A. to Susan, relict of Adam Gordon, esq. of Blackheath park, and fifth dau. of the late Rev. John Swete, of Oxton, Devon, and Preb. of Exeter.——At Epsom, Surrey, the Rev. Charles Rae *Hay*, to Sophia-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Nathaniel Alexander, esq. of Epsom.——At St. James's Sussex gardens, George *Vincent*, esq. of the Temple, to Georgiana, dau. of the late F. R. Coore, esq. of Devonshire pl.——At Croydon, Grosvenor *Miles*, esq. of Bourton house, Warw. to Adelaide, eldest dau. of Henry Phillipps, esq. late of Coventry.

7. At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, George H. *Brettle*, esq. of Westbourne terr. Hyde pk. to Helen, dau. of the late John Woodruffe, esq. barrister-at-law, of Porchester-terr. and of Burton Overy and Stockley lodge, Leic.——At Poole, Robert Thomas *Kent*, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's inn, eldest son of the late R. T. Kent, esq. of Chestnut grove, Kingston, Surrey, to Caroline-Julia, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Cave, esq. of Poole, Dorsetshire.——At Norwood, William Brown *Nicholls*, esq. of Salter's hill, Norwood, to Jane-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Capt. Duncan Forbes, of Edinburgh.——At St. Mary's Paddington, James William *Ridgway*, esq. one of Her Majesty's Foreign Service Messengers, to Helenor, youngest dau. of Thomas Barnes, esq. of St. Petersburg.——At Southborough, Kent, Syms, youngest son of the late Benj. Whinnell *Scott*, esq. of Clapton common, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Benj. Elliott Nicholls, M.A. of Walthamstow.——At Basildon, Berks, J. *Grant*, esq. eldest son of J. M. Grant, esq. of Glenmoriston, to Emily, dau. of James Morrison, esq. of Basildon park.

8. At Bath, Sturman *Latimer*, esq. of Headington, near Oxford, solicitor, to Emma-Jarrett, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Lyne, Mevagissey, Cornw.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Francis-Joseph, eldest son of Francis *Creswell*, esq. of King's Lynn, nephew of A. J. B. Cresswell, esq. of Cresswell, Northumberland, to Charlotte-Frances-Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Hon. Frederick Gough.——At St. George's Hanover sq. John *Weyland*, esq. eldest son of Richard Weyland, esq. of Woodeaton, Oxfordshire, to Lady Catharine de Burgh, third dau. of the Marquess of Clanricarde.——At Pontefract, T. H. *Pedley*, esq. to Miss Gully, dau. of John Gully, esq. of Ackworth park.——At Heavitree, Exeter, George

Sayer Bays, esq. Lieut. R.N. and second son of Edward Sayer Bays, esq. Capt. R.N. to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Bruckshaw, C.B.——At Southsea, the Hon. Thomas Grenville Chalmondeley, second son of Lord Delaware, to Katherine-Lucy, second dau. of Sir Talbot Sykes, of Sledmere, Bart.——At All Souls' Langham pl. James Hill, esq. of Lincoln's inn and Mansfield st. and Fellow of New college, Oxford, eldest son of James Bayliss Hill, esq. of Berry Hill, Notts, to Emily-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Enid Nicholl, esq. of Portland pl.——At Topcliffe, the Rev. William Sewell, Incumbent of Snipton, to Caroline, dau. of the late Joseph Dresser, esq. of Topcliffe.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lieut. E. B. Wemyss, of 60th Royal Regt. to Louisa-Amelia, only dau. of C. H. Bonsanquet, esq.——At Walton, W. G. Calderwood, esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Jane-Agnes, dau. of James Lister, esq. banker, Liverpool.——At Hornsey, Frederick Thomas Pratt, D.C.L. of Doctors' Commons, to Caroline, second dau. of the late Rev. James Wadham Alexander, of Bayne, Essex.——At Leybourne-Rectory, Kent, Frederick Cosmo Ord, esq. Royal Horse Artillery, son of the late Harry Gough Ord, esq. of Hedley, Kent, to Harriet-Augusta, youngest dau. of Sir Michael Cuyler Smith, Bart. and niece of the Master of the Rolls for Ireland.

3. At Trinity church, Marylebone, Charles, third son of James Bevibird Hill, esq. of Mansfield st. and Berry Hill, Notts, to Marianne-Emily, eldest dau. of the late John Jones Tennant, esq. of Portland pl. and Portrenmore, Derbyshire.——At Guernsey, Robert Barlow M'Crea, esq. Capt. Royal Art. eldest son of Capt. R.C. M'Crea, R.N. to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late John Rainger, esq.

10. At Wellesbourne, the Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Pomlet, to Katherine, eldest dau. of Bernard Greenville, esq. of Wellesbourne-hall, Warwickshire.

12. At Ellesmere, the Rev. Hans W. Gregory, M.A. of Wadham-college, Oxford, to Jane, third dau. of George Stone, esq. of Ellesmere.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Viscount Stuklebourg, eldest son of the Earl of Seafield, to the Hon. Caroline-Stuart, youngest dau. of the late Lord Blantyre.

17. At Torphins, Gloucestershire, C. R. G. Douglas, esq. 72d Bengal Inf. only son of the late Major Robert Sholto Douglas, Royal Art. to Louisa, dau. of Sir G. S. Robinson, Bart.——At Worcester, John Pigott Gillam, esq. to Sophia-Henrietta-Noble, dau. of J. Owen, esq. banker.

18. At St. Mary's, Brompton-sq. Thomas Addison, esq. Capt. 3d (Queen's Royal) Regt. to Ellen, eldest dau. of Robert Gillespie, esq. of York pl. Portman-sq.——At Preston, Edmund Burnaby Pilkington, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of Capt. Pilkington, R.N. of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, to Margaret, only child of the late James Woodhead, esq.——At Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, the Rev. John Charles Abadie, B.A. Rector of Aspley, Essex, to Sarah, eldest dau. of The late John Hall, esq. of Tylerhill-house.——At Guernsey, Henry William M'Carthy, esq. R.M. to Elizabeth, dau. of Col. M'Cahon, late commandant of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines.——At Knightsbridge, Bevois, J.T. Mumby, esq. of Tooley, to Sophia-Eliza-Ruth, second dau. of the late Rev. Archdeacon Hewett, D.C.L. Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church.

21. At Bexhill, T. Barrow, esq. barrister-at-law, of Gray's Inn, and Clapham, to Ellen-Sarah, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Hesketh.——At the Rev. La Mancha Vicar of Tortland, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Baron of Ireland.——At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Charles Dyke, esq. R.N. son of the late Lieut.-Col. G. H. Dyke, Coldstream Guards, to Sarah-Elizabeth, dau. of William Rae, esq. of Chester terrace.——At Surbiton, Surrey, Alexander Maitland, esq. of Torrington place, to Harriet, fourth dau. of William Underwood, esq.——At Chelsea, Frederick-Lieutenant, third son of the late Henry Stokes, esq. of Sussex gardens, to Matilda, only surviving child of William Strickland, esq. of Broughton cresscroft.——At Basildon, Berks, Comm. Francis Thos. Bedford, R.N. to Sophia, third dau. of the Rev. G. H. Ford, of the Grotto, Basildon.——At St. James's Piccadilly, Henry Marston Wheeler, esq. of the Treasury, to Alice, dau. of the late Silas Fletcher, esq. of Clifton house, near Manchester.——At Weedon-Beck, Northampton, the Rev. W. Grant, Curate of St. Mary's, in that town, to Catherine, eldest dau. of William Evans, esq. of Bayswater.——At All Souls' Langham place, and also at the French Catholic Chapel, Monsieur F. Berthelemy de Rosenkrant, attaché of the Belgian Legation in London, to Emma-Jane, dau. of T. C. Grattan, esq. late Her Majesty's Consul for Massachusetts.

27. At Brussels, Capt. Nelson Thomas, 30th Bengal Inf. to Caroline-Letitia, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. P. Cautherley, Rector of Shadwell's Bereweeke, Leic.——At St. George's Hanover square, Walter Augustus Lewis, esq. to Emily-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William R. Pringle, G.C.H. and granddau. of the late Earl of Charlemont.

28. At Bath, Thomas-Sandeland Sherman, esq. H.M. of Gerston lodge, France, to Catherine-Lawrence, youngest dau. of the late Capt. R. J. L. O'Connor, R.N.

30. At Bramfield-on-the-Hoise, Capt. Henry Horne, Scaldsey Artist, to Lydia, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Walker, R.M.——At Rochdale, George Franklin, of the Inner Temple, esq. barrister-at-law, to Emma-Frances, second dau. of the Rev. J. E. B. Mahonwell, D.D. Vicar of Rochdale.——At Richmond, Surrey, Battle-bt James Bark, esq. of Rotherwick hall, Yorkshire, to Ellen, third dau. of the late James Bark, esq. of Ellingthorpe, Middlesex.——At Weston, near Bath, Charles William Ludlow, esq. R.N. to Emily, only dau. of Edward Fletcher, esq. of Bath.——At Bath, Charles W. G. Burrell, late Capt. 24th Regt. son of John Burrell, esq. East Grinstead house, Sussex, to Caroline-Margaret, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Lennox, 93d Regt.——At Donnington, the Rev. Harris Henry Wilde, M.A. Rector of Allesley, Gloucestershire, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late William Cotterell, esq. of Sheffield.——At Attenfield, near Guildford, the Rev. Thomas S. Bailey, M.A. Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, Professor of the Collegiate School, Wandsworth, to Catherine-Wellman, fourth dau. of the late John Stacey, esq. of Attenfield.——At St. Saviour's, John Gaylard, son of the late Rector of Bath, esq. of Beaufort Factory hall, in the city of London, to Annie Hartnell, dau. of the late William Cranmer, esq. R.N. of Clapham.——At Charlton King's, the Rev. Hugh Reid, B.A. Rector of Llanllwnyd Talgarth, Brecon, to Theresa-Reid, eldest dau. of Lieutenant Reid, esq. of the Goldstick, Charlton King's.——At St. Botolph's, in Bath, Richard Hurst, third son of the late John Lort Phillips, esq. Lieutenant-Governor, to Frederica-Maria-Louisa, eldest dau. of Sir Henry de Bathe, Bart. and Constantinople.——At Bottisham, John Edward Bevill, esq. of Bishop's hall, Bristol, and of Bottisham, Surrey, to Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of Andrew Gilbert, esq. of Bottisham.——At Ellingham, Norfolk, Edgar T. Bowyer, esq. of Bagmoor, to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Rose Bowyer, esq. of Ellingham hall.

OBITUARY.

Louis-Philippe.

Aug. 26. At Claremont, Surrey, in his 77th year, Louis-Philippe, Comte de Neuilly, ex-King of the French, and a Knight of the Garter.

Louis Philippe was born at Paris on the 6th of October, 1773, and was the eldest son of Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans (known to the world by the republican *sobriquet* of "Egalité"), and of Marie, the daughter of the Duc de Penthièvre. His youth was marked by many acts of benevolence, and the wise and judicious training of Madame de Genlis was well calculated to call forth any latent good qualities in the minds of those under her charge. The diary of the Duc de Chartres (the title which he bore in his youth) shows that he was not altogether exempt from revolutionary doctrines, and these ideas were far from being discouraged by his connection with the Jacobin Club. In 1791 the young Duke, who had previously received the appointment of Colonel in the 14th regiment of Dragoons, assumed the command of that corps, and almost the first act of his authority was the saving of two clergymen from the fury of the mob, consequent upon their refusal, in common with many others, to take the oath required by the constitution. Much personal courage was on this occasion displayed by the Duc de Chartres, and equal tact in guiding the feelings of an enraged mob. A similar amount of courage was shown by him in saving from drowning a M. de Siret, of Vendome, sub-engineer in the office of Roads and Bridges, and a civic crown was presented to him by the municipal body of the town.

In August, 1791, the Duc de Chartres quitted Vendome with his regiment, bound for Valenciennes. In April, 1792, war being declared against Austria, the Duke made his first campaign. He fought at Valmy at the head of the troops confided to him by Kellerman, on the 20th Sept. 1792, and afterwards on the 6th of November, under Dumourier, at Jemappes. During the period in which the Duc de Chartres was engaged in his military operations the revolution was hastening to its crisis. The decree of banishment against the Bourbon race alarmed the mind of the Duke, who earnestly besought his father to seek an asylum on a foreign shore, urging the unhappiness of his having to sit as a judge of Louis XVI. The Duke of Orleans paid no attention to these remonstrances, and, finding that his persuasions were of no avail, the Duc de Chartres returned to his post in the army. The execution of the Duke of Orleans soon afterwards verified the melancholy anticipations of the son. He was put to death on the 21st Jan. 1793. Exactly seven months after the death of his father, the Duc de Chartres and General Dumourier were summoned before the Committee of Public Safety, and, knowing the sanguinary nature of that tribunal, both instantly fled towards the frontiers. In spite of the eager pursuit which was commenced, they both escaped into the Belgian Netherlands, then in the possesion of Austria. The Austrian authorities invited him to enter their service; but, honourably refusing to take up arms against his country, he retired into private life, going as a traveller to Aix la Chapelle and Coblentz towards Switzerland, having at the same time but slender funds, and being hourly beset with dangers. Adelaide, Mademoiselle d'Orleans, fled into the same country with her preceptress, Madame de Genlis, and met her brother at Schaffhausen, and accompanied him to Zurich. The younger sons of the Duke of Orleans were placed in confinement.

On his arrival in the town of Zurich, the Duc de Chartres found the French emigrants unfavourably disposed towards the house of Orleans, and the magistrates of the canton dreaded to afford refuge to the fugitives, fearing the vengeance of France. Quitting, therefore, as privately as possible, the town of Zurich, they proceeded to Zug, where they hired a small house. Being quickly discovered, they obtained, by the intercession of M. de Montesquiou, admission into the convent of St. Claire, near Baumgarten, the Duc de Chartres proceeding through the different countries of Europe, by no means well provided with means, and mainly indebted to his own tact and abilities for the means of subsistence.

After visiting Basle, where he sold his horses, he proceeded through Switzerland, accompanied by his attached servant, Baudoin. The means of the unhappy traveller daily decreased, and it was literally a question whether the young Duke should labour for his daily bread, when a letter from M. de Montesquiou informed him that he had procured for him the situation of teacher in the academy of Reichenau—a village in the south-eastern portion of Switzerland. Travelling to that locality, he was examined as to his proficiency, and ultimately appointed, although less than 20 years of age. He here assumed the

name of Chabaud-Latour, and here, for the first time, he learned the fate of his father.

In consequence of some agitation in the Grisons, Mademoiselle d'Orleans quitted her retreat at Baumgarten, and retired to the protection of her aunt, the Princess of Conti, in Hungary. At the same time M. de Montesquiou offered the Duc de Chartres an asylum in his own house at Baumgarten, where he remained under the name of Corby, until the end of 1794, when, in consequence of his retreat being discovered, he quitted the place.

The fugitive now attempted to go to America, and, resolving to embark at Hamburg, he arrived in that city in the beginning of 1795. In consequence of his funds failing him, he abandoned his project. Being provided with a letter of credit on a banker at Copenhagen, he travelled on foot through Norway and Sweden, reaching the North Cape in August, 1725. Here he remained for a short time, returning to Tornea, going thence to Abo and traversing Finland, but avoiding Russia from a fear of the Empress Catharine. After completing his travels through Norway and Sweden, and having been recognised at Stockholm, he travelled to Denmark under an assumed name.

Negotiations were now opened on the part of the Directory, who had in vain attempted to discover the place of the young Prince's exile, to induce him to go to the United States, promising, in the event of his compliance, that the condition of the Duchesse d'Orleans should be ameliorated, and that his younger brothers should be permitted to join him. Through the agency of M. Westford, of Hamburg, this letter was conveyed to the Duke, who at once accepted the terms offered, and sailed from the mouth of the Elbe in the American, taking with him his servant Baudoin. He departed on the 24th Sept. 1796, and arrived in Philadelphia after a passage of 27 days.

In Nov. following, the young Prince was joined by his two brothers, and they remained at Philadelphia during the winter. They afterwards visited Mount Vernon, where they became intimate with General Washington, and they soon afterwards travelled through the western country, and after a long and fatiguing journey they returned to Philadelphia; proceeding afterwards to New Orleans, and subsequently by an English ship to Havannah. The disrespect of the Spanish authorities soon compelled them to depart, and they proceeded to the Bahama islands, where they were treated with much kindness by the Duke of Kent, who, however, did not [illegible] authorised to give them a passage to England in a British frigate. They accordingly embarked for New York, and thence sailed to England in a private vessel, arriving at Falmouth in Feb. 1800. After proceeding to London they took up their residence at Twickenham, where for some time they enjoyed a comparative quiet, being treated with distinction by all classes of society. Here, however, their tranquillity was not undisturbed, for, hearing that the Duchesse d'Orleans was detained in Spain, they solicited and obtained from the English Government permission to travel to Minorca in an English frigate. The disturbed state of Spain at that time prevented the accomplishment of their object, and after a harassing journey the three brothers returned to Twickenham. Their time was now principally passed in study, and no event of any importance disturbed their retreat, until the death of the Duc de Montpensier, on the 18th May, 1807. The Prince was interred in Westminster Abbey. The health of Comte de Beaujolais soon afterwards began to decline in the same manner as that of his brother. He was ordered to visit a warmer climate, and accordingly proceeded to Malta, where he died in 1808, and was buried in the church of St. John de Valetta.

Fortunately for Louis-Philippe, he had still a sister. After fifteen years' separation they met at Portsmouth. The Princess Adelaide had traced the wanderings of the fugitive, and, on meeting, they vowed to each other never to separate again. Sacredly was this vow kept. In company they proceeded to seek their mother, whom at length they met at Minorca, whence the three set sail for Sicily, accepting an invitation from King Ferdinand. During his residence at Palermo he gained the affections of the Princess Amelia, and, with the consent of the King and the Duchess of Orleans, he was married to her in Nov. 1809.

No event of any material importance marked the life of the young couple until the year 1814, when it was announced at Palermo that Napoleon had abdicated the throne, and that the restoration of the Bourbon family was about to take place. The Duke sailed immediately, and arrived in Paris on the 18th of May, where, in a short time, he was in the enjoyment of the honours to which he was entitled. The return of Napoleon in 1815 soon disturbed his tranquillity; and, having sent his family to England, he proceeded, in obedience to the command of Louis XVIII. to take the command of the army of the north. He remained in this situation until the 24th of March, 1815, when he resigned his command to the Duc de Tre-

viso, and retired to Twickenham. On the return of Louis, after the hundred days, the Duke returned to France. The first proposition made by the House of Peers on behalf of the restored crown was, that all who had taken part in the revolution should be visited with extreme punishment. Louis-Philippe, in his place in Parliament, protested loudly and indignantly against the measure, and at his instigation the motion was rejected. Louis XVIII. considerably disgusted, forbade princes of the blood to appear in the Chamber of Peers. The Duke of Orleans went into retirement, and revenged himself upon the Court by entering his eldest son in one of the public colleges as a simple citizen.

In 1830, that revolution occurred in France which eventuated in the elevation of the Duke of Orleans to the throne. The cause of the elder branch of the Bourbons having been pronounced hopeless, the King in effect being discrowned, and the throne rendered vacant, the provisional government which had risen out of the struggle, and in which Lafitte, Lafayette, Thiers, and other politicians, had taken the lead, turned towards the Duke of Orleans, who during the insurrection had been residing in seclusion, watching the course of events, and apparently taking no active part in dethroning his kinsman. M. Thiers and M. Scheffer were appointed to conduct the negotiation with the duke, and visited Neuilly for the purpose. The duke, however, was absent, and the interview took place with the duchess and the Princess Adelaide, to whom they represented the danger with which the nation was menaced, and that anarchy could only be averted by the prompt decision of the duke to place himself at the head of the new constitutional monarchy. M. Thiers expressed his conviction "that nothing was left the Duke of Orleans but a choice of dangers, and that, in the existing state of things, to recoil from the possible perils of royalty, was to run full upon a republic and its inevitable violences." The substance of the communication having been made known to the duke, on a day's consideration he acceded to the request, and at noon on the 31st came to Paris to accept the office which had been assigned to him. On the 2nd of August, the abdication of Charles X. and his son was placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-General, the abdication, however, being in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux. On the 7th, the Chamber of Deputies declared the throne vacant; and on the 8th, the Chamber went in a body to the Duke of Orleans, and offered him the Crown on the terms of a revised charter. His formal acceptance of the offer took place on the 9th.

In 1843 the friendly relations between France and England were illustrated in the sight of the world, by a visit which was paid by Queen Victoria and her Royal consort to the King of the French at Eu in Normandy; and in the autumn of the following year Louis Philippe returned the visit, and was invested with the order of the Garter in the throne-room of Windsor Castle. These were the times in which the King delighted in the title of "the Napoleon of Peace."

For seventeen years he sat on his elective throne, a period much longer than that during which Napoleon's power endured, and the results of which, if an increase in the commerce, the opulence, and the physical prosperity of a nation, be the test, may be advantageously compared with what the Empire did for France. Peace was preserved abroad, and order was maintained at home. But there are dark stains on the reign of the "Napoleon of Peace," as Louis Philippe loved to be called. It was a period of increased and debasing corruption,—of low trickery in high places,—of ungenerous distrust in the capabilities of the nation for gradual constitutional progress,—of a policy of fraud and heartless intrigue towards allies, —of jealousy and illiberal restriction towards subjects. The heart of the nation became alienated from their King, and when a trifling disturbance in February, 1848, was aggravated into a serious riot by the audacity of a few republican desperadoes, Louis-Philippe felt that he stood alone and unsupported as Constitutional King, and that his only instruments of power were the arms of his soldiery. He shrunk from employing these; he fell, and his house fell with him.

His flight from Paris to the sea-shore, and his escape, in disguise, to England, have been minutely described by Mr. Wilson Croker in the pages of the Quarterly Review, and the last stages of its accomplishment have, still more recently, been described in the narrative of M. Adolphe d'Houdetôt, of which a translation has been published in Bentley's Miscellany for Sept. 1850. He landed at Newhaven on the 3d March, 1848.

Claremont was given him as an abode, and there, with the exception of some weeks' sojourn at Richmond, and a season spent at St. Leonard's, Louis-Philippe continued to reside. During his sojourn at Hastings, he was an object at once of interest and of compassion; he looked enfeebled, much emaciated, and clearly in the last stage of existence. He appeared sometimes on the beach, where he reposed, inhaling the sea breezes, or was gently drawn along in a wheel-chair,

and sometimes in his chariot, when he took a more extended airing. He left Hastings about a month before his death, on the event of the confirmation of the Comte de Paris, and has lingered on from that time without much variation.

The funeral of Louis-Philippe took place on Monday the 2d Sept. At 9 o'clock in the morning, high mass for the dead was celebrated in a temporary chapel fitted up in one of the apartments at Claremont, in which the coffin containing the remains of the ex-King had been for some days lying in a sort of semi-state. At 10 o'clock, the coffin was brought out, supported by the Duc de Montmorency, General Comte d'Houdetôt, General Baron de Berthois, General Comte Dumas, General Comte de Chabannes, and Comte Friant. At a spot called the Whitegate, which is half-way between Claremont-house and the outer lodge, the coffin was put into the hearse, which was inscribed with the letters L. P., surmounted by a crown. A procession was then formed, and the hearse, preceded by a number of priests, with a cross-bearer and acolytes, and followed by the Comte de Paris (grandson of Louis Philippe), the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duc d'Aumale, as chief mourners, and by about 200 other persons, all on foot and uncovered, proceeded to the outer gates of the park, a distance of nearly a mile. Here the mourners entered their several carriages, and the procession moved on towards Weybridge. About half a mile from that place, the mourners quitted the carriages, and the procession was formed in the same order in which it had left Claremont, and proceeded to a chapel attached to the residence of a lady named Taylor, at Weybridge Common, which the King attended regularly for some months after his first arrival at Claremont. Here the ex-Queen, the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchesse de Nemours, the Princesse de Joinville, the Duchesse de Saxe Coburg, and other female mourners and attendants of the late King's family, had previously arrived. A low mass having been celebrated, the body was removed to the vault, and deposited in the tomb; and the prayers for the dead having been repeated by the Very Rev. Dr. Whitty, the coffin was sprinkled with holy water. The royal princes then knelt down, and fervently kissed the coffin, weeping bitterly, and were with difficulty induced to leave the vault. The only Englishmen of any consideration who attended were, Sir E. Cust, Mr. Raphael, M.P. and Mr. Cooper, Q.C. The Ministers of Sicily, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium, the Comte de Jarnac, and many foreign gentlemen, with a few ladies, were present. The funeral was conducted in the most simple and unostentatious manner. In the vault a tomb had been formed, bearing the following inscription:—"Depositæ jacent sub hoc lapide donec in patriam avitos inter cineres Deo adjuvante transferantur reliquiæ Ludovici Philippi primi, Francorum Regis, Claremontii in Britanniâ defuncti die Augusti XXVI. Anno Domini MDCCCL. Ætatis LXXVI. Requiescat in pace."

LORD VISCOUNT NEWARK.

Aug. 23. At Torquay, in his 45th year, the Right Hon. Charles Pierrepoint, Viscount Newark, eldest son of the Earl of Manvers.

Lord Newark was born on the 2nd Sept. 1805, the eldest son of Charles-Herbert the present Earl of Manvers, by Mary-Letitia, eldest daughter of the late Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq. of Grove Park, Notts. On account of his state of health, which was always delicate, he was educated under his paternal roof at Thoresby, under the care of the Rev. T. Pearose. He afterwards entered at Christchurch, Oxford, where, in 1826, in the examination for honours, he obtained a good standing in the first class in classics.

On the first election for the reformed borough of East Retford, after the infusion into its constituency of all the £10 householders of the hundred of Bassetlaw, which took place in August 1830, he was returned at the head of the poll, by 770 votes; the Hon. A. Duncombe having 697, and G. H. Vernon, esq. 611. In May 1831 another contest took place between the same parties, when Mr. Vernon obtained 1075 votes, Lord Newark 954, and Mr. Duncombe was excluded with 610. A third contest occurred in 1832, Sir John Beckett offering himself to the electors, but he obtained only 970 votes; Mr. Vernon and Lord Newark being returned by 1311 and 1153. Of course, his lordship assisted in carrying the Reform Bill.

Lord Newark attended his parliamentary duties with great diligence and assiduity until the dissolution of 1835, when his health had begun to fail. He repaired to Italy and the South of France, and was absent for six years. Since his return he has spent his time principally in Devonshire.

Lord Newark was an elegant classical scholar, and a poet of considerable merit, but only a few of his fugitive pieces have been given to the public. In his general demeanor he was exceedingly kind, and in his disposition benevolent and charitable.

His lordship married in 1832 the Hon. Emily Littleton, second daughter of Lord

Hatherton, who is left his widow, without issue. His only brother, the Hon. Sydney William Herbert Pierrepoint, has now become heir apparent to his father, and Lord Newark by courtesy. He was born in 1825 (nearly twenty years after the deceased) and is at present unmarried.

HON. C. E. LAW, M.P.

Aug. 13. In Eaton-place, aged 58, the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, LL.D. Recorder of London, Steward of the Borough of Southwark, Judge of the Lord Mayor's Court, and a Member of the Irish Society of the City of London, M.P. for the University of Cambridge, a Queen's Counsel, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple: next brother to the Earl of Ellenborough.

Mr. Law was born on the 14th June, 1792, the second son of Edward first Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, by Anne, daughter of George Philip Towry, esq. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1812, and that of LL.D. in 1847. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, Feb. 7, 1817. He joined the Oxford circuit, and, having obtained a fair share of practice, was advanced to the grade of King's Counsel in Michaelmas term, 1829. His father appointed him clerk of the Nisi Prius in the court of King's Bench, and he was for some time a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

His first connection with the city of London was as one of the four Common Pleaders, to which office he was elected by the Court of Common Council on the 30th Jan. 1823. He afterwards became, in 1828, one of the two Judges of the Sheriff's Court. On the elevation of the present Lord Denman to the office of Attorney-general in Nov. 1830, he was appointed Common Serjeant. Whilst he was a candidate for that office a Court of Common Council was held (on the 25th Nov. 1830,) at which some member suggested that Mr. Law ought to resign his station as King's Counsel, in order to serve the city impartially; to which he replied with some emotion, that, although emolument was attached to the office for which he was a candidate, he felt no difficulty in declaring that he would not resign the appointment of Counsel to the King. He had had the honour of being twice presented to his Majesty (William IV.)—once upon the occasion of going up with an address from the city of London, and again upon the occasion of his appointment as one of his Majesty's Counsel, and it pleased his Majesty to say to him, that he hoped his fortunes would be as prosperous as were those of his father (Lord Ellenborough).

On the resignation of Mr. Newman Knowlys in 1833, Mr. Law was advanced to the office of Recorder, the highest judicial function in the gift of the city.

Mr. Law was not in Parliament, nor are we aware that he had offered himself to any constituency, until the elevation of Mr. Manners Sutton to the peerage in March, 1835, occasioned a vacancy for the university of Cambridge. On this occasion he solicited the votes of the members of the senate "with a purpose of maintaining in their utmost efficiency the ancient institutions of the country in Church and State," united with "the desire of carrying into effect every practical and well-considered improvement, the correction of all proved abuses, and the redress of all real grievances." Mr. Law was chosen one of the representatives of the university without a contest. At the general elections in 1837 and 1841 he was also re-elected without opposition, in conjunction with Mr. Goulburn. A contest took place at the last general election in 1847, when Mr. Law was placed at the head of the poll, the numbers being—

Hon. C. E. Law	1486
Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn . . .	1189
Viscount Feilding	1147
J. G. S. Lefevre, esq. . . .	860

Mr. Law was always a tenacious supporter of Conservative principles. He spoke from time to time upon the various questions in which the university was interested; but it was only on occasions when some vital principle was at stake that he took a prominent part in politics. It was in this spirit that he opposed the admission of the Jews into Parliament.

During the discussion of the Roman Catholic claims, he reprinted a speech of his father's against their concession.

Mr. Law married at a very early age, and before he had taken his degree, Elizabeth Sophia, third daughter of Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart. of Kneesworth, co. Cambridge. They were married first at Gretna Green on the 8th March, and again on the 22nd May, 1811. By this lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and seven daughters, of whom only two sons and three daughters survive. Their names are as follow: 1. Anne, who died in 1837, aged twenty-two; 2. the Right Hon. Mary Lady Kilmaine, who became the second wife of Lord Kilmaine in 1839, and has issue; 3. Elizabeth-Sophia; 4. Edward, who died in 1838, in his 20th year; 5. Charles Edmund Law, esq. (now heir presumptive to his uncle in the barony of Ellenborough), who married in 1840 Lady Eleanor Cecil Howard, eldest daughter of the Earl of Wicklow, but has no issue;

6. Selina, who died in 1838, in her 16th year; 7. Frederica, married in 1848 to Edmund Law, esq.; 8. Emily-Octavia, who died in 1845, in her 20th year; 9. Gertrude-Catharine, who died in 1848, also in her 20th year; and 10. Henry Towry Law, esq. Ensign in the 20th Foot, born in 1830.

The Recorder was attended in his dying moments by the Rev. Mr. Bennett of St. Paul's Knightsbridge, his spiritual pastor; and it is understood that gentleman was consulted by the family on the subject of the funeral, which took place on Tuesday the 19th of August, at the church of St. John, Southwick-crescent, where one of his daughters lies buried. At the head of the vault was placed a wreath of white roses, in the centre of which was a black cross. On the coffin, covered with black silk velvet, was the usual inscribed plate, with a cross five feet long, and the inscription, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours." At the foot was a smaller cross, and the words "Mercy, Jesus."

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES ARBUTHNOT.

Aug. 18. At Apsley House, Piccadilly (the mansion of his Grace the Duke of Wellington), aged 82, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, one of the Board of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, and formerly Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

This gentleman was one of the sons of John Arbuthnot, esq. of Rockfleet Castle, co. Mayo, by the only daughter of John Stone, esq. banker, of London, and niece to Dr. George Stone, Lord Archbishop of Armagh. Two of his younger brothers were, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B. and the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

He was appointed Precis Writer in the Foreign Office in 1793; and in March 1794 was returned to Parliament for the borough of East Looe, which he represented until the dissolution in 1796. On the 5th April, 1795, he was appointed Secretary of Legation in Sweden, where he was Chargé des Affaires from the 5th July, 1795, to the 5th Jan. 1797. He was next appointed Consul General in Portugal, and was Chargé des Affaires at Lisbon from the 8th June, 1800, to the 4th January following. On the 5th April, 1802, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm, which appointment he held until the 10th Oct. 1803. On the 5th April, 1804, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to Turkey, and on that occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council on the 27th June following. His mission ceased on the 5th July, 1807, and from that date he had enjoyed a pension of 2,000*l.* In 1810 he was appointed Joint Secretary to the Treasury, which appointment he held until 1814. He was afterwards First Commissioner of Woods and Forests; and finally on the 30th May, 1828, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This office he held (without a seat in the Cabinet) until the close of the Duke of Wellington's administration in Nov. 1830.

He sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Eye, before the dissolution of 1812; for Orford, in the parliament elected that year; for St. German's in those of 1818 and 1820; and for the last named borough, and subsequently for St. Ives, in the parliament of 1826.

He had for many years resided with the Duke of Wellington, and is understood to have acted in the confidential office of his Grace's private secretary.

Mr. Arbuthnot married, first, Feb. 23, 1799, Miss Lisle, daughter of William Clapcott Lisle, esq. and niece to the late Marquess of Cholmondeley; and secondly, in 1814, Harriet, third daughter of the Hon. Henry Fane, uncle to the present Earl of Westmoreland. The latter lady died in 1834.

His eldest son is Colonel Charles George James Arbuthnot, Lieut.-Colonel of the 72d Foot.

His second son, Henry Arbuthnot, esq. is one of the Commissioners of Audit, and was married, April 30, 1830, to Lady Charlotte Rachel Scott, third daughter of the Earl of Clonmell. His daughter, Maria-Emma-Georgiana, was married in 1825 to her cousin, Lord William Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, brother and heir presumptive to the Marquess of Cholmondeley, and has issue a numerous family.

His body was deposited in a new vault in the cemetery at Kensall-green. The hearse was followed by four mourning coaches, containing Colonel Arbuthnot, Mr. Henry Arbuthnot (sons of the right hon. gentleman), Lord Henry Cholmondeley, and Mr. George Arbuthnot; the second, Dr. Hodgson, Dr. Ferguson, Sir John Kirkland, and Mr. Cecil Fane; the third, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Douro, Lord Arthur Hay, and Captain Cochrane; and the fourth, the domestics of the deceased. The Duke of Wellington's and the Marquess of Douro's private carriages followed.

SIR W. W. DIXIE, BART.

July 23. At Bosworth Park, Leicestershire, aged 34, Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, the 7th Bart. of that place (1660); a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of

that county, and Captain of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

He was the elder son of Sir William Willoughby Wolstan Dixie the 7th Baronet, by Bella-Anna, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Allnutt, Rector of Croft, Leicestershire.

He succeeded his father October 26, 1827, and served the office of Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1843.

He married, in 1841, Louisa-Anne, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evan Lloyd, Knt. K.C.H. of Ferney House, Salop, and Alicia dowager Lady Trimlestown; and had issue two daughters, but no male issue. The title is consequently inherited by his only brother the Rev. Beaumont Dixie, Rector of Market Bosworth.

Sir Wolstan Dixie's death was caused by an accident. On the afternoon of Sunday the 21st of July, while sitting on an iron rail with several friends (at Shenton Hall, the seat of Major Wollaston), he lost his balance and fell back on his head. He felt much hurt at the time, but did not think the accident of a serious nature, insomuch that the following day he was about his grounds as usual. On Tuesday morning, however, he was suddenly taken seriously ill. Medical aid was immediately procured, but proved of no avail, for in a few hours he ceased to breathe.

REV. SIR EDWARD B. SMIJTH, BART.

Aug. 15. At Hill Hall, Essex, aged 65, the Rev. Sir Edward Bowyer Smijth, the tenth Bart. of that place (1661).

He was the sixth in descent from Sir Thomas Smith, the first baronet of his family, and the eighth in descent from George, younger brother of Sir Thomas Smith, knight, who was highly distinguished both as a scholar and a statesman under King Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, and served both these sovereigns as secretary of state.*

The baronet now deceased was the fourth son of Sir William Smijth, the seventh Bart., Colonel of the West Essex militia, by Anne, daughter and eventually heiress of John Windham Bowyer, esq. of Woodmanstone and Camberwell, Surrey, and of Waghen, Yorkshire. Lady Smijth also inherited the Windham estates at Attleborough and elsewhere, in Norfolk. Her son Edward was born March 1, 1785. Being a younger brother, he was educated for the church, and entered of Trinity college, Cambridge. He took the degree of B.A. in 1807, as second Junior Optime, and proceeded M.A. in 1811. In 1809 he was instituted to the vicarage of Camberwell, in Surrey, on the presentation of his maternal grandfather. He held that living until the year 1823, when he exchanged with the Rev. J. G. Storie for the rectory of Stow Mary's, Essex. This rectory he resigned in 1836. In the beginning of 1837 he was instituted to the united rectories of Stapleford Tawney and Thoydon Mount, Essex, which he resigned at the close of 1838, on succeeding to the family title and very considerable estates in Essex, Norfolk, and Surrey. His eldest brother, William, died unmarried at the age of 23. The two following brothers, named respectively Thomas and John, both succeeded to the baronetcy, with the family properties at Hill Hall and Horham Hall, Essex; Camberwell, Surrey; and Attleborough and Norton, Norfolk. Neither of these gentlemen married.

On the 15th of June, 1839, Sir Edward Smijth, in consideration of his maternal descent, obtained the royal licence for himself and his issue to bear the surname of Bowyer in addition to and before that of Smijth.

The estate of Thoydon Mount, in Essex, was the jointure of Philippa, widow of Sir John Hampden, knight, whom Sir Thomas Smith, the eminent statesman, married for his second wife. He bought the reversion of this property, and settled it upon his own family. The manor-house was close to the church, and some remains of it, used as a farm-house and known as Mount Hall, existed at no great distance of time. Sir Thomas Smith began a new mansion on more elevated ground, and most of it was finished at his death in 1577. It is called Hill Hall, and is a fine quadrangular pile of building, but its eastern side has been rebuilt in the Doric style. This new work was completed in 1716 by the second Sir Edward Smijth, whose arms impaling Hedges, the name of his first wife, are on the tympanum of the pediment. The family vault is under Thoydon Mount church, which stands in the park. In the chancel are four noble monuments, with recumbent and other effigies: one to the memory of Sir Thomas Smith, Edward and Elizabeth's minister; another to the memory of his nephew, Sir William Smyth, knight; a third to the memory of that gentleman's son, also Sir William Smith, knight; and a fourth to the memory of another son, named Thomas, eventually

* We may take this opportunity of remarking that the statement which is repeated in the several Baronetages, &c. that this family is descended from Sir Roger de Clarendon, a natural son of the Black Prince, is apocryphal, and cannot be traced to any authentic source. See Hoare's Modern Wiltshire, under Clarendon, Alderbury Hundred, p. 171.—EDIT.

heir of the family, and the first baronet. Mural tablets in the church and chancel commemorate all others of this family who have enjoyed its honours, except the gentleman just deceased. By these monuments the family appears to have been ordinarily spelt *Smith* or *Smyth* until the latter part of the seventeenth century, but *Smijth* for the last 160 years or more.

The late baronet, Sir Edward Bowyer Smijth, came to reside at Hill Hall more than 20 years ago, and found irreligious habits very prevalent among his poorer neighbours. His influence and example soon wrought a salutary change. Sunday was duly observed, and schools were established for gratuitous instruction. These excellent institutions, with other measures for relieving poverty, he continued upon a scale befitting his abundant means after he had succeeded to the inheritance of his fathers. Nor did he ever forget the good example, judicious control, generous hospitality, and high-minded liberality which are naturally expected from hereditary wealth and long-established station.

Sir Edward married, on the 29th May, 1813, Letitia-Cecily, daughter of John Wayland, esq. of Woodeaton, co. Oxford, and Woodrising hall, Norfolk; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and four daughters. The former are, Sir William, who has succeeded to the title; and the Rev. Alfred John Edward Smijth, who has been recently instituted to the rectory of Attleborough, and has married the only daughter of Major-Gen. Sir John Rolt, K.C.B. The daughters are: 1. Cecily-Abigail, married in 1840 to Henry Bullock, esq. of Faulkbourne hall, Essex; 2. Anne-Elizabeth, married in 1830 to Gordon Willoughby Gyll, esq and has issue; 3. Adela-Moncton, married in 1843 to Edward Jodrell, esq. nephew to Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart.; and 4. Marianne-Wayland, married in 1847 to Samuel Brise Ruggles-Brise, esq. only son of John Ruggles-Brise, esq. of Spains hall, Essex.

The present Baronet, Sir William Smijth, was born in 1814, and married in 1839 Marianne-Frances, second daughter of Sir Henry Meux, Bart.

Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, Bart.

July 27. At Dover, in his 80th year, Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, Knt. and the 8th Baronet, of Greenhills, co. Kildare (1660.)

He was the eldest son of Sir Barry Colles Meredyth, the seventh Baronet, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Eastwood, esq. of Castletown, co. Louth. He was knighted May 16, 1794, by the Earl of Westmoreland, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, being at that time a Captain in the 89th Foot. He also received the order of Military Merit from Louis XVIII. and that of Louis of Hesse, from the Grand Duke of Hesse; and he was a knight grand cross of St. John of Jerusalem.

He succeeded to the dignity of Baronet, on the death of his father, Oct. 14, 1813.

"This excellent and worthy Baronet was one of the last survivors of the race of old-fashioned courtly gentlemen, now nearly extinct; and he delighted to recall the anecdotes of his earlier years, which, told with a grace and humour peculiarly his own, rendered his society in the highest degree entertaining." (*Illustrated London News.*)

Sir Joshua Meredyth married first, in 1795, Maria, only daughter and heir of Lawrence Coyne Nugent, esq. of Westmeath; and secondly, in 1822, Doligny, second daughter and coheir of Colonel Edwards. By the former lady he had issue four daughters: 1. Frances, married to Philip O'Reilly, esq.; 2. Barbara, married first to Eyre the last Lord Castlecoote, and secondly, in 1828, to the present Earl of Milltown, by whom she has issue three sons and two daughters; 3. Maria, married to William Butler, esq. and has issue; 4. Theresa, married to James M'Evoy, esq. of Tobertinane, co. Meath, and was left a widow in 1834, with two sons and two daughters.

Having left no male issue, Sir Joshua is succeeded by his nephew, now Sir Edward Henry Meredyth, born in 1828.

Sir Richard Steele, Bart.

Aug. 2. At his residence on St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, aged 75, Sir Richard Steele, the third Bart. of Hampstead, co. Dublin (1768), a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

He was the son of Sir Parker Steele the second Baronet, by Maria, daughter of John Verity, esq. of Bowling hall, Yorkshire; and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, May 13, 1787.

He married in 1798 Frances-Mary-Colette, youngest daughter of Edward first Count D'Alton, (a Lieut.-General in the Austrian service, who fell when commanding the Imperial troops at Dunkirk in 1793,) and had issue three sons and six daughters.

His eldest son, Richard, died in the 22nd year of his age. His second son, now Sir John Maxwell Steele, was born in 1811, and married in 1838 Elizabeth-Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of the late John Graves, esq. of Mickleton, Gloucestershire. His third son, Edward, is a Lieutenant in the 33rd Regt. His daughters are, 1. Fanny, who was the second

wife of John Synge, esq. of Glenmore Castle, co. Wicklow, and is deceased; 2. Bertha; 3. Lucy; 4. Harriet, married in 1835 to the Rev. Edward B. Elliott, of Torquay, co. Devon; 5. Emily, married to the Rev. Edward Synge (brother to the above John Synge, esq.); and 6. Catharine, married to the Rev. Christopher Bowen.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN BUCHAN.

June 2. In Upper Harley street, Lieut.-General Sir John Buchan, K.C.B. Colonel of the 32nd Foot.

He was the son of George Buchan, esq. of Kelloe, co. Berwick, by Anne, daughter of Robert Dundas, esq. of Arniston, co. Edinburgh, Lord President of the Court of Session. He entered the army as an Ensign in July 1795, was made Lieutenant in the Scotish brigade in October following, and was promoted to a company in a regiment of infantry, March 15, 1802. On the 30th June 1804 he was made Major in the 2nd Ceylon regiment; and on the 30th March, 1809, Lieut.-Colonel in the 4th West India regiment. On the 25th October 1814 he was attached as Lieut.-Colonel to the Portuguese army. He was afterwards Colonel of the 7th Portuguese regiment, which he commanded at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive. He attained the rank of Major-General in the Portuguese army, and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, which he received the royal permission to accept, on the 4th April, 1816. Having been nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, he was made a Knight Commander in 1831.

In 1819 he was promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel in the British army. He was promoted to Major-General in 1830, and to Lieut.-General in 1841. He was appointed to the command of the 95th Foot in 1838, and removed to the 32nd Foot in 1843.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR A. CAMERON, K.C.B.

Aug. . At Inverralort House, his seat in Invernessshire, aged 72, Major-General Sir Alexander Cameron, K.C.B. Colonel of the 74th Highlanders.

This distinguished officer was the 8th son of D. Cameron, esq. of Murlugan, by the daughter of Alexander M'Donald, esq. of Achtrichtan. He was appointed an Ensign in the Breadalbane Fencibles in 1797, and served with them for two years. In 1799 he entered on his military career as a volunteer with the Highland Brigade, in the expedition to Holland under the Duke of York. He was engaged in the investment of Antwerp, and in nearly all the subsequent transactions of that disastrous undertaking, returning to England with the shattered remnant of that devoted band of the "kilt," very many of whom, with others, perished of fever and wounds in an hospital at Ipswich, &c. contracted under the heavy duties and sufferings occasioned by the season, climate, and warfare. In 1800 he served in the expedition to Ferrol; in 1801 in Egypt, and at the battle of Alexandria, where he was severely wounded in the arm and side, almost at the same moment with his brave friend, the "red Fraser." Early in 1805 he served in Lord Cathcart's expedition to Germany, and in 1807 he proceeded to Copenhagen, and was present in the battle of Kioge. In 1808 he landed in Portugal with the old 95th regiment, and was present at Vimeira and Corunna, fighting in the rear-guard with the most determined courage to the last, and assisting the noble-minded Sir John Hope in carrying into the last boat, before the pausing and admiring soldiers of Marshal Soult, "the last descried struggling and wounded Highlander!" In 1809, he fought in the actions of Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, the siege of Badajoz, Busaco, and the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, to the end of that campaign. In 1814 and 1815 he served in France, Holland, Flanders, and at Waterloo, and was again severely wounded. Here ended his more prominent field services.

In 1815 he was nominated a Companion of the Military Order of the Bath, and in 1838 promoted to be a Knight Commander of the order. He also received the order of St. Anne from the Emperor of Russia, Oct. 1815. He received, in consequence of his wounds and distinguished services, a special pension of 500*l.* a year. In 1828 he was appointed Deputy Governor of St. Mawes. In 1846 he was appointed Colonel of the 74th Highland regiment. He had received the medal for Egypt, the Waterloo medal, and the gold medal with six clasps, for Vimeira, Corunna, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, and Vittoria.

Sir Alexander Cameron married, in 1818, the only daughter of C. M'Donnell, esq. of Barisdale.

CAPTAIN RICHARD COPELAND, R.N.

July 16. At Windsor, aged 58, Richard Copeland, esq. Captain R.N.

He was the son of John Copeland, esq. surgeon of the 7th Fusilier Guards, and Staff Surgeon to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent when Governor of Nova Scotia, who, together with his wife and youngest son, was lost in the Frances transport off Sable Island, in Dec. 1799. He entered

the navy Jan. 1, 1805, under the auspices of Queen Charlotte and the Princess Augusta, as first-class volunteer on board the Medusa 36, Capt. Sir John Gore; and, having removed to the Revenge 74, commanded by the same captain, and subsequently by the Hon. Charles Paget, he witnessed the capture of four French frigates by Sir Samuel Hood's squadron off Rochefort, Sept. 25, 1806; and was also present in 1809 at the destruction of the French shipping in Basque Roads, and at the siege of Flushing. In Sept. 1810, he rejoined Sir John Gore, as midshipman, in the Tonnant 80; and, after serving for some time with the British army in the Tagus, and with Capt. James Brisbane in the Belle Poule 31, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1811. Mr. Copeland next served on board the Cygnet 18, Capt. Robert Russell, from Feb. 11, 1812, until wrecked off the mouth of the Courantine river, March 8, 1815. He was made Commander June 13, 1815; and was afterwards appointed, Sept. 7, 1825, and Feb. 4, 1830, to the command of the Mastiff and Meteor, alias Beacon, surveying-vessels, on the Mediterranean station. While at Gibralter on one occasion he seized a notorious pirate, and, in 1834, he took captive, near Thasos, another famous marauder, Kara Mitzos, with 160 of his men, all of whom were delivered over to the Greek Government. Being, however, liberated without trial, these plunderers resumed their former atrocities with redoubled zest, and, falling again into the hands of Captain Copeland, were sent to the Pacha of Thessalonica, by whom they were executed.

Capt. Copeland was placed on half-pay in Feb. 1836, but was promoted to post rank, at the instance of her Majesty, June 28th, 1838.

He published "An Introduction to the Practice of Nautical Surveying, and the Construction of Sea Charts, &c." translated from the French of C. F. Beautems Beaupré, Hydrographer of the French Marine.—*O'Byrne's Royal Naval Biography.*

Capt. Copeland has left a widow but no children. His body was deposited in the new vault of the burial-ground of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

Comm. H. Le Vesconte, R.N.

July 7. At Seymour, East Canada West, Commander Henry Le Vesconte, R.N.

This officer was a brother of Commander Philip Le Vesconte, who died in Jan. last, and of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for March, p. 320.

He entered the navy, 5 June, 1790, as first class volunteer on board the Cambridge 74, Capt. Roger, bearing the flag at Plymouth of Admiral Graves. He was discharged in the following Jan. but re-embarked, in March, 1793, on board the Duke 98, bearing the broad pendant in the West Indies of Commodore George Murray; and, between the close of that year and the receipt of his first commission, he was employed on the Home, North American, and Cape of Good Hope stations, in 12 different ships, in the capacities of volunteer, midshipman, and acting-Lieutenant.

He was made Lieutenant Oct. 27, 1800; and, having joined then the Jamaica 24, he shared in that vessel in the action off Copenhagen 2d April, 1801; and on 21st of the following Aug. took command, in conjunction with Lieut. J. J. C. Agassiz, of the boats of a squadron, and gained the praise of Lord Nelson for his gallantry and zeal at the capture and destruction, with but slight loss to the British, of six flat-bottomed gun-vessels which had been driven on shore near St. Valery, and were protected by the fire of a body of military and five field-pieces. He invalided from the Jamaica in Jan. 1804, and was subsequently appointed, on the 16th June following, to the Naiad 38, Capts. Jas. Wallis and Thomas Dundas, under the latter of whom he fought at Trafalgar, and on that occasion assisted in extricating the Belleisle 74 from a perilous position near the shoals, whither she was fast drifting. On the 5th July, 1808, after seven months of half-pay, he was appointed to the Raven sloop, on the Mediterranean station; on the 1st Feb. 1809, to the Ville de Paris 110; the 18th March, 1811, as First-Lieutenant, to the Rodney 74; and on the 1st Aug. following to the Milford 74, both flag-ships in the Mediterranean. In 1812, he was acting-Commander, for a few weeks, of the Epervier sloop, on the same station; and afterwards was Lieut. of the Queen 74, also flag-ship in the Mediterranean. He attained the rank of Commander 5th Jan. 1828; and has since been on half-pay.—*O'Byrne's Royal Naval Biography.*

Captain Rawson.

July 18. At Doncaster, after a long and painful illness, in his 73rd year, Wm. Rawson, esq. Captain and Adjutant in the 3rd West York Militia.

Captain Rawson was a native of Doncaster, and in 1798, when a youth 19 years old, he joined as Ensign the 5th regiment (afterwards the 3rd regiment of West Riding Militia) of the supplementary militia, which had been raised in that district (Strafforth and Tickhill) the previous year, under the command of Colonel

Sir George Cooke, Bart. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the following March. At this period government was desirous to increase the regular army by volunteers from the militia; and so successful was the project that regiments of only 200 strong were in a few days filled up to their fullest compliment. In Aug. 1799, Lieutenant Rawson with a number of men joined the 35th or Dorsetshire Regiment of Foot, as it was then called, with the rank of Ensign. In 1800 Ensign Rawson served at the siege and taking of La Valetta in Malta. He embarked with his regiment from Minorca, and joined the forces under the command of Gen. Sir Charles Stuart, destined as a British contingent for the battle of Marengo. He became Lieutenant and Adjutant in 1804; and in 1805 he was with the British and Russian army in Naples, and the subsequent occupation of Sicily. He landed in Egypt in March, 1807, and served the second campaign, including the capture of Alexandria, and the second attack of Rosetta. On attacking the outworks of Alexandria with eight officers and 150 rank and file, he led the storming party with 25 men. He returned to England the following year. Captain Rawson was at Walcheren and the siege of Flushing, in 1809, having the command of the light infantry, and was under that town for 21 days during the storming of the fortress, when he again returned to England. In 1811 the regiment was stationed at Guernsey. In 1813 he went to Holland and the Netherlands under the command of Sir Thomas Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, and was at both attacks of Merxem and the city of Antwerp. When Bonaparte made his escape from Elba Sir Edward Barnes appointed Captain Rawson to the command of the fortress of Sluys in Flanders; and he continued there as a commandant until a short period before the battle of Waterloo in 1815, in which he took part, as well as at the taking of Cambray and the capture of Paris. He had the honour of receiving Louis XVIII. at Ostend, and was captain of the guard at that time.

Captain Rawson was placed on half-pay in 1819. On his retirement from the public and arduous duties he had so gallantly and faithfully discharged, he went to reside at Driffield, enjoying his favourite sports of shooting and angling, in both of which he excelled. On his appointment to the adjutancy of his old regiment the 3rd West York Militia in 1827, he came to reside at his native town, the headquarters of the regiment, where he closed an honourable, active, and useful life, in the service of his country—esteemed and respected by all intimate with him, for his gentlemanly conduct, his strict integrity, and his kindness of heart in private life, as he had been by his companions in arms.

SIR MARTIN A. SHEE.

Aug. 19. At Brighton, after a long and severe illness, in his 81st year, Sir Martin Archer Shee, Knt. President of the Royal Academy and of the Birmingham Society of Artists, an honorary member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and of the academies of New York, Charleston, and Philadelphia, and F.R.S.

Sir M. A. Shee was the second son of Martin Shee, esq. of Dublin, by the eldest daughter and co-heir of Francis Archer, esq. of the same city, and was a cousin of Sir George Shee of Dunmore, co. Galway, Bart.

He came from Ireland introduced by the illustrious Edmund Burke to the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds and some other distinguished persons; and became a student at the Royal Academy, having previously acquired so ready a pencil, that Mr. Wilton, then keeper, requested to retain the drawing of the Discobalos, which young Shee made for his probationary exercise.

Mr. Shee contributed to the exhibition of the Royal Academy for the first time in the year 1789, when he sent a Portrait of an Old Man and Portrait of a Gentleman. He was then living at No. 8, Craven-street, Strand. In 1791 he took handsome apartments in No. 115, Jermyn-street, and sent four portraits to the Exhibition. In 1792 he removed to yet better rooms in the same street, and exhibited seven works. One was a portrait of Lewis the actor as the Marquis in The Midnight Hour; another, of the then celebrated Anthony Pasquin. In 1793 he reached the number of eight portraits, including that of Mrs. S. Kemble in the character of Cowslip, in The Agreeable Surprise. The Exhibition of the following year (1794) contained his as yet most ambitious efforts,—a portrait of a young lady as Miranda in The Tempest, and Jephtha's Daughter from the Book of Judges. In 1795 he exhibited a portrait of himself, and a portrait of Mr. Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth. In 1797 he removed to 13, Golden-square, and exhibited in all ten works; including portraits of Pope and Fawcett the actors, —Fawcett as Touchstone. He continued equally industrious for many successive years; and was in such favour with his fellow artists that he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1798. The same year, on Romney's withdrawal

from London, he removed to the house which that artist had built for himself in Cavendish-square; and in this he continued as Romney's successor to reside until age and growing infirmities compelled him to retire to Brighton, and abandon his pencil. A portrait of Romney was one of the productions of this period of his art, and was considered clever and like. In 1800, Mr. Shee was elected a full Royal Academician: and of his thirty-nine brethren by whom he was chosen he was the last survivor.

It is interesting to look at the composition of the Academy fifty years ago, when Shee first became a full member of its body. Two women, Mary Lloyd and Angelica Kauffman—and one engraver, Bartolozzi, were members:—so were Flaxman, Banks, and Nollekins, so were West, Fuseli, Stothard, Zoffany, Smirke, Lawrence, and Hoppner. The remainder were smaller names—such as Garvey and Gilpin, Burch and Bourgeois, Hamilton and Humphry, Richards and Rigaud, Tyler and Tresham, Wheatley and Yenn.

Mr. Shee continued for years to produce numerous portraits with amazing readiness of hand and fertility in posture. People of all ranks in life, with money to spend in perpetuating their faces on canvas, came to Cavendish-square; and for a time Shee was in greater request than either Beechey or Hoppner, though not so much so as Lawrence, or even as Owen or Phillips somewhat later. Lord Spencer was, we believe, the first nobleman who sat to Mr. Shee; and his example was soon followed by the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Leinster, the Marquess of Exeter, and other noblemen. The ladies flocked less readily around him; for Lawrence had then, as he continued to have, the entire artist monopoly of the beauty of Great Britain.

Much to the surprise of his friends, and to the infinite wonder of some of his brethren in the Academy, Mr. Shee made his appearance as a poet by the publication, in 1805, of his Rhymes on Art, or the Remonstrance of a Painter; in two parts, with Notes and a Preface, including Strictures on the State of the Arts, Criticism, Patronage, and Public Taste:—and the wonder had not ceased with Nollekins and Northcote, when, in 1809, he published a second poem, in six cantos, entitled Elements of Art. It is to these poems that Byron alludes in his English Bards and Scotch Reviewers:—

> And here let Shee and Genius find a place,
> Whose pen and pencil yield an equal grace;
> To guide whose hand the sister-arts combine
> And trace the poet's or the painter's line;
> Whose magic touch can bid the canvas glow,
> Or pour the easy rhyme's harmonious flow;
> While honours, doubly merited, attend
> The poet's rival, but the painter's friend.

The Quarterly was complimentary, but less kind to the painter than the noble lord.

Mr. Shee afterwards produced a third poetical volume, entitled "The Commemoration of Reynolds, in two parts, with Notes; and other Poems." 1814. The Commemoration was a dinner given by the directors of the British Institution, in May 1813.

Mr. Shee's early taste for the stage had been shown by the number of portraits which he painted of celebrated actors in their most popular parts; and when his gravity of years and his position as a popular portrait-painter forbade his any longer entertaining a wish to appear there, he began to woo the dramatic muse, and commenced a tragedy called Alasco, of which the scene was laid in Poland. The play was accepted at Covent Garden, but excluded, it was said, from the stage by Colman, who was then licenser. This is not strictly true. Colman objected to about eighty-five lines, which Shee refused to alter. Colman was equally obstinate; and Shee in 1824 printed his play, and appealed to the public against the licenser in a lengthy and angry preface. Alasco, notwithstanding, is still on the list of the unacted drama.

On the death of Lawrence in 1830, Shee was elected President of the Royal Academy, and immediately knighted. His election was by a large majority, though Wilkie was a candidate; the members being governed in their votes rather, it is said, by the necessities of their annual dinner than by their sense of the merits of Shee as a painter. Sir Martin excelled in short, well-timed, and well-delivered speeches, and his eloquence was highly appreciated within the walls of the Academy.

Sir Martin has but little claim to be remembered as a poet. His verse wants vigour, and his examples are deficient in novelty of illustration. The notes to his poems are, however, valuable, and his poetry is perhaps more frequently read for its prose illustrations than for the beauty of its versification or the value of the truths which it seeks to inculcate. As a portrait-painter he was eclipsed by several of his contemporaries,—by Lawrence and by Hoppner, by Phillips, Jackson, and Raeburn. He had a fine eye for colour; while his leading want was proportion, more especially in his heads. His name will descend in the history of

painting as a clever artist with greater accomplishments than have commonly fallen to the class to which he belongs,—and as the painter who has preserved to us the faces and figures of Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir James Scarlett, and Sir Henry Halford. There was merit, we may add, in his portrait of the poet Moore.

Sir Martin Shee married, in 1796, the eldest daughter of James Power, esq. of Youghal, co. Cork, who is left his widow, with several children.—*Chiefly from the Atheneum.*

J. H. LEY, ESQ.

Aug. 21. At his residence, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, John Henry Ley, esq. of Trehill, Devonshire, Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and a magistrate for Devonshire.

Mr. Ley was educated as a King's Scholar on the foundation of Westminster School, and, having passed through the several gradations of the College, was elected a Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; but being desirous of going to Christ Church with his contemporaries, the Westminster students, he was entered as a commoner of that college, and was soon afterwards presented to a studentship by Dr. Shaftoe, one of the canons. He took his degree of M.A. Dec. 17, 1801. On leaving Christ Church, he commenced his studies for the law, in the office of Mr. Abraham Moore, an eminent special pleader, where he continued for two years, and kept his terms as student of the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar on the 10th June, 1803.

Mr. Ley's connexion with the House of Commons dated from the 2d of July, 1801, when the House resolved that, in consideration of the increase of the public business, "the clerk of this House be permitted to appoint an additional clerk to assist at the table." Mr. Hatsell offered this appointment to the subject of this notice, in consequence of the valuable services of his uncle, Mr. Ley, who was at that time acting as deputy-clerk of the House. Mr. J. H. Ley performed the duties of second clerk assistant until 1814, when, upon the death of his uncle, the deputy-clerk, and the promotion of Mr. Dyson to that office, he succeeded to the office of clerk-assistant, the duties of which he performed until the death of Mr. Hatsell in 1821. Mr. Ley then received his appointment to the patent office of Under Clerk of the Parliaments, to attend upon the House of Commons, or, as the office is usually designated, the Clerk of the House of Commons; the duties of which he has executed for a period of twenty-nine years, having altogether served the House of Commons without intermission upwards of forty-nine years.

During the parliamentary recess, Mr. Ley generally resided on his estate, Trehill, in the parish of Kenn, co. Devon. The poor of that parish have indeed to mourn over the loss they have sustained of a kind and generous landlord, anxious to promote their comfort and welfare, and encourage them to industry, by employing them on his estates.

He married on the 23rd Oct. 1809, Lady Frances Dorothy Hay, second daughter of George seventh Marquess of Tweeddale, by whom he leaves one surviving daughter and five sons.

His body was interred at Kenn.

JOHN BRUMELL, ESQ.

July 29. At Turnham Green, Middlesex, in his 80th year, John Brumell, esq. F.S.A. Newc., a gentleman well known for his late valuable collection of coins.

Mr. Brumell was the only son of Mr. George Brumell, a cabinet-maker in Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who died Sept. 14, 1811, aged 81. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Kirkup, a silversmith in Newcastle, from whom, as also from his father, he inherited house property in that town, which he retained until his death. He was baptized at the church of St. Nicholas, March 15, 1771; and began life as an attorney in Dean-street, Newcastle. He was afterwards in partnership with Mr. Nathaniel Clayton, (town clerk of Newcastle,) under the firm of Clayton and Brumell, and also as Clayton, Brumell, and Brown.

It is the custom in Newcastle, on a young free burgess taking up the freeledge of the town, to present the mayor with a silver penny, or other small silver coin; and Mr. Kirkup's shop being within two hundred yards of the Mayor's Chamber, he was usually applied to for such a coin, and always kept suitable pieces for the purpose. It was here that John Brumell, when a youth, acquired the first idea of collecting coins. The shop continuing a silversmith's, as it is still, Mr. Brumell stipulated with his tenants to have a sight of any uncommon coins which might be brought for sale as old silver, or otherwise. It was thus that, among other curiosities, he became possessed of the antiquities described in our August Magazine, p. 185, upon which Mr. Hawkins founded his paper read before the Archæological Institute, on the worship paid to the Deæ Matres. These antiquities were

sold at the close of the sale of Mr. Brumell's coins, and purchased for the British Museum at the price of 100*l.*

The sale of Mr. Brumell's collection of coins took place at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson during eight days, April 19—27, in the present year, and realised the sum of 2865*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Brumell was one of the original members of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, formed in 1812, and also one of the original members of the Numismatic Society of London. He married Harriet, daughter of Mr. Timothy Wilkinson, formerly of Stockton, co. Durham, and afterwards of London, whom he has left his widow, without issue.

WILLIAM PROUT, M.D., F.R.S.

April 9. In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, aged 64, William Prout, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians of London, and of the Royal Society.

This distinguished member of the medical profession took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh. He was deservedly known to the public generally by his various contributions to the advancement of medical science, particularly by his Bridgewater Treatise on Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion considered with reference to Natural Theology.

He was also the author of—

An Enquiry into the nature and treatment of Gravel, Calculus, and other diseases connected with a deranged operation of the Urinary Organs. 1821. 8vo.

On the nature and treatment of Stomach and Renal Diseases; being an inquiry into the connexion of Diabetes, Calculus, and other affections of the Kidney and Bladder, with Indigestion, 3rd edit. 1840. 4th edit. 1843. 5th edit. 1848.

Dr. Prout made various communications to Thomson's Annals of Philosophy, commencing in 1813. In 1827 he contributed to the Royal Society a paper "On the ultimate Composition of simple alimentary substances with some preliminary Remarks on the Analysis of Organised Bodies in general," which is printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1827, and in the Philosophical Magazine, for 1828: and at the close of that year he received the Copley medal in approbation of his researches. Sir Humphry Davy, in his address on this occasion, remarked, "The Royal Society have viewed with peculiar satisfaction a new and accurate mode of analysis described by Dr. Prout, and founded on the most evident and simple principles; promising not merely to disentangle any one particular combination, but to afford an insight into all the products created by living chemistry."

WILLIAM BROMET, M.D. F.S.A.

June 7. At Bologna, William Bromet, esq. M.D. F.S.A. late Surgeon of H. M. 1st Regiment of Life Guards.

Dr. Bromet was the son of an eminent chemist near Temple Bar, in Fleet-street, whose country residence was at Kew Green. He graduated in Edinburgh in 1809, and became a member of the London College of Physicians. He also was one of the Presidents of the Edinburgh Medical Society.

Having entered the medical department of the army, he was for some time attached to the 32nd Regiment, with which he went to Paris during its occupation by the allies. At this period he addressed some letters to his friend Dr. Outram (now Sir Benjamin Outram, C.B.), who published them under the title of "Peregrine in France, or, a Lounger's Journal." Dr. Outram managed this without Dr. Bromet's knowledge, and the copies were all sold off, chiefly to friends, within a fortnight: two or three only being left for the author. On the evening of his return, he supped with his friend the editor, in Hanover-square, and was chatting over his adventures, when he took up "Peregrine," placed purposely near him, and did not at first recognise his own effusion. At length, having come to a part which fully opened his eyes, he exclaimed with astonishment, "Good God! Doctor, what have you done?" Then, turning over a few leaves further, he discovered a bank-note of 50*l.* labelled "For the author of Peregrine," which had been received from Harper the publisher. This bought him his excellent horse, which served all his purposes during the greater part of the time he was in the 1st Life Guards, to which he was at that period appointed by Sir James M'Grigor.

He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, Nov. 3, 1814; and Surgeon Nov. 6, 1835; and he held the latter commission until about three years ago, when he retired on half-pay after thirty years' service.

His great love of art, of architecture, and antiquities in general, induced him to renew his visits to the continent on every opportunity; and whilst at home, on service with his regiment, he was equally attentive to the antiquities of his own country, particularly in the neighbourhood of Windsor, where his regiment was quartered alternately with Knightsbridge and the Regent's Park. At length, when re-

lieved from his professional duties, he departed in the year 1848 for a lengthened sojourn in the South of Europe.

His friends were looking forward to his return during the present year, when they unexpectedly heard of his death, which took place at Bologna, from a cold caught in crossing the Appennines.

Dr. Bromet was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 21st June, 1838. He made frequent communications to that body, many of which have been published in the Archæologia, from vol. XXIX. to vol. XXXII. inclusive; but they are all short, for he had not devoted himself exclusively to any large or important subject. Having been previously present at some of the archæological congresses in France, he took a very considerable part in the formation of the Archæological Association; and, after the separation of that body into two,* he continued an active member of the Central Committee of the Archæological Institute until he quitted England.

From a still earlier period he was a correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, in whose pages he usually assumed the signature of PLANTAGENET—derived from the resemblance between his real name and the broom-plant, which is supposed to have been the origin of the royal name. Our readers will not forget his long description of Hurley church, in Berkshire, which accompanied a plate in March, 1839: or his remarks on the site of Hearne's Oak, of which, and of the Lich-Gate at Bray, he furnished us with very pleasing views. He painted small landscapes in oil-colours with much taste and skill; nor was he less a master on the violincello: and his circle of musical friends, who were wont to meet for weekly practice, will equally lament his loss as those of the archæological sphere. Minute and indefatigable in his researches, honest and firm in his opinions, kind-hearted and obliging, few men had a more general acquaintance, and few were greater favourites where his intelligence, good-temper, and sociability were thoroughly known and appreciated.

Dr. Bromet was a bachelor. By his will, dated 2nd Sept., 1847, he has bequeathed his manuscript collections and drawings to the Society of Antiquaries, in the following terms:—

"I give all such historical and topographical books and drawings, with whatever drawings or manuscript notes the books may contain, relative to England, Scotland, and Wales, to the Society of Antiquaries, as well as rubbings and impressions from ancient monuments, contained in an upright painted box in custody of John Parkinson aforesaid."

He has bequeathed his oil paintings on the rivers Meuse, Mosel, and Rhine, to Charles Deane, esq. of Blandford-place, and his other oil paintings to George James Luke Noble, esq.

His executors are George Appleyard, esq. of Westbourne-place, and George J. L. Noble, esq. of Tavistock-place.

JOHN ROBY, ESQ.

June 18. In the wreck of the Orion,† John Roby, esq. M.R.S.L. of Malvern, author of "Traditions of Lancashire."

Mr. Roby was long a banker in Rochdale in Lancashire and partner with Mr. Fielden, and was an excellent man of business.

His first literary production was "Sir Bartram, a Poem, in six cantos. 1815." 8vo.

His Traditions of Lancashire were announced for publication in 1827, and pub-

---

* As an incident of some importance in our recent literary history, it may be mentioned that it was Dr. Bromet,—too punctilious to allow any irregularity to escape him,—who took notice before the Committee of the presumed impropriety of the same gentleman being Editor of the Archæological Journal and of a bookseller's publication called the Archæological Album,—a step which lighted the train that led to the rupture of which the Archæological world have heard so much.

† The Orion steamer struck on a rock near Portpatrick, on her voyage from Liverpool to Glasgow, on the morning of the 18th of June. The sea was perfectly still, and the accident arose from too closely hugging the shore. Of about 200 on board 43 were drowned. Among these were Dr. Burns of Glasgow, of whom we gave a memoir in our last number; Miss Harriet M'Kennie Pugh, daughter of an episcopal clergyman at Paisley; and some other persons whose names are recorded in p. 229. Capt. M'Neill, of Jura, was brother to the Lord Advocate. He had lately caused a handsome mausoleum to be erected upon a prominent rock in the island of Gigha, of which he was the proprietor. He wished it to be of sufficient size to entomb six, but it was reported by the contractor that, owing to the necessarily limited site, it would contain no more than four, and his suggestion was accordingly adopted. The structure had been just completed when the melancholy catastrophe referred to occurred, and in that receptacle of the dead are deposited the remains of the gallant captain and the three members of his family who perished with him.

lished in 1829 in two volumes octavo: a second series followed in 1831; and having been well received by the public a new edition appeared in three volumes, 12mo. 1841. To this was prefixed the title: "Popular Traditions of England. First Series, Lancashire." Mr. Roby then intending to pursue his design into other counties, but this he did not accomplish.

Mr. Roby made a continental tour in the year 1835, of which he published an account in his "Seven Weeks in Belgium, Switzerland, Lombardy, Piedmont, Savoy, &c. &c. 1838. 2 vols. 8vo." These volumes are illustrated with numerous illustrations in wood from the author's sketches.

He was a man of varied acquirements, and lectured occasionally on other subjects than those of his books. Botany was one of these, and his illustrations were numerous, and admirably adapted for large audiences. His kindness to several members of the literary fraternity was well known.

A portrait of Mr. Roby is prefixed to the edition of his Traditions of 1841.

MR. HENRY HIND.

June 17. At New Peckham, aged 23, Mr. Henry Hind.

This singular young man, though imperfectly educated, as was testified by his deficiency both in the orthography and the grammar of his native language, had applied himself with great diligence to the study of the Hebrew, Coptic, and kindred tongues, and had persuaded himself that he had discovered the true interpretation of the hieroglyphic characters of the Egyptians, which he read not as single letters, but as words or syllables. He published some of his ideas upon this subject in our Magazine for Sept. 1840, and had since been closely engaged in preparing a full developement of his system. He had endeavoured to meet the difficulty of expense in this undertaking by engraving woodcuts of the hieroglyphics with his own hands.

At an inquest held on his body his mother deposed that his appetite was good, and when he took exercise he looked well; but he was so studious, he would not leave his writing. Having imagined that he was troubled with a tapeworm, he took no less than a quarter of a pound of quicksilver and a quantity of turpentine, which produced mortification and death. He got the prescription from a pamphlet entitled, "Every Man his own Physician." The jury returned as their verdict, That the deceased died from injudiciously taking a quantity of mercury and turpentine, but not with an intention to destroy life.

M. DE BALZAC.

Aug. 19. At Paris, aged 51, M. de Balzac.

Honoré Balzac (he used the aristocratic *de*, but it is believed of his own private authority only,) was originally a journeyman printer at Tours, his native place. Something, however, within, told him that his destiny was to write books, not print them; and he wrote. His earlier works obtained a fair measure of success; but it was not until after many years' apprenticeship, either anonymously or under assumed cognomens, that he ventured to communicate his name to the public. His "Peau de Chagrin" was the first work published under his real name, in the year 1829. And no sooner was the name given than it became popular—not in France alone, but all over Europe. His success was almost as brilliant as that of Sir Walter Scott himself; and his different works, being more laboured, are of more equal merit than those of the Laird of Abbotsford. What Scott has done for the past, Balzac may be said to have done for the present. In addition to his romances, Balzac wrote some theatrical pieces, and for a while edited and contributed a good deal to the "Revue Parisienne." But it is only in his romances that unquestionable evidence of his great genius appears. His last work was the "Parens Pauvres," a powerful and almost terrible description of Parisian society—a complete, almost revolting, dissection of that brilliant *monde* which is so fair to the eye, and so agreeable to mix with, and yet which is all rottenness and vice within. Since the Revolution cast a fell blight on literature, Balzac published nothing, but was engaged in visiting the battle-fields of Germany and Russia, and in collecting materials for a series of volumes, to be entitled, "Scènes de la Vie Militaire." He leaves behind several MS. works, partially or wholly completed. His design was to make all his romances form one great work, under the title of the "Comedie Humaine,"—the whole being a minute dissection of the different classes of French society. Only a little while before his death, he stated that in what he had done he had but half accomplished his task.

Next to his great celebrity, the most remarkable feature in his career is a strong passion which he formed for a Russian countess, and which, after years of patient suffering, he had the satisfaction of having rewarded by the gift of the lady's hand. Shortly after his marriage—which took place some two years ago—he was attacked with a disease of the heart, and that carried him off. He and his wife had

only been a few months in Paris when his death took place.

His funeral at the cemetery of Père la Chaise was attended by the Minister of the Interior; by several representatives; by Rothschild and other great bankers and merchants; and by a veritable legion of the most distinguished of our literary men, artists, actors, musicians, and sculptors.

Victor Hugo, in the speech he delivered over the grave, thus described his vast and varied talent:—"M. de Balzac was one of the first among the greatest, one of the highest among the best. This is not the place to say all that is to be said of this splendid and sovereign intelligence. All his works form only one work—a work living, luminous, profound, in which we see all our contemporary civilisation go and come, move and act, in a way in which the terrible seems united with the real; a marvellous work, which the author has entitled a comedy, but which he might have called a history—which takes all forms and all styles, which surpasses Tacitus, and equals Suetonius, which goes beyond Beaumarchais, and up to Rabelais; a work which is one of observation and of imagination;—which is full of the true, the intimate, the common, the trivial, the material, and which at moments, through all the realities brusquely and roughly torn aside, allows all at once to be seen the most sombre and most tragic ideal. Whether he knew it or not, whether he desired it or not, whether he would consent to it or not, the author of this immense and strange work is of the great race of revolutionary writers. Balzac goes straight to the object. He seizes modern society, he wrests something from all—from some their illusions, from others hope, from such a one a cry, from another a mask. He probes vice, he dissects passion; he digs and sounds man, the mind, the heart, the entrails, the brain, the abyss which each man has in himself; and by right of his free and vigorous nature, by a privilege of the men of lofty intelligences of our time, who, having seen revolutions close at hand, perceive the end of humanity better, and understand Providence better, Balzac frees himself, smiling and serene, from those redoubtable studies which made Molière melancholy and Rousseau misanthropic."

The Minister of the Interior has ordered that a marble bust of M. de Balzac shall be placed in the Gallery of Celebrated Men of the Nineteenth Century, at Versailles; and has further undertaken to contribute the necessary marble for a public monument, which is to be erected by public subscription.

MRS. GLOVER.

July 16. After a short illness, in her 70th year, Mrs. Glover.

This celebrated actress was born in Newry in Ireland, Jan. 8, 1781. Her father was an actor of considerable talent, named Betterton, but not immediately related to the great Betterton who flourished contemporary with Garrick and Quin. She commenced her theatrical career at the age of six; and in 1789 joined the York circuit, appearing as the Page in the tragedy of The Orphan. She soon after played the Duke of York to the famous Cooke's Richard the Third. In 1796 the playgoers of Bath passed high encomiums on her Juliet and Lydia Languish, and, the echoes of her praise reaching London, she was engaged by Mr. Harris, at a salary of 12*l.* per week, which was afterwards raised to 15*l.* 16*l.* 17*l.* and 18*l.* for five years. As Elwina, in Hannah More's Percy, she made her *debut* at Covent Garden, Oct. 12, 1797, with great success. A Miss Campion, from Dublin, soon became Miss Betterton's rival in tragedy, and drove her to a walk better suiting her genius. Thenceforward, she rose in the higher walks of comedy, with only occasional impersonation of tragic parts. In 1797 a Mr. Biggs and Mr. De Camp both became suitors for the hand of this accomplished lady. She was relieved from the dilemma by the death of Mr. Biggs and the marriage of De Camp. At length (unfortunately for her subsequent domestic comfort) the suit of Mr. Glover became successful, and on March 20, 1800, she was united to him. By an engagement at Drury Lane she aided the genius of Edmund Kean, and performed an extended series of characters. At last she gradually descended into the Dame Heidelbergs and Malaprops; no descent of talent or position, but, like the sunset, more glorious in its nearer approach to nature. So true were her impersonations of the peculiarities and beauties of damehood that it will be long before their memory will fade. For several years Mrs. Glover has been chiefly found at the Haymarket. She had no equal in her theatrical walk; her Shaksperian readings also ranked very high. In private life she was long the support of her family.

Her health having recently failed, her friends had formed themselves into a committee to raise a fund for her support, and had succeeded in collecting 1,000*l.* for that purpose. A performance for the benefit of this fund was arranged at Drury-lane Theatre on Friday the 12th of July. For a few days previously she had been suffering from severe indisposition, and it was doubted whether she would be enabled to

make her appearance on the stage. She was, however, permitted to bid a last farewell to her theatrical friends and patrons, her medical advisers being of opinion that the nervous irritability arising from the disappointment might have been still more dangerous, and she appeared in her favourite character of Mrs. Malaprop. She accomplished the task with some difficulty; but was unequal to the delivery of a farewell address which had been written for the occasion. On the Monday following she breathed her last. Her body was interred in the burial ground of the church of St. George the Martyr.

MARGARET FULLER.

July ... In the wreck of the Elizabeth, the wife of the Marquis d'Ossoli, better known by her maiden name of Margaret Fuller.

She was the daughter of the Hon. Timothy Fuller, a lawyer of Boston, U.S. and a member of congress from 1817 to 1825. Soon after his retirement from congress, he purchased a farm at some distance from Boston, and abandoned law for agriculture. His daughter Margaret gave promise of remarkable intellectual powers at an early age, and these were fostered to an extent which severely taxed, and ultimately injured, her physical powers. At eight years of age he was accustomed to require of her the composition of a number of Latin verses daily, while her studies in philosophy, history, general science, and current literature, were in after years extensive and profound. After her father's death she applied herself to teaching. In 1843 she accompanied some friends on a tour to Niagara, Chicago, and the prairies of Illinois, and published in consequence a pleasing volume entitled "A Summer on the Lakes." In the following year she undertook the literary department of the New York Tribune; where her articles on art, music, and the current literature of the day, assisted in giving to that paper the high character which it possesses as a first-class American journal. In the summer of 1846 she accompanied the family of a friend to Europe, visiting England, Scotland, France, and passing through Italy to Rome, where they spent the ensuing winter. Her letters during this period were printed in the Tribune. While in Rome, she was married to the Marquis d'Ossoli; and she continued to reside there till last June, when she and her husband, with their only child, embarked for New York—which port they were destined never to reach.*

The vessel was wrecked near New York during the most dreadful tornado that has visited that quarter for the last fifty years.

The works by which Margaret Fuller is best known are, her "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," and a selection from her essays entitled "Papers on Literature and Art," published a few years ago.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 15. At Harbledown, near Canterbury, aged 75, the Rev. *John Bowes Bunce*, Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, Vicar of Sheldwich, Kent, and Master of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799; was collated to the vicarage of St. Dunstan's by Archbishop Moore in 1801, and presented to the vicarage of Shaldwich by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury in 1818.

July 1. At Maugerville, near Fredericton, New Brunswick, the Rev. *John Mayne Stirling*, M.A. eldest son of William Stirling, esq. of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

July 3. At Fincham, Norfolk, the Rev. *Thomas Jennings Ball*, Curate of Rainham. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1836.

At Timsbury, Somerset, aged 43, the Rev. *Henry James*, Curate of Stone Easton, in that county. He was of Trin. coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839.

At Paignton, Devonshire, aged 25, the Rev. *Walter Gee*, jun. of St. John's college, Cambridge; son of the Rev. Walter Gee, Rector of Week St. Mary, Cornwall, and of West Buckland, Devonshire.

At an advanced age, the Rev. *Robert Tweddell*, Perp. Curate of Halton, Cheshire (1832). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799.

July 5. Aged 53, the Rev. *Francis Maude*, Perp. Curate of Hoyland, Yorkshire (1823), eldest son of the late Francis Maude, esq. of Wakefield.

July 11. In Seymour-street West, aged 81, the Rev. *Josias John Pike*, formerly of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1795.

At Leominster, the Rev. *Charles Walter Robinson*, aged 37, late Curate of that parish, and recently Curate of Hatfield, Grendon Bishop's, and Ivington, and Chaplain to the Leominster Union Workhouse. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839.

July 13. The Rev. *John Valentine Austin*, Rector of St. Nicholas Colabbey, with St. Nicholas Olave, London. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge,

* In the same vessel was a statue of Mr. Calhoun, by Power. Measures are being taken for its recovery.

and was presented to his living in 1846 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

July 18. At Wilsdon, Middlesex, the Rev. *Henry John Knapp*, D.D. Subdean of St. Paul's cathedral, and Vicar of Wilsdon, and Priest of her Majesty's Chapel Royal. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1804; was appointed a Minor Canon of St. Paul's in 1817, a Priest of the Chapel Royal in 1821, and was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the vicarage of Wilsdon in 1833, and to that of Kingsbury in Middlesex in 1834. He was brother-in-law of Charles Jenkins, esq. surgeon, Bristol.

July 19. At Kingstown, the Rev. *Edward Hartigan*, Rector and Vicar of the union of Castletown Arra and Burgessbeg, co. Tipperary, Prebendary of Fenore, in the diocese of Clonfert and of Kinvara, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, and Registrar of the united diocese of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.

July 20. At Penzance, the Rev. *Thomas Alexander Roper*, of Magdalene college, Cambridge; third son of the late John Roper, esq. of York. He graduated B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836.

July 22. In Devonport street, Hyde Park, aged 79, the Rev. *Joseph Barrett*.

At Foxholes, Yorkshire, aged 28, the Rev. *John Henry Sykes*, Rector of that place (1847). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1846, M.A. 1849.

At Hart hill, Cheshire, aged 66, the Rev. *William Vawdrey*, Perp. Curate of that place (1833).

July 23. At Heavitree, in the house of his brother P. W. Crowther, esq. aged 49, the Rev. *Henry Crowther*, of Stanton, near Pewsey. He was formerly incumbent of St. John's, Newport, in the Isle of Wight, to which he was appointed in 1842.

July 25. At Lowestoft, Suffolk, aged 80, the Rev. *William Welborne*.

July 26. The Rev. *Thomas Henry Lloyd*, M.A. Rector of Hamerton, Huntingdonshire (1843), and Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford; younger son of Llewellyn Lloyd, esq. of Pentriffith, Denbighshire.

July 27. At Cilwen, aged 90, the Rev. *David Lewis*, Vicar of Abernant and Convil (1787), and Rector of Garth-Beibio (1794), co. Montgomery.

Aug. 1. At Bangor, North Wales, aged 67, the Rev. *Benjamin Thomas Halcott Cole*, M.A. Rector of Warbleton, Sussex, and a Prebendary of Chichester. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalene college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1803 as 17th Senior Optime, M.A. 1807. He was presented to Warbleton in 1813 by the Trustees of Cole's Charities.

At Liverpool, aged 63, the Rev. *Robert Davies*, one of the incumbents of St. Paul's church in that town. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1828, and was presented to St. Paul's church by the Corporation of Liverpool in 1842.

Aug. 3. At Clifton, aged 77, the Rev. *David Stewart Monerieffe*, Rector of Loxton, and of Weston in Gordano, Somerset, and an active magistrate of that county. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1798, was instituted to Loxton in 1801, and to Weston in Gordano in 1817.

At Corby, Lincolnshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Willan*, Rector of Irnham and Vicar of Corby (1804).

Aug. 4. At his deanery, aged 85, the Very Rev. *Ussher Lee*, D.D. Dean of Waterford.

Aug. 6. Aged 41, the Rev. *William Atkinson Wilkinson*, Vicar of Owston, Yorkshire (1845). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835.

Aug. 8. At Wrington, Somerset, aged 67, the Rev. *Robinson Elsdale*, D.D., Perpetual Curate of Stretford, Lancashire, and formerly High Master of the Free Grammar School, Manchester. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and was elected to a scholarship in Corpus Christi college, Oxford, on the foundation of a school in his native county, where he was educated. He took his degree of M.A. in 1807, and in 1808 was appointed by the president of his college to the second mastership of the Manchester school, Dr. Smith being then high master. He filled the post most ably until the year 1836, when, Dr. Smith retiring, he succeeded to the high mastership, according to the rule of the school as it then existed. He took his degree of D.D. immediately after this elevation. He held the high mastership of the school only two years; the first he was in residence, the second he was absent through ill health, and he never returned, but resigned on a retiring pension while he was from home. He was incumbent of Stretford, on the presentation of the warden and fellows of Manchester, in 1819, and continued to hold that living till his death. Dr. Elsdale was a man of sound learning, and in his post of second master was remarkable, nay proverbial, for the punctuality with which he attended upon his duties. To the extent of his acquirements and his capabilities as a tutor, the solid attainments of many of his pupils now living testify. He was an excellent master, and as a man highly respected and beloved.

At Morice Town, Devonport, aged 39, the Rev. *William Bennett Kilpack*, M.A. Incumbent of St. James's, Morice Town (1846). He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1844, M.A. 1848.

He was a most laborious and painstaking minister in his newly-formed district, and had effected much good among his poor flock.

Aug. 10. At Draycot, Wilts, aged 60, the Rev. *Henry Barry*, Rector of Draycot Cerne and Upton Scudamore. He was formerly a Michel Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1806: and was instituted to both his churches in 1812.

Aug. 17. At Sowe, near Coventry, the Rev. *John Brown*, M.A. Senior Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1799 as 2nd Wrangler and 2nd Smith's Medallist, M.A. 1802. He was elected Fellow of his college in 1801, and the same year was Member's (Senior Bachelor) Prizeman. His memory will long be held in reverence for almost unbounded charity and unostentatious manners.

At St. Feock, Cornwall, aged 25, the Rev. *William Hichens*, B.A. Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, and Curate of St. Feock, eldest son of Robert Hichens, esq. of East Dulwich.

At Marseilles, aged 44, the Rev. *Murray Vicars*, late Missionary at Bagdad; second son of the Rev. Matthew Vicars, of Godmanstone, Dorset.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 2. At Lincoln's-inn, aged 68, John Walden Hanmer, esq. barrister at law. He was the second son of Sir Thos. Hanmer, the second Bart. by Margaret, dau. and coheir of George Kenyon, esq. of Peel, co. Lancaster; and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn June 12, 1809. He was some time one of the Clerks of Nisi Prius in the Queen's Bench.

Aug. 4. In Upper Norton-st. Miss Martha Sidebotham.

Aug. 12. At South Bank, Regent's-park, aged 54, Mr. George Folkard, of Lyon's-inn, Strand, navy agent.

Aug. 16. In Eaton-sq. aged 75, John Wilson, esq.

At the Charter House, aged 76, Mr. Robert Hunt, the elder brother of Mr. Leigh Hunt.

Aug. 17. In Everett-st. Miss Hypolita Ann Warden Denham.

Aug. 18. Aged 81, John Leake, esq. of Nelson-pl. Old Kent-road, and Cushion-court, Old Broad-st.

In Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, Mary-Ann, wife of George Smith, esq. and only child of W. Lenton, esq. of Plumstead.

Aug. 19. Aged 62, the Hon. Catharine Perceval, eldest dau. of the late Lord Arden.

In Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, aged 37, Robert Clarke Edwards, esq. M.D.

Aug. 20. In Somerset-st. Portman-sq. Charles Ince, esq. formerly of the 8th Regt. and of the late 1st Royal Veteran Battalion.

In Carlton-terr. the Right Hon. Maria dowager Lady Wenlock, sister to the late William Joseph Denison, esq. M.P. for Surrey, and to Elizabeth dowager Marchioness of Conyngham. She was married in 1793 to Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. who was created Baron Wenlock in 1831, and died without issue in 1836.

Aug. 21. At Sidney-st. City-road, in extreme poverty, Ramo Samee, a celebrated Indian juggler. His health had received a severe shock at the death of his only son, who, in attempting to swallow a sword, did himself such injury that he died shortly afterwards. His body was interred in old St. Pancras churchyard.

Aged 56, John Bourke Ricketts, esq.

Aug. 22. At Brompton, Elizabeth-Mary, relict of John Willisford, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Lewis Inkson, esq.

Aug. 23. In Doughty-st. aged 78, D. C. Rogers Harrison, esq.

Aged 46, Capt. Ernest C. F. Beaumont, late 32d Bengal N.I. second son of the late J. T. Barber Beaumont, esq.

Aug. 24. Eliza-Louisa, wife of H. W. Jewesbury, esq. of Regent's Park-terr.

At Peckham Rye, John Allen Adamthwaite, esq.

Aged 66, Lieut.-Col. Edwin Cruttenden, late R.A. During the long period of more than 40 years, most of which were spent in foreign service, he discharged his duty to his country with zeal and activity, and was a highly valued and efficient officer of the Royal Artillery.

Aug. 25. At his father's, Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. Argyll-pl. aged 49, Sir Edward Alexander Campbell, Knt. and C.B. late of the Bengal Military Service. He was the 2d son of Sir Robert Campbell by the dau. of Gilbert Pasley, M.D. Physician-gen. at Madras, and younger brother to Sir John W. R. Campbell, K.C.H. Chargé d'affaires in Persia. He was knighted in 1838, and was a Colonel in the Bengal cavalry.

In Cunningham-pl. St. John's Wood, Eliza-Paton, younger dau. of H. F. Hough, esq. late Physician-General, Bengal.

Aged 75, William Slade, esq. late of Goudhurst, Kent.

Aug. 26. Aged 43, Frederick-Janvrin, eldest son of Frederick De Lisle, esq. of York-pl. Portman-sq.

Samuel Robert Mure, esq. of Blandfodr Lodge, Regent's Park, and the Comptroller General's Department, Custom House.

Aged 86, Mrs. Anne Arethusa Vernon

Barker, last surviving sister of the late Robert Hayley Judd, esq. Capt. R.N.

In Loughborough-road, Brixton, aged 50, George Black, esq. surviving partner of the late firm of De Bruyr and Black, formerly of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury, and of Hyde Park-sq. land agents, eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Black, Rector of Hutton, Essex, of Copdock and Washbrook, Suffolk, and of Catmere and Uffington, Berks.

Aged 67, Charles Ross, esq. formerly of New Broad-st. City, and late of H.M. Office of Stamps and Taxes.

In Brunswick-pl. Regent's Park, aged 70, John Massey, esq.

In London, aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of Col. Bristow.

Aug. 27. Mary-Ann, wife of the Rev. W. Seaton, Association Secretary to the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.

Aged 48, Henry Room, esq. an artist of considerable eminence, whose portraits for several years past have adorned the Evangelical Magazine.

Aug. 28. In Wigmore-st. Mary, eldest dau. of the late James Kirkpatrick, esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight.

At Walworth, aged 76, Ann, dau. of the late Thos. Pix, esq. of Northiam, Sussex.

Aug. 29. In Argyle-sq. Maria, relict of Pablo Mendibil, esq. of King's College.

At Springfield, Upper Clapton, aged 46, William Marshall, esq.

Aug. 30. In Vere-st. Oxford-st. Ann, relict of John Butcher, esq. solicitor.

Aged 75, George William Young, esq. of Mortimer-st. Cavendish-sq.

Eliza, eldest dau. of W. Chambers, esq. of Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens.

Lately. At Brixton, A. Parish, esq. late Mathematical Professor, Royal College, Mauritius, and third son of the Rev. W. Parish.

Mr. John Jones, of Herne Hill and Cheapside. He has bequeathed 100*l.* to each of the following charities:—The Asylum for the Support and Education of Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children; the School for the Indigent Blind; the Infirmary for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, Charter-house Square; the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's-inn Road; the London Society for teaching the Blind to read; and the Free Watermen's and Lightermen's Asylum at Penge.

At Newington Hall, Elvira-Anna, wife of Joshua Williams, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and dau. of Lieut.-Col. Phipps, of Oaklands, Clonmel.

Sept. 1. In Devonshire-sq. aged 88, Hannah, relict of John Laurence, esq. formerly Secretary to the Corporation of the London Assurance.

Aged 72, John Philpot, esq. of Montagu-st. Russell-sq.

In Elm Tree-road, St. John's Wood, aged 65, William Coles, esq.

Sept. 2. In York-terr. Regent's Park, aged 83, Jeremiah Olive, esq.

In Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. Thomas Richard Read, esq. formerly of the Ordnance-office, Tower.

Aged 74, Thomas Hallett Baker, esq. of Bedford-pl. Hampstead-road.

In Blandford-pl. aged 87, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. John Godfrey.

Sept. 3. In Clarence-terr. Regent's Park, aged 67, Joseph Crew Boulcott, esq.

Henry Bentley, esq. late of Argyle-st.

Sept. 4. At Cambridge-terr. Hyde-park, aged 82, William Marsdin, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, esq. grandson of the late Sir William Hewit, Bart.

At Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 20, James-Thomas, third son of the late Thomas Cartwright, esq. formerly of West Dean, Sussex.

Sept. 5. At Lambeth, aged 88, Samuel Richard Gunnell, esq. an active clerk in the House of Commons above 60 years.

At Chelsea, aged 31, Charlotte-Eliza, widow of Capt. W. K. Maidman, Bengal Army.

At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. W. Harrison, of Frith-st. Soho, Mrs. W. Clifford, for 28 years a member of the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket.

Sept. 7. In consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 68, Mr. James Law Jones, of Fenchurch-st. and Enfield.

At Pimlico, aged 64, Harriet, relict of Henry Rolleston, esq. of the Foreign Office.

Sept. 8. In Bedford-sq. aged 31, Maria, last surviving dau. of the late Charles Heusch, esq.

Sept. 9. At Pentonville, aged 64, the Chevalier Antonio da Costa, Brazilian Vice-Consul in London.

Sept. 10. William Wilkinson, esq. of Old Broad-st. and Stainton Vale, Yorkshire.

Sept. 12. Aged 62, James Brisco Graham, esq. Barrister-at-Law, late of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, June 10, 1834.

Sept. 13. Aged 86, Hannah, widow of John Shepherd, esq. late of Bartlett's-buildings and of Worth, Sussex.

At the Grove, East Dulwich, Richard Hewitson, esq.

Sept. 14. In Addison-road, Kensington, aged 76, William Moffat, esq. of Harperton, Scotland, formerly Commander E. I. Co.'s Maritime Service.

Sept. 15. Aged 49, David Alston, esq. of Monument-yard, City, and of Cheyney-rock, Sheerness.

At Grove-house, Hackney, aged 50, Thomas Octavius Powles, esq.

BEDS.—*Aug.* 19. At Bedford, aged 36, Richard Wakefield, esq. surgeon.

Aug. 26. At Muggerhanger House, aged 83, Stephen Thornton, esq.

Lately. At Streatly, Amelia-Jane, fourth dau. of the late Charles S. Hadow, esq.

Sept. 5. At Woburn, aged 55, William Belling, esq. surgeon, of Lostwithiel.

BERKS.—*Aug.* 20. Catherine, wife of the Rev. John Connop, of Bradfield Hall.

Aug. 30. At Reading, aged 75, John Bulley, esq. surgeon; and *Sept.* 1, aged 79, Charlotte, widow of John Bulley, esq. and second dau. of the late Samuel Pococke, esq. of Adbury House, Hants.

Sept. 9. At George Stone's, esq. North Fawley, Mary, widow of William Lovell, esq. of Clipston, Northamptonsh.

BUCKS.—*Sept.* 2. At Datchet, aged 14, Adelina Campbell Grover La Grange, dau. of Capt. La Grange.

CORNWALL.—*Aug.* 12. At Penzance, Mary-Anne, dau. of Samuel Cox, esq. M.D. of Eaton Bishop, Herefordsh.

Aug. 19. At Bodmin, Clara-Eleanor, infant dau. of Edward Pearce, esq. banker, Dorchester.

Aug. 21. At Pendennis Castle, aged 36, Capt. Farquhard M. Campbell, 4th Reg. youngest son of the late Col. Ronald Campbell, of Craignish.

DERBY.—*Aug.* 30. At Derby, aged 60, William Baker, esq. M.D. only surviving son of the late Rev. William Baker, Rector of Lyndon and South Luffenham, co. Rutl.

Sept. 1. Aged 24, Katherine, eldest dau. of Sydney Smithers, esq. of Ashford, near Bakewell.

DEVON.—*Aug.* 13. At Exeter, John Cole Gillson, esq. late of Poole.

Aug. 16. At Larkbear House, aged 80, Hugh Hill, esq. Deputy Commissary-Gen. and formerly Col. of the Battle-axe Guards.

Aug. 17. At Exeter, aged 47, Anna-Maria-Burd, wife of Lieut. Thos. Stirling, R.N.

Aug. 19. At Stonehouse, at an advanced age, Dowager Lady Hughes.

Aug. 22. At Dawlish, aged 85, Jane, relict of William Shield, esq. Admiral of the White, who died in 1842.

Aug. 23. At Barnstaple, aged 70, Thomas Dennis, esq.

Aug. 24. At Pill, Bishop's Tawton, aged 75, Henrietta, relict of Charles Chichester, esq. of Hull. She was the dau. of P. R. Webber, esq. of Buckland House, by Mary, dau. and coh. of John Incledon, esq. of Bucklands; was married in 1799, and left a widow in 1835, having had issue the present Mr. Chichester of Hull, four other sons, and three daughters.

At Exeter, aged 73, Thomas Nosworthy, esq.

Aug. 25. Mary-Selina, dau. of the Rev. Orlando Manley, Vicar of St. Stephen's by Saltash.

Aug. 26. At Great Torrington, aged 67, Edmund Herring Caddy, esq. for 46 years a surgeon at that place.

Aug. 27. At Ashburnham House, Mdlle. Olga de Lechner, dau. of her Excellency the Baroness de Brunnow.

At Teignmouth, Catherine, dau. of the late Sir John Leman Rogers, Bart. of Blachford.

At Plympton, aged 36, Charles Baskerville, Lieut. R.N. (1846.) He served as mate, in the Mediterranean and South America, of the Implacable 74, Carysfort 26, and Dublin 50.

At Exeter, aged 60, James Jones Tanner, esq. He was a gentleman of great mercantile ability, and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Aug. 31. At Babbicombe, aged 10, Ambrose Oke, eldest and only surviving son of the Rev. Henry Alford, Vicar of Wymeswold, Leic.

Lately. At Haslar, Lieut. Walter Kirby, eldest and only surviving son of Capt. Kirby, R.N., K.H.

Sept. 1. At Marpool Hall, Maria-Eliza, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Thomas Hull, esq.

At Torquay, aged 24, W. H. Adams Hyett, esq. eldest son of W. H. Hyett, esq. of Painswick, Glouc.

Sept. 2. At Exmouth, Henrietta, wife of Jonas Stawell, esq. late Capt. 45th Regt.

Sept. 4. At Crediton, aged 47, Sibella, wife of Edward Yard, M.D.

Sept. 6. At Sidmouth, aged 57, Richard Kennet Dawson, esq. formerly of Frickley Hall, Yorkshire.

Sept. 7. At South Yeo, near Bideford, aged 71, Charles Bruton, esq.

Sept. 8. At Core Hill, George Cockburn, esq. youngest and last surviving son of the Very Rev. the Dean of York.

Aged 53, Joseph Ball, esq. of Tothill Cottage, near Plymouth.

DORSET. — *Aug.* 16. At Sherborne, aged 67, Hannah, relict of William Fisher, esq. of Alvescot, Oxfordsh.

Aug. 17. At Winterbourne St. Martin, aged 93, Thomas Homer, esq.

Aug. 18. At Shaftesbury, aged 63, John Boys Tucker, esq.

Sept. 3. At Worgate, Wareham, aged 67, Miss Garland, dau. of the late Thomas Garland, esq. of the Priory, Wareham.

Sept. 4. At Weymouth, Charles-Edward, eldest son of G. T. Graham, esq. of Cossington House, Somerset.

DURHAM. — *Sept.* 2. At Lambton, Eleanor, wife of Henry Morton, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Matthew Culley, of Akeld, esq.

Lately. At Seaton Carew, aged 68, John Martin, esq. for many years cashier at the banking house of Sir William Call and Co., London.

ESSEX. — *Aug.* 21. At West Ham, aged 67, Miss Jane Watson Matthews, formerly of Elgin.

Aug. 23. In her 64th year, Anne, wife of the Rev. Thomas Dyer, M.A. Rector of Abbess Roding.

Aug. 24. At Harlow, aged 76, John Foreman, esq.

Aug. 28. At Littlebury, aged 28, Margaret, wife of Edward Barr, esq.

Sept. 2. At Woodford Wells, aged 41, Charles Christian Hennell, esq.

Sept. 8. William Crew, esq. second son of the late William Crew, esq. of Shelley House.

Aged 64, at Brooklands, near Harwich, Sarah, widow of John Bailey, esq.

Sept. 9. At Shenfield, aged 72, Mrs. Jane Chaplyn.

At Southend, Augustus Frederick Little, esq. of Dorset-sq. Regent's-park.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug.* 14. At Cheltenham, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. Worsley, R.A. He entered the service in 1793; and was appointed the Colonel Commandant of the 5th Battalion of Artillery in 1842.

Aug. 16. At Bristol, aged 32, Fenn Godwin, esq. fourth son of the late Rev. Fenn Godwin, Rector of Donoughmore, co. Cork.

Aug. 18. At Clifton, Richard, youngest son of the late Thomas William Filgate, esq. of Arthurstown, co. Louth.

Aug. 19. At Cheltenham, aged 81, James Williamson, esq. M.D. late of Bengal Service.

Aug. 22. Aged 81, Miss Hughes, of Roydon Cottage, Cheltenham.

Aug. 24. At Cheltenham, aged 82, Christopher Cole, esq. for many years a zealous supporter of the religious charities of the town, and a constant attendant at public meetings. He was a trustee and manager of the General Hospital and Savings Banks, and Treasurer of the National Schools. His body was interred at Trinity Church, of which he had for some time been the warden.

Aug. 29. At Clifton, Mary, relict of Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham Place, Bucks, and sister of the late Sir John Smyth, Bart. of Ashton Court. She was married in 1798, and left a widow in 1834, having had issue a very numerous family.

Lately. At Gloucester, aged 88, Frances, relict of Stephen Sikes, esq.

Sept. 2. At Wotton, aged 21, Harriet Maria Young, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. S. Y. Lester, 7th Royal Fusiliers, and granddau. of the late Major-Gen. Ferrier.

Sept. 3. At Oldbury Court, near Bristol, aged 90, Mrs. Jones.

At Clifton, aged 79, T. Perrott, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 38, Samuel Thorrowgood, esq. of Pall Mall, and of the Stock Exchange.

Sept. 6. At Barton House, Gloucester, aged 76, Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Dineley Goodyer.

Sept. 8. At Cheltenham, aged 42, George Netherton Harward, esq. late Major 59th Regt.

Sept. 9. At Redland, aged 77, Mrs. Hunt, relict of Samuel Hunt, esq. of Hales Owen.

HANTS.—*June* 15. At the residence of Charles W. Hollis, esq. M.D. Yarmouth, I. W., at an advanced age, Mary-Elphinstone, widow of William Bush, retired Comm. R.N.

Aug. 17. At Catherington House, aged 22, Julia-Margaret, dau. of Francis Morgan, esq.

Aug. 23. At Ryde, I. W. Alicia, granddau. of Lady Honora Harvey, and dau. of Major Spiller, R.A.

Aug. 27. Aged 77, Charlotte, relict of William Dumaresq, esq. of Pelham.

Aged 57, Henry Brownjohn, esq. of the Woodlands, Eling.

Aug. 30. At Ryde, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. T. Bowreman, late Rector of Brooke, I. W.

Sept. 5. At Southampton, John Gordon, late Major 2d Queen's Royals, of Edinburgh.

Sept. 8. At Gosport, Mary-Anne, widow of James Stewart, esq. Lieut. R.N.

Sept. 9. At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Wilmot, Bembridge, I. W. the Hon. Miss Colman, Maid of Honour to Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte.

At Anglesey, aged 18, Mary-Anne-Frances, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Burrows.

HEREFORD.—*Aug.* 22. At Peristone, William Clifford, esq.

Sept. 10. At Pencraig-court, aged 60, Thomas Brook, esq.

HERTS. — *Aug.* 19. At Stevenage, aged 73, Miss Melville.

Aug. 27. At Hertford, aged 74, Frances, widow of Thomas Colbeck, esq.

Aug. 29. At Elstree, Miss Charlotte Catherine Hyde Coleman, only dau. of the late Henry Coleman, esq.

Sept. 14. At Abbot's Langley, aged 82, George Francis, esq.

KENT.—*June* 29. At Lewisham, aged 86, Ann-Maria, relict of James M'Leod, esq.

Aug. 11. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 41,

Alexander Augustus Mackey, esq. of Upper Montague-st. and St. Helen's-pl. formerly of Calcutta.

Aug. 12. Aged 74, John Collier Nash, esq. of Milton, Gravesend.

Aug. 15. John William Gray, esq. of Cold-harbour House, near Tunbridge.

At Lewisham, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Simon Saxon, esq. of Bruton.

Aug. 22. At Beltinge, near Herne Bay, aged 68, Edmund Saxby, esq.

Aug. 24. At Broadstairs, Margaret, youngest dau. of the late William Walker, esq. of Londonderry.

Aug. 30. At Lee, Mary, relict of the Rev. Isaac Mann, M.A. 20 years Rector of Kingston, Jamaica.

Sept. 4. At Tunbridge Wells, Sarah Isabella, relict of Jonathan Blenman, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law.

Sept. 8. At her son's, J. Dellpratt, esq. Old Charlton, aged 76, Agnes, widow of Samuel Delpratt, esq. of Jamaica.

Sept. 12. At Ramsgate, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Scurr Womersley, esq. of Leytonstone, Essex.

Sept. 13. Drowned, off Sandgate, by the upsetting of a boat, aged 15 and 12, Samuel and Joseph, sons of S. Sadler, esq. of Ironmonger-lane, and of Kentish Town.

LANCASTER.—*Aug.* 26. At New Brighton, Frederic Robinson, esq. barrister, of the Inner Temple, and Hertford-st. Mayfair. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple Jan. 28, 1831.

Lawrence Rawstorne, esq. of Penwortham Priory, Lieut.-Col. 1st Royal Lancashire Militia.

LEICESTER.—*Aug.* 31. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. T. W. Paterson, of Donington-on-the-Heath.

Sept. 10. Sophia, wife of William Bosworth, esq. of Charley Hall.

LINCOLN.—*Aug.* 8. At Manby, aged 31, Anne-Christiana, wife of the Rev. Raymond Blathwayt, and youngest dau. of W. Teale Welfitt, esq. of Manby Hall.

Sept. 2. At Glentworth, aged 28, Henry, youngest son of the late Thomas Clarke, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug.* 15. At Gainsborough House, Turnham Green, aged 27, Ellen, wife of John Lewis, esq.

Aug. 21. At East Acton, aged 71, Lucy Dillman, widow of William Farnell Gardner, esq.

Aug. 28. At Bromley, Caroline-Elizabeth, wife of Henry Berger, esq.

Sept. 2. At Tottenham, aged 85, Martha Horne, a member of the Society of Friends.

Sept. 5. At Hampstead, aged 20, James-Henry, only son of the late Rev. James Davis, of Shire Newton Rectory, Monmouthshire.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Aug.* 23. At the Vicarage House, Longhorsley, aged 52, James Nisbet, esq.

NOTTS.—*Aug.* 26. At Wiseton, aged 31, Henry Riddell, esq. Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple.

Sept. 1. At Southwell, aged 68, Arabella, dau. of the late Rev. Rd. Barrow.

OXFORD.—*Aug.* 28. Aged 52, Mr. William Hunt, of the firm of Hunt and Fortescue, town clerk and coroner of the borough of Banbury, to which offices he succeeded his late partner, Mr. James Beesley.

SOMERSET.—*Aug.* 7. At Haines-hill, Wilton, near Taunton, Frances-Alicia, widow of Lieut.-Col. Charter, E.I.C.S.

Aug. 14. At Minehead, Harriet, dau. of M. Hole, esq. late of Knowle House.

Aug. 23. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 63, John Holder, esq. late of Cubberley-house, Ross, and of the Rylands, Taynton.

Aug. 28. At Bridgewater, aged 56, Robert Thackrah, esq.

Aug. 29. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 70, Miss Sutherland, of Cheltenham.

Aug. 30. At Bath, Sophia, dau. of the late Thomas Mortimer Kelson, esq. of Midsomer Norton.

Aug. 31. At Clevedon, aged 41, Thomas Prowse, esq. surgeon, of Bristol.

Lately. At Hatch, near Taunton, Catherine, relict of Thomas Raban, esq. of Calcutta, and eldest sister of the late Wm. Jones, esq. solicitor and notary, of Swansea.

At Bathampton, aged 84, George Edward Allen, esq. many years a Deputy-Lieut. and magistrate of Somersetshire.

Sept. 3. At Bath, aged 72, Jane, wife of Major-Gen. T. Banbury, K.H.

STAFFORD.—*Sept.* 11. At Betley-hall, aged 75, Frances, wife of George Tollet, esq. She was the only child of William Jolliffe, esq. of Sculcoats, by Frances, dau. of Thomas Wicksted, esq. of Nantwich; was married in 1795, and has left a numerous family.

SUFFOLK.—*June* 19. Aged 64, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Charles Harrison, esq. of St. John's, Palgrave.

Aug. 24. At Sudbury, Mary, wife of John Sikes, esq. only dau. of the late Smyth Churchill, esq. formerly of Hitchen.

Lately. At Flixton, at the house of her sister, Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of James Jenner, esq. of Lound.

SURREY.—*Aug.* 25. At his brother's, Croydon, aged 83, Alexander Thomas Cox, esq.

Aug. 26. Aged 86, Mrs. Anne Arethusa Vernon Barker, last surviving sister of the late Robert Hayley Judd, esq. Capt. R.N.

Aug. 29. Alexander Magnay, esq. late Capt. 69th Regt. son of the late Christo-

pher Magnay, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth, Alderman of London.

Aug. 30. At Ham House, aged 32, Isabella-Anne, wife of the Hon. Frederick Tollemache, M.P. She was eldest dau. of Gordon Forbes, esq. and became the second wife of Mr. Tollemache in 1847.

Aug. 31. At Richmond, aged 9, Eliza-Margaret, dau. of Nathaniel Hooper, esq. of that place, and Pump-court, Temple.

Sept. 6. At Stockwell, aged 75, Mary, widow of Charles Fourdrinier, esq. of Lower Tooting.

Sept. 9. At Croydon, aged 74, Mary, relict of Samuel Thompson, esq. formerly of Reigate.

Sept. 12. At Croydon, aged 47, Joseph Neville, esq. surgeon.

SUSSEX.—*Aug.* 16. At Brighton, aged 43, Capt. C. E. White, late 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Aug. 27. At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, John Marshall, esq. formerly President of the Government Bank at the Cape of Good Hope, and late of Chelsea.

At Selsey, at the residence of her cousin, William Woodman, esq. aged 91, Miss Elizabeth Woodman, also cousin to the Mayor of Chichester.

Aug. 30. At Brighton, Frances-Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Farrant, esq. of Montague-st. Portman-sq.

Aug. 31. At Annington, near Steyning, aged 62, Hugh Penfold, esq.

Aged 25, Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Wm. Mellersh, esq. of Sandhill, Rogate.

Sept. 2. At Hastings, aged 33, Harry Lumsden, esq. jun. of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire.

Sept. 3. At Brighton, aged 66, Henry Parke, esq. of Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park.

Sept. 4. At Brighton, aged 68, Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Farncombe, esq. of Stoneham.

Sept. 8. At Worthing, Jane, widow of Thomas Brook Yates, esq. formerly of Preston Brook, Cheshire, and Euston-sq.

Sept. 11. At Kidbrooke Park, aged 73, Mary-Anne, relict of George Alexander Fullerton, esq. formerly of Westwood Park, Hants, and Ballintoy, Ireland.

Sept. 14. At Hastings, Miss Holmes, of Great Coram-st. London.

At Brighton, aged 76, Mrs. Mansel Philipps, of Wimbledon, Surrey.

WARWICK.—*Aug.* 16. At Leamington, aged 53, Wm. Urwick, esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey.

Aug. 27. At Stoney Thorpe, aged 24, Mary-Alicia, eldest dau. of H. T. Chamberlayne, esq.

Aug. 28. Aged 34, Hugh Francis Burman, esq. M.D. High Bailiff of Henley-in-Arden, and late of Caius College, Camb.

Lately. At Orton-hall, near Atherstone, aged 21, Mary, second dau. of the late Samuel Gist Gist, esq. of Wormington Grange, Glouc. and niece to Lord Rossmore.

WESTMERLAND.—*Aug.* 30. At Leasgill, aged 45, Isabella-Louisa, dau. of the late Wm. Hart, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Sept. 10. At Shaw End, near Kendal, aged 55, Henry Shepherd, esq.

WILTS.—*Aug.* 27. At Salisbury, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Isaac Hodgson, formerly Rector of Sedghill.

Sept. 1. At Laverstock House, aged 56, Diana, second dau. of the Rev. Daniel Lancaster, of Patney.

Sept. 11. At Salisbury, Elizabeth, widow of P. Phelps, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Sept.* 8. Aged 74, Samuel Hodgson, esq. of Oldswinford.

Sept. 13. Aged 78, Benjamin Morris, esq. of Dudley.

YORK.—*Aug.* 21. At Bridlington Quay, aged 61, Mr. John Hatfield, of Doncaster, and formerly for many years a proprietor of the Doncaster Gazette.

Aug. 28. At Gisborough, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of John Hutchinson, esq.

Sept. 1. At York, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Preston, sister to Benjamin Agar, esq. of Brockfield.

Sept. 3. At Heeley, near Sheffield, aged 80, Mr. Robert Holland. He was father to Dr. R. G. and G. Calvert Holland, M.D. London. He had been an inhabitant of the town for sixty-two years.

Sept. 4. At Scagglethorpe, aged 71, John Robson, esq. late of Tibthorpe House.

Sept. 7. At Askern, near Doncaster, aged 85, Thomas Oxley, esq. M.D.

Sept. 9. At Masborough, aged 57, Richard Heath, esq. of Stourport, Worc.

Sept. 12. At Little Askham, John Hutchinson, esq. of Spalding.

WALES.—*July* 17. At Dale Castle, near Milford Haven, Mary-Anne, second dau.; and Aug. 10, at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Piercy, esq.

Aug. 9. Aged 78, Oliver Thomas, esq. of Pontypentre, Llansaintffraid.

Aug. 17. At Tenby, drowned whilst bathing, aged 20, Thomas Hastings Van Atwood, eldest son of the Rev. Francis Thomas Atwood, Vicar of Hammersmith and Great Grimsby.

Aug. 18. At Crickhowell, Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Piper, esq. of Bath.

Aug. 29. At Holyhead, from injuries received by the overturning of a carriage, Anne, youngest dau. of the late Hon. William Fullerton Elphinstone.

At Amlwch, Anglesea, Capt. William Lewis, of St. Mary's House, Tenby.

Sept. 5. At Dol Gaur, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Compton, esq. of Lindfield.

SCOTLAND.—*Aug.* 19. At Eden, Aberdeensh. near Banff, aged 79, Douglas Ainslie, esq. of Cairnbank, Berwicksh.

Aug. 20. At Moffat, Miss Mary Mein, of Edinburgh, last surviving sister of the late Col. John Alex. Mein, 74th regt.

Aug. 21. At Edinburgh, aged 60, Sarah-Douglas, widow of Major De Wend, 60th Rifles.

Aug. 27. At Edinburgh, Carlyle Bell, esq. Writer to the Signet, and one of the principal City Clerks.

Sept. 6. At Deebank, Banchory, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. George Thomas Gordon, late of Bombay Cavalry.

Sept. 8. At Edinburgh, Chas. Nockells, esq. of Mount Pleasant, Jamaica.

At Ben Nevis, by a fall when descending too quickly, Henry Grant, son of Mr. Duncan Grant, of Newhall, Glasgow.

Sept. 11. At Portobello Barracks, Capt. Moore, King's Dragoon Guards.

Sept. 12. At Edinburgh, aged 59, George Warre, esq.

IRELAND.—*Aug.* 16. At Valencia, co. Kerry, aged 32, Susan-Ann, wife of William Talbot Crosbie, esq. of Ardfert Abbey. She was the third dau. of the late Hon. Lindsey Burrell, of Stoke Park, Suffolk, by Frances, dau. of James Daniell, esq. and was married in 1839.

Aug. 25. Elizabeth, wife of John Hutchison, esq. of Dublin.

Aged 87, James Watson, esq. of Brook Hill, co. Antrim, who resigned his seat on the magisterial bench to mark his displeasure at the dismissal of a brother magistrate for a breach of the Anti-Processions Act.

At Ballinagh, near Cavan, Dr. Creighton, who had practised as a surgeon in Dublin. Having become the subject of a delusion that his family were in a conspiracy against him, he was living in retirement at a farm, when, having gained possession of his razors, he first cut the throat of Miss Faris, a young relative, and afterwards his own.

Sept. 7. At Sunday's Well, Cork, aged 54, William Kenealy, esq. father of Edward Kenealy, LL.D. of Gray's-inn.

At Queenstown, Alexander Tayler, esq. 46 years Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

JERSEY.—*Aug.* 31. At St. Helier's, aged 66, Edward William Woodford, esq. late of Gravesend.

ISLE OF MAN.—*Sept.* 1. At Ramsay, Miss Fricker. This lady formerly resided in Bath, and three of her sisters were respectively married to the three poets, Southey, Coleridge, and Lovell.

EAST INDIES.—*May* ... Wrecked in the ship Sulimany, in the Madras-roads, William-Edward, eldest son of the late Rev. George Heywood.

May 22. At Bangalore, Major Percy John Rice, 51st Light Infantry, second son of the late Rev. John Morgan Rice, nephew of the late Col. Rice, C.B. (who commanded H.M. 51st Regt. at Waterloo) and of Sir Ralph Rice, recently deceased.

May 29. At Lucknow, Sophia-Margaret, widow of Lieut. James Thompson Waller, of the 15th Hussars (late of 16th Lancers), and dau. of Brigadier Walter Alexander Yates, C.B.

Lately. Murdered by the Afreedees, on the Kohat frontier, Dr. Healy.

June 3. At Bombay, at the residence of Alexander Hadden, esq. William Rothwell Gaskell, esq. of Kandy, Ceylon, having lost his wife, Hannah-Margaret, dau. of the late John Hadden, esq. of Nottingham, on the 9th of the preceding month.

June 6. At Kamptee, aged 25, Frederick Keighly, esq. 24th Regt. M.N.I.

June 14. At Colombo, Ceylon, aged 32, Emily-Jane, second and last surviving dau. of the late John Charles Ker, esq. of Grenada, and wife of George Fraser, esq.

June 16. At Beyrout, Edward Cunningham, esq. formerly in the service of her Majesty's Customs at Edinburgh.

At Hazareebaugh, Lieut. Thomas Somerville Irvin, Bengal Eng. grandson of the late Thomas Irvin, esq. of Cumberland.

June 20. Near Ramahpatam, on his way home from Secunderabad, aged 22, Henry St. Alban's Burdett, esq. late 2d Madras Eur. Inf. fifth son of the late W. Jones Burdett, esq. of Twickenham.

June 25. At Aden, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Dr. James M'Nab, 79th Regt. dau. of Joseph Warter, esq. J.P. Flintshire.

June 28. At Calcutta, aged 61, Mr. Linton, Organist of St. John's Cathedral, from 1814, appointed the first Bishop.

July 17. At Byculiah, Bombay, aged 28, Anna, wife of the Rev. J. Dawson Gibson, M.A. chaplain to the Hon. E.I.C.

Lately. At Calcutta, aged 31, Henry-Richard-Barent, eldest son of Henry Gompertz, esq. of Kennington.

WEST INDIES.—*May* 23. At Moorpark, Jamaica, aged 61, George Gordon, esq. eldest surviving son of the late John Gordon, esq. of Bristol.

July 2. In Kingston, the Hon. John Wilson, Dep. Postmaster-Gen. for Jamaica.

ABROAD.—*Dec.* 13. At Wellington, New Zealand, Capt. James Lewis Smith, 65th Regt.

Feb. 9. At Sydney, N. S. Wales, aged 83, Mrs. Macarthur, widow of Mr. John Macarthur, one of the early colonists. She had, like him, greatly contributed to the prosperity of the colony.

March 9. At Parramatta, Sydney,

aged 72, Rupert Kirk, esq. late of Woodford, Essex.

March 27. Off Rio, at sea, on board H.M.S. Cormorant, of yellow fever, aged 19, Montague Mark Bertie, of H.M.S. Southampton, second son of the Hon. and Rev. Frederic Bertie.

April 6. On board H.M.S. Cormorant, Mr. Jas. Harris, midshipman, third son of G. H. Harris, esq. Rooklands, near Torquay.

April 8. On board H.M.S. Tweed, aged 16, Henry Gore Langton, naval cadet, eldest son of W. H. Gore Langton, esq. of Clifton.

April 12. At Adelaide, only nine days after his arrival, aged 27, George M. Gretton, esq. leaving a young widow, to whom he had been married scarcely six months; son of the late William W. Gretton, barrister-at-law, and grandson of John Gretton, esq. of Winscote-hall, Leic.

April 17. At Calabar, Western Africa, aged 31, Mr. William Newbegin, Baptist Missionary and surgeon, eldest son of Mr. Newbegin, of Norwich.

May 5. At Sierra Leone, on board H.M. sloop Heroine, George Maish, esq. paymaster and purser.

June 20. At Mexico, aged 72, James Chabot, esq. formerly of Malta.

June 28. At Pesth, aged 30, Evan-William-John, second son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Evan MacGregor, Bart.

July 7. At Liege, Somerset G. D'Arcy Irvine, esq. son of the late Sir George D'Arcy Irvine, Bart. of Castle Irvine.

At Para, Brazils, on his return from St. Helena, aged 31, Capt. Rodwell, Royal Art. second son of William Rodwell, esq. of Ipswich.

July 11. At Bruges, Belgium, aged 81, James Heaviside, esq. for many years master of the ceremonies at Bath.

July 12. At Madeira, aged 39, Edward Gee, M.D. youngest son of the late Mr. John Gee.

July 14. At St. John's, Newfoundland, Dr. Fleming, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland.

July 15. At Antwerp, Edward, son of Godschall Johnson, esq. Her Majesty's Consul at that place.

July 16. At Paris, aged 15, Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of James Braidley, esq. Ladbroke-sq. Notting-hill.

July 28. At Licques, aged 51, D. Hughes, esq. of the Middle Temple.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
August 31 .	411	307	160	2	880	450	430	1461
Sept. 7 .	422	289	181	5	897	465	432	1474
,, 14 .	427	331	171	—	929	463	466	1409
,, 21 .	392	302	163	1	858	460	398	1374

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, SEPT. 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
42 10	23 9	17 4	26 10	29 7	28 9

PRICE OF HOPS, SEPT. 20.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 23.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 7*s.*

SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 2*d.*	to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 23.
Mutton	2*s.* 10*d.*	to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts..... 4872 Calves 288
Veal	2*s.* 8*d.*	to 3*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 29,810 Pigs 550
Pork	3*s.* 2*d.*	to 4*s.* 0*d.*	

COAL MARKET, SEPT. 20.

Walls Ends, &c. 14*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 41*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 41*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, to September 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	62	69	65	29, 90	fine, cloudy
27	60	69	60	30, 01	do. do. sl. shrs.
28	60	65	54	, 10	do. do.
29	57	60	50	, 18	do. do.
30	55	62	52	, 26	do. do.
31	55	60	56	, 33	do. do.
S. 1	59	64	58	, 34	do. do. rain
2	63	70	58	, 39	do. do.
3	57	65	56	, 37	do. do. do.
4	57	62	49	, 29	do.
5	55	62	48	, 32	do.
6	55	62	48	, 36	do.
7	55	60	47	, 40	do.
8	55	62	51	, 46	do. do.
9	55	57	52	, 37	do. do.
10	53	62	53	, 34	do. do.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	55	63	55	30, 29	fine, cloudy
12	60	67	52	, 28	cloudy, fair
13	58	65	50	, 27	do.
14	58	63	52	, 25	do.
15	60	66	56	, 26	do. slight rain
16	60	64	56	, 28	fair, cloudy
17	58	63	54	, 29	do.
18	60	67	60	29, 98	do.
19	58	65	58	, 70	do.
20	58	65	58	, 65	rain, fair
21	60	65	54	, 75	do. do.
22	60	65	55	, 87	fair, cloudy
23	58	61	57	, 86	rain, do.
24	58	62	57	, 78	fgy. cdy. fr. rn.
25	57	61	55	, 81	do. do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	215½	97⅛	96⅜	99⅛	8⅜	——	——	265	88 pm.	65 68 pm.
29	216	97⅛	96⅛	99⅛	8⅜	——	105¾	266	89 pm.	65 68 pm.
30	215	97⅛	96⅛	99⅛	8⅜	——	——	——	86 pm.	68 66 pm.
31	——	97⅜	96⅛	99⅛	——	——	——	266	——	64 67 pm.
2	215	97⅜	96⅜	99⅛	8⅜	——	——	——	84 pm.	67 64 pm.
3	215	97⅛	96⅜	99⅛	8⅜	96⅜	——	——	87 84 pm.	64 67 pm.
4	215½	97⅜	96⅜	99⅛	8⅜	96⅛	——	266	87 84 pm.	67 64 pm.
5	——	97⅛	96⅜	99⅛	8⅜	——	——	——	87 84 pm.	67 64 pm.
6	215	97⅜	96⅜	99⅛	——	——	——	——	84 pm.	67 63 pm.
7	214	97	96⅛	99	——	——	——	266	83 86 pm.	66 63 pm.
9	——	97	96⅛	99	8⅜	——	——	——	——	63 66 pm.
10	214¾	97	96⅛	99	8⅜	95⅜	——	266	83 pm.	63 pm.
11	——	97⅛	96⅜	99⅛	——	96⅜	——	266	83 85 pm.	66 63 pm.
12	215	97⅛	96⅜	99⅛	——	——	——	——	83 86 pm.	63 66 pm.
13	215	——	96⅜	99⅛	——	——	——	——	86 84 pm.	66 63 pm.
14	——	——	96⅛	——	——	——	——	——	86 83 pm.	66 pm.
16	——	——	96⅜	——	——	——	——	——	——	64 67 pm.
17	——	——	96⅜	——	——	——	——	——	84 87 pm.	67 64 pm.
18	——	——	96⅛	——	——	——	——	——	87 84 pm.	64 67 pm.
19	——	——	96⅛	——	——	——	——	——	87 84 pm.	64 66 pm.
20	——	——	96⅛	——	——	——	——	265½	——	67 pm.
21	——	——	96⅛	——	——	——	——	——	86 pm.	63 pm.
23	——	——	96⅜	——	——	——	——	265	——	63 66 pm.
24	——	——	96⅜	——	——	——	——	265	——	66 pm.
25	——	——	96⅜	——	——	——	——	——	——	66 63 pm.
26	——	——	96⅜	——	——	——	——	268	83 86 pm.	66 63 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1850.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Deputy Lieutenant—Early Printing at Granada—Kings crowned at Kingston—The Museum Catalogue—Capt. R. Basset—Nineveh Antiquities—Fragment of the Parthenon 458

Wordsworth's Autobiographical Poem: the Prelude 459

Public Rejoicings on the Birth of the Son of James II, A.D. 1688..... 468

The Castle and Honour of Clare (*with Engravings*)..... 471

Remarks on some Mediæval Seals; by the Rev. S. R. Maitland, D.D..... 477

Original Letters: Bishop Bedell to Lady Wrey 478

Memoir of Thomas Dodd (*with a Portrait*) 480

Chaucer's Monument—Spenser's Death: by J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A... 485

Christian Iconography and Legendary Art: by J. G. Waller, Esq. The Heavenly Host: First Order—Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones (*with Engravings*) 487

The Authorship of Junius—the Franciscan Plot: a Letter from Sir F. Dwarris.. 492

Gothic Windows: Sharpe and Freeman 493

Diary of John first Earl of Egmont—Part II. 500

Memoir of André Chénier 507

Parker's Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture (*with Engravings*) .. 514

NOTES OF THE MONTH.—Death of Thomas Amyot, Esq.—The Edinburgh Review on the British Museum Catalogue—Dr. Maitland's Plan for a Church History Society—The Earliest Locomotive Engine—Bagster's Blank-Paged Bible 516

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Sir Gardner Wilkinson's Architecture of Ancient Egypt, 520; Townsend's Modern State Trials, 522; Miss A. Strickland's Historic Scenes and Poetic Fancies, 525; Miss Kavanagh's Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century, 526; Dr. Knox's Races of Men, 528; Transactions of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, 529; Anschar, a Story of the North 530

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Cambrian Archæological Association, 530; Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, 532; Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute 533

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Foreign News, 534; Domestic Occurrences 536

Promotions and Preferments, 539; Births and Marriages 540

OBITUARY: with Memoirs of The Queen of the Belgians; Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn; Vice-Chancellor Sir L. Shadwell; Sir William Pilkington, Bart.; Sir Charles Blois, Bart.; Sir W. L. G. Thomas, Bart.; Sir Peter Pole, Bart.; Adm. R. D. Oliver; Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. S. Barns, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir J. Sutherland; Comm. C. M. White; Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq.; Joseph Bailey, Esq.; R. E. Heathcote, Esq.; G. R. Robinson, Esq.; Edward Carter, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Ingram; Rev. Walter Davies....543—556

CLERGY DECEASED 557

DEATHS, arranged in Counties 558

Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 567; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks 568

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with a Portrait of Mr. THOMAS DODD; with Views of CLARE CASTLE; ST. JULIAN'S, NORWICH; and other examples of Gothic Architecture.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Deputy-Lieutenant. N. remarks, this is a kind of honorary grade in society which has vastly increased of late years, apparently in consequence of the assumption of a military uniform, which is very convenient for wearing at Court, particularly since the decline of the militia and volunteer regimentals. In 1808, if I am not mistaken, there was only one Deputy-Lieutenant of Leicestershire, viz. Clement Winstanley, jun. esquire. May I inquire how far other counties were similarly situated in this respect?

J. G. remarks that, in the list of places where printing was practised before 1500, derived from Santander, and printed in various common books, as in Horne's *Introduction to Bibliography*, i. 175, and *Johnson's Typographia*, i. 64, the city of Granada is entered under the date of 1497, with the printer's name of Manardus Ungut. Horne further gives the title of the book which was first printed there as "*Franc. Ximenes de vita christiana.*" *J. G.* refers to "Spain and the Spaniards in 1843, by Captain S. E. Widdrington, vol. ii. p. 196," for a passage which establishes more correctly the *date when printing was first practised in Granada, the name of the printer, and the title of the book printed.* In the library of the University at Santiago Captain Widdrington was shewn a book with the following colophon, "Fue acabado y impresso este primero volumen de vita Cristi de Fray Francisco Ximenes de la grande y nombrada ciudad de Granada, en el postrimero dia del mes de Abril A. 1496, por Bernardo Ungut y Johannes de Nuremberg, Alemanes, por mendado y espensas del muy reverendisimo Senor Don Fernando de Talavera, primero arzobisbo de Granada de la santa Iglesia de esta ciudad. This first volume of the Life of Christ was finished and printed by Fray Francisco Ximenes [the celebrated Cardinal], of the great and celebrated city of Granada, on the last day of April, 1496, by Bernard Ungut and John of Nuremberg, Germans, by order and at the expense of the most reverend Senor Don Fernando de Talavera, first Archbishop of Granada, of the holy church of that city."

Kingston Coronation Stone. In Mr. Williams's letter in our last number, p. 381, line 1, 2nd column, for *Edwin* read *Edwy*. The error was that of the Editor of the Decem Scriptores, who has throughout *Edwinus* instead of *Edwius*. How comes it that the Kingston antiquaries omit Edwy from their list of kings connected there?

Mr. G. Y. Allan wishes us to point out a confusion in the new "Catalogue of the Printed Books of the British Museum—letter A." John Allen, the Master of Dulwich College, is improperly made to be a different person from John Allen the author of the Inquiry into the History of the Royal Prerogative; and William Allen, the lecturer at Guy's, is in like manner entered as if he were a different person from the Lindfield philanthropist.

We are very much obliged to E. A. L. for his kind letter. At the present time we fear it is not possible to make any such proposal as he suggests. Without relinquishing our own freedom of opinions, we have endeavoured that the Magazine shall steer a straight course between the bodies to which he alludes. We will keep the matter in mind, and shall be glad to hear from him on any future occasion.

May, p. 543. The marriage of the late Capt. Basset is incorrectly stated. It was Mr. Basset of Bonvilstone who married Miss Homfray. Capt. R. Basset married Frances, daughter of Stephen Dowell, esq. of Bath; she survives him, without issue. Some exception has been taken to our relation of the circumstances under which Captain Basset recovered the estate of Beaupré; but we have not been able to ascertain that the facts were materially different, except that Mr. Jones the legatee was in some way related to the Bassets, and had perhaps never entirely lost sight of the representatives of its ancient lords.

The authorities in the department of antiquities at the British Museum are busily occupied in the reception of the new arrivals of Remains from Nineveh. They consist principally of bas-reliefs similar in general character to those with which the public are already familiar. The Colossal Bull has not yet reached England.

Mr. Scharf, the well-known artist, has made a curious and important discovery at Marbury Hall, in Cheshire, of a fragment of the frieze of the Parthenon. The authenticity of the fragment—to say nothing of its merit—would satisfy an officer of the detective police, for it fits its parent stone in the British Museum with a nicety that removes all doubt.—*Atlas.*

Errata.—In p. 335, col. 2, lines 20 and 23 from top, *for* "Frolesworth" *read* "Broughton Astley."

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

WORDSWORTH'S AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL POEM.*

IN noticing "The Prelude by William Wordsworth," we must become for awhile retrospective reviewers; for this poem is not of to-day, nor even of this generation. Five times, since its concluding lines were written, has the period enjoined by Horace for the revision and retouching of the original manuscript passed away; nor, in the meanwhile, has the work been remodeled by its author. It is, as it were, virgin from his pen. It is now printed as Wordsworth conceived and transcribed it nearly half a century ago. It relates, objectively, to the England and Europe of 1800; and, subjectively, to the vernal prime of him who, but a few months ago, died full of years and honours. Both historically and psychologically, therefore, this posthumous yet youthful work is of the highest interest.

Historically, it carries us back to the very threshold of the nineteenth century. "It was commenced in 1799, and completed in the summer of 1805." It speaks to us across a gulf of fifty years. Nor is the circumstance of its real date alone impressive; for during that interval of fifty years, while the manuscript slumbered in its author's desk, or was partially communicated to his friends, more complete and comprehensive mutations were enacted in the world than can be recorded of any equal period of time, without excepting even the half-century that followed the victory at Platæa, or that which succeeded the burning of the Papal bull and decretals at Wittenberg. In literature as well as in history most things during that interval have "become new." For the Prelude is elder than the meridian products of Goëthe's genius, than the deepest thoughts of Jean Paul, than the criticism of the Schlegels, than the philosophical works of Coleridge, than the poetry and the prose of Byron, Shelley, Southey, and Carlyle. And, as regards history, the Prelude is anterior to the greatest war and to the most appalling catastrophe the world has ever seen. It is elder, too, than all the mechanical strides of science, and all the political and social developments which have rendered the nineteenth century an epoch far more momentous and marvellous than any epoch of equal duration "in ancient or in modern books enrolled." We approach, therefore, this record of a poet's mind with a feeling of two-fold homage —in part to his genius, and in part to the age; and, in relation to the Prelude itself, the sources of this homage are so intimately connected with each other, that in our abstract and survey of it we shall not attempt to separate them. The octogenarian bard may be fitly regarded as a representative of the acts and thoughts of the last half-century.

The Prelude, as its title-page indicates, is a poetical autobiography, commencing with the author's earliest reminiscences and experiences, down to the year 1805. It consists of fourteen books. Two of these are devoted to the childhood and school-time of the

* "The Prelude, or, Growth of a Poet's Mind; an Autobiographical Poem, by William Wordsworth." London: Moxon. 1850.

poet; four to his university career and his first continental travels; two to a brief residence in London after quitting Cambridge, and to a retrospect of his intellectual being and progress up to that time. The next three books record his residence in France, partly at Paris, but principally in the Loire, during the eventful period of the king's flight and capture, and the deadly struggle of the Girondins with Robespierre. The three remaining books treat of the detrimental effects of artificial life upon imagination and taste, and of the healing process of nature in regenerating them, by bracing the intellectual nerves, and restoring the inner eye and power of intuition for the mysteries and the microcosm of external and human nature. In the fourteenth book — The Conclusion — the reconcilement and restoration have been effected, and the basis of the poetic life is at length built upon broad and perdurable foundations.

Such is the general outline of the Prelude. Its component parts — its tone and impasto, to borrow a painter's phrase, are at least equal to the best of Wordsworth's earlier published works, and, in our opinion at least, superior to all of them, except his best lyrical ballads, his best sonnets, and his Ode to Immortality. Reynolds's earlier pictures possess a vigour and truth of colouring which are not always found in his later efforts. He went astray after a theory. Wordsworth, in like manner, by a perverse crotchet about diction, shackled the strength and freedom of his more mature works. Because English poetry, since the age of Charles the Second, had been overrun by gaudy exotics, none but indigenous words—"the language of rustic life"—should be admitted, if he adhered to his theory, into his parterre. Fortunately his practice and his maxims were generally at variance, or instead of Peter Bell, the Waggoner, and the sonnets, the world might have been cumbered with a repetition of Ambrose Philipps's pastorals. His imagination and his taste were too potent and pure for the laws he would have imposed upon them. They broke the new cords; they burst the green wyths; they triumphed by disobedience; and while professing to speak in the language of common life, they attained to "the large utterance of the early gods."

In the Prelude, however, as well as in Wordsworth's poetry generally, there are peculiar and characteristic defects. There is an occasional laxity of phrase, there is a want of precision in form, and there is an absence of deep and vital sympathy with men, their works and ways. Wordsworth in many of his sonnets, as well as in the poem now before us, represents himself as roused and enkindled in no ordinary degree by the dawn and earlier movements of the French revolution; and in the Excursion, under the character of the Solitary, he transcribes his own sensations at that momentous epoch. Yet in each of these cases he utters the sentiments of the philosopher rather than the citizen; of the Lucretian spectator more than of one himself caught and impelled by the heaving and boiling billows. His lyric emotion is brief; his speculative contemplation is infinite; he evinces awakened curiosity rather than spiritual fellowship. In Shelley's poetry, especially in his "Prometheus" and "Revolt of Islam," we seem, as it were, to be confronted by that yawning and roaring furnace into which the opinions and institutions of the past were being hurled. In Wordsworth's most excited mood we have rather the reflexion of the flame than the authentic or derivative fire itself. Its heat and glare pass to us through some less pervious and colder lens. In Shelley again—we are contrasting not his poetry but his idiosyncrasy with that of Wordsworth—we encounter in its full vigour the erotic element of poetry, the absence of which in Wordsworth is so remarkable, that of all poets of equal rank and power in other respects, he, and he alone, may be said to have dispensed with it altogether. The sensuous element was omitted in his composition. His sympathies are absorbed by the magnificence and the mystery of external nature, or by the vigour and freshness of the human soul when under immediate contact with nature's elemental forms and influences. Neither was there ever any poet of his degree less dramatic than Wordsworth. All the life in his ballads, in his narrative poems, in his Excursion, is the reflex of his own being. The actors in his scenes are severe, aloof, stately,

and uniform; grand in their isolation, dignified in their sorrows. They are not creatures of the market or the haven, of the senate or the forum. His lovers do not whisper under moonlit balconies; his heroes are not the heroes of war or the tournament. To this exemption or defect in his mind may be ascribed, in some measure, the tardy reception of his earlier poetry. It was not merely that its unadorned diction proved insipid to palates long vitiated by a conventional phraseology. It was not merely that his occasional negligence of structure seemed bald and shapeless to eyes accustomed to the elaborate architecture of Pope and Gray. But even the more imaginative and indulgent portion of his audience perceived a want of one of the prime aliments of poetic inspiration, at least in Christian literature. Wordsworth therefore, in consequence of this want, was enforced beyond any poet on record to create and discipline the sympathies of his readers before he could receive his merited "Plaudite." His Prelude reveals the secrets of his idiosyncrasy, and in the growth of his mind and his early circumstances, we discover many of the conditions which his works require and presuppose in the readers of them.

We will now, under the guidance of Wordsworth's own disclosures, proceed to trace the progress and maturity of that imagination, which having at a very early period banished from his verse all traditional and meretricious ornament, replaced English poetry upon the solid and lofty basis that it occupied under the dynasty commencing with Chaucer and closing with Milton. We say from a very early, but not the earliest period of his writings. For the "Descriptive Sketches," which were afterwards condemned by Wordsworth himself as vicious in their principles of composition, were in the general character of their diction more nearly allied to the style of Goldsmith, and the best portions of Darwin, than to any subsequent productions of the Lake school.

"His soul," he tells us, "had a fair seed time." Fairer indeed had none for the mission it was hereafter to fulfil. Chaucer in the centre of a splendid court and amid the symbols of a gorgeous ritual; Spenser lapped in chivalrous romance and familiar with the stately paladins and ceremonial of the "western Gloriana;" Shakespere "full of dealings with the world," yet shielded from its grosser contacts by the saturnian orb of his compact imagination; or Milton surrounded by scrolls and volumes of all time, and nerved by the stern zealotry of Puritanism—had none of them more befitting training for his vocation than the poet of Helvellyn, Glaramara, and Borrowdale. The Derwent, "fairest of rivers,"

> Blended its murmurs with his nurse's song,
> And from its alder shades and rocky falls,
> And from its fords and shallows, sent a voice
> That flowed along his dreams.

He was "ere he had told ten birthdays" a keen sportsman, setting springes to catch woodcocks on the open heights, bearing his rod and angle into the heart of solitary glens: bold and fearless a rider as the erl king himself, and yet he would beguile a long summer day as willingly as Walter Scott himself in listening to the simple annals of the dalesmen or the legends of village schoolmasters and garrulous dames. Bird-nesting is a part of most boys' education. But few boys would seem to have run more imminent risks, and none certainly have given a more graphic description of them than is contained in the following lines,—

> Nor less when spring had warmed the cultured vale
> Moved we as plunderers where the mother-bird
> Had in high places built her lodge: though mean
> Our object and inglorious, yet the end
> Was not ignoble. Oh! when I have hung
> Above the raven's nest, by knots of grass
> And half-inch fissures in the slippery rock
> But ill sustained, and almost (so it seemed)
> Suspended by the blast that blew amain,

Shouldering the naked crag. Oh! at that time,
While on the perilous ridge I hung alone,
With what strange utterance did the loud dry wind
Blow through my ear! The sky seemed not a sky
Of earth—and with what motion moved the clouds!

Nor was Wordsworth, as a schoolboy, less fortunate in the scene or the character of his education. The first great revulsion in life is generally the exchange of the spontaneity and gentleness of home for the restraint and roughness of school life. It is often a needful, not always a salutary change. It may tame and discipline the stubborn and the selfish; but it as frequently hardens the susceptible and discourages the timid neophyte. But Wordsworth, according to the Prelude, seems to have led a luxurious schoolboy life, if we take into consideration his peculiar tastes. As regarded diet, it had something indeed of Spartan strictness. But the discipline which permitted so much robust and healthy exercise cannot, we surmise, have been very strict. Neither "longs nor shorts," neither Cocker nor Euclid, interfered with boating, riding, or skating; and the future poet, like his own Michael, was in the heart of many thousand mists, and suffered to disport himself at earliest dawn, and in the long summer noon when the sun bronzed the mountain sides, and when the stars came forth behind the black peaks and ridges of the mountains. He tells us of his co-mates and himself:—

We were a noisy crew; the sun in heaven
Beheld not vales more beautiful than ours;
Nor saw a band in happiness and joy
Richer, or worthier of the ground they trod.
I could record, with no reluctant voice,
The woods of autumn, and their hazel bowers
With milk-white clusters hung; the rod and line,
True symbol of hope's foolishness, whose strong
And unreproved enchantment led us on
By rocks and pools shut out from every star,
All the green summer, to forlorn cascades,
Among the windings hid of mountain brooks.
Unfading recollections! at this hour
The heart is almost mine with which I felt,
From some hill-top on sunny afternoons,
The paper kite, high among fleecy clouds,
Pull at her rein, like an impetuous courser;
Or, from the meadows sent on gusty days,
Behold her breast the wind, then suddenly
Dashed headlong, and rejected by the storm.

But we pass on from this robust and healthy boyhood—not unmindful that Cowper, at Westminster, "dared not look above the knee-strings of the tyrant who bullied and tortured him"—to the description of Wordsworth's life at Cambridge.

The change of home for school is often a yearning sorrow: that of school for college is frequently a vague surprise. The freedom of manhood is at once realised, its responsibilities are remotely apprehended. There is a touch of humour as well as of deep melancholy in the account of Wordsworth's university career. The hardy and uncouth lad became at once what in those days was called, we believe, "a maccaroni." But Wordsworth could not even be "dandified" without an allusion to nature. He describes himself after visiting "tutor and tailor," as

——— attired
In splendid garb, with hose of silk, and hair
Powdered like rimy trees, when frost is keen.

It is remarkable too that for the first and only time in his life Wordsworth got "bouzy" at Cambridge. Nor was the occasion less strange than the fact itself. He sacrificed to Bacchus in honour of John Milton the water-

drinker. It should be added however in justice both to the idol and the victim, that he was in time for evening chapel, "albeit long after the importunate bell had stopped." The reader, whether actually an alumnus or likely to be a visitant of Cambridge, may be glad to learn that "the evangelist *St. John*" was Wordsworth's patron: that his rooms were in the first of the three Gothic courts which composed the old red-brick college ere Mr. Rickman's stately corridors and supplement had crossed the Cam and rendered the New Court the cynosure of all gownsmen's eyes. Had Wordsworth been a severe student, and ambitious of mathematical distinction, he might have reasonably murmured at the garret assigned him by the Johnian tutors. Near him was the clock of Trinity college with its quarterly mementoes of the lapse of time: beneath him were the college kitchens with their shrill-tongued manciples and "humming sound less tuneable than bees:" and hard by was the Trinity organ rolling, at morn and even, its melodious thunder over lawn and court. But of what Cambridge might in those days have taught him, there was little that Wordsworth cared to learn. The roving pupil of Hawkshead grammar-school probably brought with him to the university strong indispositions to the study of fluxions and conic sections, although in after life at least he was a profound admirer of the higher geometry. After the first novelty had worn off, Wordsworth felt what so many intellectual but non-reading men both before and after him have felt at Cambridge—the flatness and unprofitablenesss of University life to all not actually engaged in the strife for college prizes and fellowships. Since Wordsworth was an undergraduate, indeed, Cambridge has widened its stadium, and latterly has thrown down most of the barriers that excluded from honours all who did not combine the soul of a ready reckoner with the strength of a coach-horse. Still so much remains in the University course either illiberal in spirit or palsying in its effects, that we trust the Royal Commission will inaugurate its inquiries into the studies of the university by pondering upon Wordsworth's experiences as narrated in his Prelude. His confessions are verified by scores of youthful and hopeful spirits in each returning year. The beginning of the race is radiant with hope: apathy arrives ere half the course is over: and the goal is—a blank. Professor Sedgwick in the last edition of his "Discourse on the Studies of the University,"—a work in which the comment overlays the text and the chaff buries the wheat—says indeed that Wordsworth, having declined the combat himself, was no fair judge of the system of training or the value of the prize. But if the general effect of Cambridge studies be, as we believe it to be, to deaden the imagination, to enfeeble the intellectual energies, and to create even in active and ingenuous minds a mental, if not a moral, apathy, there must be something rotten in the state of Alma Mater, which if the Commission can discover and remove, it will deserve heartier thanks than were ever paid to "captain or colonel, or knight in arms" for deliverance wrought or victory achieved. We may infer what Wordsworth about the year 1788 thought of the then actual Cambridge by the speculations in which he indulges of what a University might and ought to be:—

——— Yet I, though used
In magisterial liberty to rove,
Culling such flowers of learning as might tempt
A random choice, could shadow forth a place
(If now I yield not to a flattering dream)
Whose studious aspect should have bent me down
To instantaneous service; should at once
Have made me pay to science and to arts
And written lore, acknowledged my liege lord,
A homage frankly offered up, like that
Which I had paid to Nature. Toil and pains
In this recess, by thoughtful fancy built,
Should spread from heart to heart; and stately groves,
Majestic edifices, should not want
A corresponding dignity within—

The congregating temper that pervades
Our unripe years, not wasted, should be taught
To minister to works of high attempt—
Works which the enthusiast would perform with love.
Youth should be awed, religiously possessed
With a conviction of the power that waits
On knowledge, when sincerely sought and prized
For its own sake, on glory and on praise
If but by labour won, and fit to endure
The passing day; should learn to put aside
Her trappings here, should strip them off abashed
Before antiquity and stedfast truth
And strong book-mindedness; and over all
A healthy sound simplicity should reign,
A seemly plainness, name it what you will,
Republican or pious.

"The long vacation" restored Wordsworth to haunts more congenial to his temper than either the gaieties or the solemnities of Cambridge. But we must pass over the fourth chapter entirely, and merely extract from the fifth a dream of the poet's which for its clear and sublime vision is surpassed, in our opinion, by none of his later creations, and has few rivals in the entire cycle of verse, Christian or heathen. We have said already that Wordsworth fervently admired the sublimer mathematics. The poet and the geometrician are in fact correlates of one another: both reign over a realm of order: both are independent of the fleeting forms and fashions of social existence, and divide, as it were, between them the world of human power. The dream is this: the poet had been reading "Don Quixote" by the sea side, and while his brain was still impressed with the delicate tracery of Cervantian fancy, he wandered, as if by an unconscious antagonism of thought, into speculations upon pure geometry; at length "his senses yielded to the sultry air," and he passed into a dream.

I saw before me stretched a boundless plain
Of sandy wilderness, all black and void,
And, as I looked around, distress and fear
Came creeping over me, when at my side—
Close at my side—an uncouth shape appeared
Upon a dromedary, mounted high.
He seemed an Arab of the Bedouin tribes:
A lance he bore, and underneath one arm
A stone, and in the opposite hand a shell
Of a surpassing brightness. At the sight
Much I rejoiced, not doubting but a guide
Was present, one who with unerring skill
Would through the desert lead me; and while yet
I looked and looked, self-questioned what this freight
Which the new comer carried through the waste
Could mean, the Arab told me that the stone
(To give it in the language of the dream)
Was "Euclid's Elements;" and "This," said he,
"Is something of more worth;" and at the word
Stretched forth the shell, so beautiful in shape,
In colour so resplendent, with command
That I should hold it to my ear. I did so,
And heard that instant in an unknown tongue,
Which yet I understood, articulate sounds,
A loud prophetic blast of harmony:
An ode, in passion uttered, which foretold
Destruction to the children of the earth
By deluge, now at hand. No sooner ceased
The song, than the Arab with calm look declared
That all would come to pass of which the voice
Had given forewarning, and that he himself

Was going then to bury those two books:
The one that held acquaintance with the stars,
And wedded soul to soul in purest bond
Of reason, undisturbed by space or time:
The other that was a god, yea many gods,
Had voices more than all the winds, with power
To exhilarate the spirit, and to soothe
Through every clime the heart of human kind.

The Arab proceeds on his mission: the dreamer attends him across the waste, until looking backwards he descries

—— O'er half the wilderness diffused,
A bed of glittering light: I asked the cause;
"It is," said he, "the waters of the deep
Gathering upon us;" quickening then the pace
Of the unwieldy creature he bestrode,
He left me: I called after him aloud;
He heeded not; but, with his twofold charge
Still in his grasp, before me, full in view,
Went hurrying o'er the illimitable waste,
With the fleet waters of a drowning world
In chase of him.

Our last extract has been long; but it is an extract from Wordsworth, and we were unwilling to mutilate the dream-machinery by stricter compression. We must now hurry onwards. Nine books of the autobiography remain, of which our limits permit only a meagre outline, although we could easily transcribe beauty or wisdom from every page. The society of Cambridge became less attractive to Wordsworth; he resumed in great measure his communings with nature, and even felt those blind motions of the spirit that whispered to him his future vocation as a poet. He wandered during his second summer vacation

Between romantic Dovedale's spiry rocks,
Pried into Yorkshire's dales, or hidden tracts
Of my own native region—

and when the third summer had freed him from restraint accompanied a youthful friend, mountain-bred like himself, on an excursion through France to northern Italy. The first aspect of the continent, even now when steamboats and railways have nearly banished all startling or picturesque distinctions, is an epoch in every man's life; and most especially so if the man should by some millionth chance be a poet. But it was no ordinary phase of diversity that greeted Wordsworth upon landing in France. It was the Jubilee of the great Federation: the whole land wore a face of joy,—joy for the moment as deep as being, and as universal as light—joy springing from the certainty of one great deliverance, and from the unconsciousness at the moment that tyranny, unlike destiny, is not one form under many names, but that both her names and her aspects are myriad and multiform. We are tempted by the narrowness of our limits to deviate for an instant from chronological order, and to bring into one view, and into this place, the general results of Wordsworth's tour and residence in France upon his character and poetry. We have already observed that his sympathies were not readily moved; we have seen that at Cambridge, after a brief interim, his bias to lonely communings with nature and his own heart returned upon him; and that he was rather a spectator of life than an actor in any of its scenes. But the French Revolution was an electric shock to his whole spiritual being, perversive in its immediate, and permanent in its remote effects. It led him, both in its transit and catastrophe, to meditate deeply on the destinies and capacities of man; upon the powers and duties of the poet; upon the relations of society and nature; upon all that keeps man little, and upon all that might render him great. The lyrical ballads, the critical prefaces, and the

renown of Wordsworth, have wrought one of the greatest literary revolutions the world has ever seen: and the nerve and purpose to work it were braced and formed under the influence of a corresponding convulsion in politics. Men had already asked themselves the question, shall we continue to obey phantasms, or shall we search for realities; and poets also were beginning to say, at least in Germany and England, is our vocation for the apparent only, or for the true? Verse was regarded no longer as an elegant accomplishment, or the poet merely as one who could *amuse* a vacant hour, but not instruct a thoughtful one. Childish things were put away; and poetry resumed the dignity, and almost the stature, of its first manhood. His residence in France may be as much regarded as the discipline, as external nature had been the nurse of Wordsworth's mind. France afforded what Cambridge had denied. It aroused in him, for a while at least, an intense sympathy with mankind. His inward eye was turned upon the practical world. He studied society as well as solitude. In the whole range of Wordsworth's writings, we have met with no individual portraiture which, to our feelings, can for an instant compete with his sketches of the royalist and republican officers of the garrison, we presume, of Orleans. We have not room for both; and we therefore extract the picture of the royalist as comprising at least one Shaksperian touch, and as being in itself better adapted to our narrowing limits. The reader of Tennyson will recal one of those parallels which occur, without derivation from each other, in the works of first-rate poets. Of these officers—

> ——— One, reckoning by years,
> Was in the prime of manhood, and ere while
> He had sate lord in many tender hearts;
> Though heedless of such honours now, and changed;
> His temper was quite mastered by the times,
> And they had blighted him, had eaten away
> The beauty of his person, doing wrong
> Alike to body and to mind; his port,
> Which once had been erect and open, now
> Was stooping and contracted, and a face,
> Endowed by nature with her fairest gifts
> Of symmetry and light and bloom, expressed,
> As much as any that was ever seen,
> A ravage out of season, made by thoughts
> Unhealthy and vexatious. With the hour,
> That from the press of Paris duly brought
> Its freight of public news, the fever came,
> A punctual visitant, to shake this man,
> Disarmed his voice, and fanned his yellow cheek
> Into a thousand colours; while he read,
> Or mused, *his sword was haunted by his touch*
> *Continually, like an uneasy place*
> *In his own body.*

General Beaupuis, the republican counterpart of the royalist portraiture, might have been the original of Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior," although his end was infelicitous, since in the Vendean war

> He perished fighting, in supreme command,
> Upon the borders of the unhappy Loire.

By birth Beaupuis ranked amongst the most noble: but in his sympathies with mankind he resembled Clarkson, Howard, and Las Casas, rather than either the ordinary members of his class or the ordinary sharers of his opinions. His character, its depth and benignity, was one of those spiritual births which are rife in revolutionary *eras*. There are social as well as spiritual regenerations, and this was one of them. As captain of the guards under Louis XIV. Beaupuis would have been marked as a benevolent and enlightened man; in the stormy era of the Grand Monarque's ill-fated descendant he appears as the apostle of general humanity. His compassion to the individual was great; but his sympathy with the race transcended feeling and

soared into the sternest and most serene regions of duty. The following anecdote, which Wordsworth has perpetuated, will illustrate our meaning:

> ———And when we chanced
> One day to meet a hunger-bitten girl,
> Who crept along fitting her languid gait
> Unto a heifer's motion, by a cord
> Tied to her arm, and picking thus from the lane
> Its sustenance, while the girl with pallid hands
> Was busy knitting in a heartless mood
> Of solitude, and at the sight my friend
> In agitation said, "'Tis against *that*
> That we are fighting," I with him believed
> That a benignant spirit was abroad
> Which might not be withstood.

Of the immediate predecessors of Wordsworth two alone can be regarded as original poets of any large dimensions, Churchill and Cowper. From the former, and perhaps the most vigorous of the two, Wordsworth, both as a man and an artist, would recoil, for Churchill was a coarse worldling and an offset in verse of Dryden. Between Cowper and Wordsworth there existed a nearer poetical kindred, although the latter in his critical prefaces has been rather too chary in his acknowledgments of the relationship. For Cowper, with a feebler will and less adventurous temper, was a zealous opponent of poetic diction and a stickler for representing rural objects in unadorned simplicity. But the author of the Task enjoyed few or none of the educational advantages possessed by the author of the Lyrical Ballads. He lived in a conventional age; his travels did not extend beyond a trip in Sir Thomas Hesketh's yacht to the mild scenery of the Isle of Wight; his literary connexions were few and trivial; and his gloomy religion affected his contemplation of external nature. We have been much struck, however, while reading the Prelude, with its numerous resemblances to the Task. The structure and cadence of the blank verse, which differ considerably from the pauses and measure of the "Excursion," are very similar to the metrical peculiarities of Cowper. There is also, although in a very inferior degree, an irony in the Prelude in which Cowper delighted over much, and which Wordsworth has nearly excluded from his later productions. Let the reader judge whether the following description of the tradesmen's signs in London might not be placed in the same category with "Katterfelto wandering for his bread."

> ———The string of dazzling wares,
> Shop after shop, with symbols, blazoned names,
> And all the tradesman's honours overhead:
> Here fronts of houses, like a title-page,
> With letters huge inscribed from top to toe,
> Stationed above the door, like guardian saints:
> There, allegoric shapes, female or male,
> Or physiognomies of real men,
> Land-warriors, kings or admirals of the sea,
> Boyle, Shakespeare, Newton, *or the attractive head*
> *Of some quack-doctor, famous in his day.*

We have extracted liberally: but, if we have studied the Prelude rightly, not too liberally for the approval of our readers. It is seldom that we have the privilege of noticing so masterly a work as this poem, still less seldom do we meet with one so rich in both historical and psychological interest. But we must now conclude, partly rejoicing, and partly regretting, that the late venerable Laureate should not have printed, in his lifetime, this record of his mind's growth. It is after all but a splendid propylæa to a much more majestic and comprehensive design. For the Prelude was intended to be introductory to the Recluse, and the Recluse, if completed, would have con-

sisted of three parts. Of these the second part alone—The Excursion—was finished and given to the world by the author. The first book of the first part of the Recluse still remains in manuscript; but the third part was only planned. The Prelude therefore, complete as it is with regard to a brief period of the poet's life, is only a fragment, and one more example of the many which the last generation could produce of the uncertainty of human projects and of the contrast between the promise of youth and the accomplishment of manhood. Such as it is, we rejoice to welcome it, while we regret that the greeting and applause with which it has been universally hailed, can no longer soothe and strengthen the soul of the great regenerator of English poetry—William Wordsworth.

PUBLIC REJOICINGS ON THE BIRTH OF THE SON OF JAMES II. A.D. 1688.

Mr. Urban,

THE light of this world has seldom dawned upon an infant who passed through a longer course of heart-sickening disappointment, than that prince who was born, a month before his expected time, in the palace of St. James's, on the morning of Sunday the 10th June, 1688. No one doubts now-a-days that he was the King's son. The old romance of the warming-pan has entirely died out. But it was an untruth which at that time did its work with fatal completeness. No lying spirit was ever more successful. "The calamities of the poor child," remarks Macaulay, "had begun before his birth. The nation over which, according to the ordinary course of succession, he would have reigned, was fully persuaded that his mother was not really pregnant," and the circumstances of his birth were such as not only to rivet suspicions in the minds of those who were already prepared to welcome them, but even to infuse them where there was little predisposition to give them encouragement.

Evelyn is a striking example of this. No one was better disposed to give a loyal welcome to a Prince of Wales than the amiable diarist, but even he was compelled to record that the birth on the 10th June would "cause disputes," and that it "was very surprising, it having been universally given out that her Majesty did not look till the next month." Nor was the period less fortunate in other respects. The seven bishops were sent to the Tower on Friday the 8th June. The sympathy of the people with the prelates was universal; their discontent with the measures of the King alarming. "Infinite crowds," remarks Evelyn, fell on their knees before the bishops as they passed from the barge to their place of imprisonment. The people publicly prayed for them, begged their blessing, and stirred them up to fortitude and perseverance by every possible exhibition of encouragement and fellow-feeling. It was whilst the whole nation was in the very ferment of the excitement occasioned by this memorable incident, and was waiting on the very tip-toe of anxiety for the following Friday, the first day of term, when the bishops were to be brought to Westminster to plead, that this most unfortunate of births took place. How different the scenes! In the Tower, even the stern coldness of the royal prison-keepers could not prevent every form of public sympathy, respect, and honour from being lavished on the prisoners; in the palace, the very cradle of the royal infant was surrounded by falsehood, suspicion, scorn, and doubt.

But let us turn to another phase of this singular history—the means taken by the court to overbear the general suspicion, by arousing the feeling of affectionate loyalty which Englishmen had ever entertained towards a Prince of Wales. Sunday the 17th June was appointed as a general day of thanksgiving in London and for ten miles round, on account of the young prince's birth; and a form of prayer was com-

posed on the occasion by Sprat, the Bishop of Rochester.* This was probably merely the usual course, but the 17th July was appointed as a day of more special and peculiar public rejoicing, and at night the event was celebrated by a splendid exhibition of fireworks on the Thames. Evelyn says, "We saw them to great advantage; they were very fine, and cost some thousands of pounds, in the pyramids, statues, &c. but were spent too soon for so long a preparation."† These fireworks were under the management of Sir Martin Beckman, principal engineer during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. and still remembered as the designer of the alterations in the fortifications at Tilbury Fort and Sheerness. He had been knighted by James II. on the 20th March, 1685-6. Beckman designed to commemorate these great public rejoicings by views of the exploding fireworks, engraved in mezzotint, with descriptions; and a privilege of exclusive publication for fourteen years was granted to him by the King. I have not been able to find this book, or the mezzotints, in the British Museum, or to trace their existence elsewhere. If they were published, the growth of public discord probably narrowed their circulation to a very few copies, which would now be considerable historical curiosities. The fact of their preparation and intended publication appears in the Warrant Book of Lord Sunderland, then the Secretary of State, which is preserved in the State Paper Office. The document there entered runs in the following words:—

[Dom. Various, No. 597, p. 56.]

"James R.

"James the Second, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas our trusty and well beloved Sir Martin Beckman, Knight, our principal ingineer, hath printed in mezzo-tinto the Royall Fireworks shewed on the Thames on the 17th day of July last past, upon the occasion of the birth of our most dear son the Prince of Wales, with a description of the same, in the performance whereof he hath been at great expence and charge, we have therefore thought fit, upon his humble request, to give and grant, and we do by these presents give and grant, unto him the said Sir Martin Beckman, his executors, administrators, and assigns, our royal licence and privilege for the sole printing and publishing the said description with the prints in mezzo tinto, for and during the term of fourteen years, to be computed from the day of the first setting forth of the same; And our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby require and command, that during the said term of fourteen years no printer, publisher, or other person, being our subject, do imprint or cause to be imprinted, without the knowledge and consent of him the said Sir Martin Beckman, his executors, administrators, or assigns, the aforesaid description or prints or any part thereof, or to sell the same, or to import into our kingdom of England any copies thereof imprinted beyond the seas, upon pain of the loss and forfeiture of all copies so imprinted, sold, or imported contrary to the tenor of this our Royal License, and of such other penalties as by the laws and statutes of this our realm can be inflicted; whereof the master, wardens, and Company of Stationers are to take notice, that the same may be entered in their register, and due obedience be yielded thereunto. Given at our Court at Windsor the 10th day of August, 1688, in the fourth year of our reign. By His Majesty's command,

"Sunderland."

Very considerable sums were expended also in other places, and in various foreign countries, in celebration of this melancholy birth. The same Warrant Book of Lord Sunderland contains the following entry, which explains what was done at Rome.

[Ibid. p. 93.]

"Sir John Lytcott, his majesty's agent at Rome, humbly desires to be allowed for what he has expended extraordinarily on occasion of the public rejouissances here for the birth of the prince, the several particulars and bills whereof amount to 450*l*. Jo. Lytcott."

"I think this reasonable, and do allow it. Sunderland, P."

But the most expensive display was made at Paris; the bill for which gives a minute account of the nature of these public rejoicings. It is as follows:—

* Evelyn's Diary, 17th June, 1688.

† Ibid. 17th July, 1688.

[Dom. Various, 597, p. 69.]

"Bevill Skelton, Esq. his Majesty's Envoyé extraordinary, humbly desires allowance of the expences for the public rejoicings for the birth of the Prince of Wales.

	livres	
"For machines, figures, painting, and fireworks agreed with Mons. Berin	3937	10
"Agreed with a *traiteur* for a supper for 120 persons at 4 tables, with 30 coverts each	3600	0
"Wine to run out of several conduits amongst the people, which lasted near 4 hours	500	0
"For 130 Swiss guards at my house and about the machine	337	10
"For wine for the guests, pages, servants, and Swisse guards at and after supper	1200	0
"For violins, trumpets, and hautboys and drums, the violins for the ball, and the others to play whilst the fireworks were burning	281	5
"Illuminations at my house and at the house where the supper was made; tapistry to hang the rooms of Montrouge and the balcony of my house	675	0
"For limonades and other cooling liquors whilst the fire was burning and during the dancings, with sweetmeats and fruits	450	0
"A present to Mons. Berin, the king's artificer, who contrived the whole work	300	0
Livres	11,281	5

which being reduced into pounds sterling, at 1230 livres per cent. makes £917 2

"B. Skelton."

"I allow this bill. Sunderland, P."

These records appear to me to be equally singular and melancholy. Surely the mockery of worldly grandeur, and the hollowness of public rejoicing, were never before or since more strikingly exhibited. The poor infant was in a few months carried forth to learn in the country which had been called upon to rejoice at his birth, what are the sorrows of exile and the bitterness of life-long disappointment.

Beckman's mezzotints were probably strangled in a too tardy birth; but the University of Cambridge, with the very perfection of hasty loyalty, poured forth a volume of congratulation within a few days after the birth of the prince, even before he was declared Prince of Wales. It is entitled, "Illustrissimi Principis Ducis Cornubiæ et Comitis Palatini, &c. genethliacon. Cantab. 4to. 1688." The nature of the poetry may be easily imagined. I will give one example of what may be termed its prophecy as well as its politeness: it is from a poem by Mr. J. Cooper, a fellow of Trinity College:—

See at his birth how all things, madam, smile,
O'er the whole face of our now happy isle!
Peace, plenty, ease, and every other bliss
Which Heaven can grant or wanton mortals wish,
With this great infant come to bless our land,
Offering with joy her sceptre to his hand.
If war should e'er the quiet realm molest,
To put his native valour to the test,
A speedy victory his attempts will crown,
T' increase our happiness and his renown.
All things succeeding in this wond'rous reign,
Shall show the world a golden age again;
Whilst, duly conscious of your worth, you know
That this and more to your famed self we owe:
Such mighty blessings can the fair bestow!

Another gentleman, a member of the same college, accounts for the Queen's over-speedy delivery with equal politeness:—

No tedious travail was for thee designed;—
Why should'st thou feel the curse that blessest all mankind?

What Dryden wrote upon the occasion is well known. B.

THE CASTLE AND HONOUR OF CLARE.*

(With a Plate.)

THE castle of Clare was a subject remarkably neglected by our old topographers. It is neither noticed by Leland nor by Camden, and barely mentioned in Gough's additions to the Britannia. It is not included among the subjects of King's Munimenta Antiqua or Woolnoth's Ancient Castles. The first description we can find of it is a brief one communicated by Mr. Ruggles, of Clare, to the Gentleman's Magazine for 1787, p. 790, and the first print a view published in the same year in Grose's Antiquities. There are three views of its remains in Greig's Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, 1810; and the slight notices of Grose, repeated in that work, the Excursions in Suffolk, and the Beauties of England and Wales, are all we believe that have hitherto appeared. Meanwhile, it had been visited by the late Rev. R. E. Kerrich, in the year 1785; and among his collections, now deposited in the British Museum, are a ground-plan and several pen-and-ink sketches, which have been engraved to illustrate the paper now before us, which was recently presented by Mr. Samuel Tymms to the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute.

The name of Clare is familiar to the readers of English history as having belonged to a race of Earls who were amongst the most powerful in the reigns of our Norman kings, holding the two earldoms of Hertford and Gloucester, and in another branch the earldom of Pembroke. Unlike the majority of their fellow-chieftains, they did not bring a surname with them from Normandy, although their family had there enjoyed the dignity of comtes of Brionne. They were one of those families who continued the practice of using a patronymic, appearing as Fitz-Gilbert, Fitz-Richard, &c.; and when they first commenced the more ordinary use of a local designation, their preference was for a time divided between their castle of Tunbridge in Kent and that of Clare in Suffolk. At last, the latter became the established surname of the race.

Thus we see that Clare was a pure English name † anterior to the advent of the Normans, and there is ample evidence that the castle, and a considerable dependent town, existed on this spot in Anglo-Saxon times. The Domesday survey does not expressly mention the castle; but it gives a large account of the resources of the place, which it says had always enjoyed a market, and contained forty-three burgesses. It was in fact a border fortress of the East-Anglians, protecting their frontier towards the men of Essex. But we find some remarkable particulars in its history, which have hitherto not been properly understood, or at least not so prominently brought forward as they should be. In the peaceful days of the Confessor, when the martial spirit of the Anglo-Saxons submitted to the more devout views of that pious prince, Alfric son of Wisgar dedicated, or, in the language of our authority, "gave" the manor of Clare to St. John, and settled upon it a certain priest named Ledmar and others with him. By charter Alfric committed the church and the whole place to the custody of Leofstan, abbat of Bury St. Edmund's, and to the keeping of Wisgar, his own son. The clerks could not give nor alienate the

---

* Clare Castle: a paper read by Samuel Tymms, esq. at the meeting of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute at Clare, Sept. 14, 1848.

On the Origin of the Duchy of Clarence, the County of Clare, and the Clarenceux King at [of] Arms. By the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, B.D. (now D.D.)

The Princess Joanna of Acre and her Alliances. By S. Tymms, esq.

Remarks on the Sign of the White Swan, at Clare, by Richard Almack, esq. and W. S. Walford, esq.

—being papers printed in the first volume of the Proceedings of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute.

† There is another Clare in Essex, described in the Domesday survey; a place called Clarein in Norfolk, and Clere (King's Clere) in Hampshire.

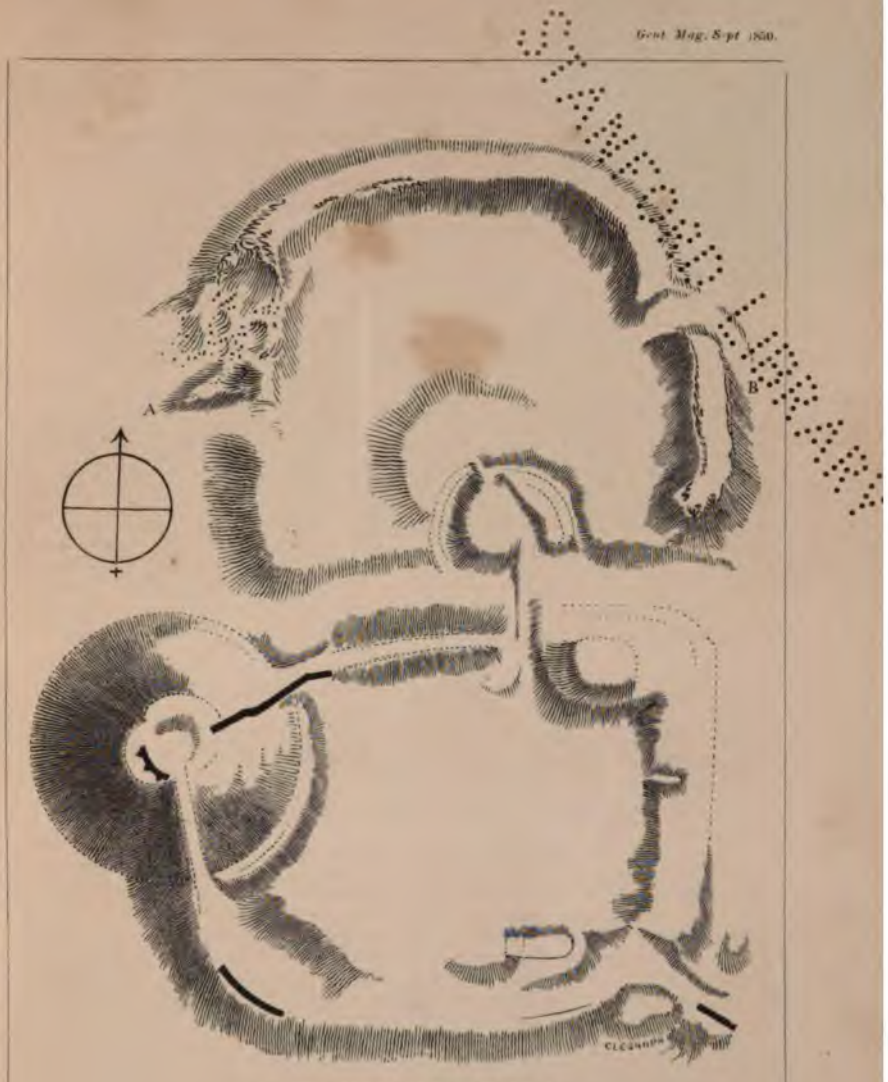
land away from Saint John: but after King William came in he seized it into his own hand. Such are the particulars of these transactions as briefly stated in Domesday book: but the most remarkable feature of the case is this, that not only the land, but the castle itself seems to have been transferred to the monks. Alfric gave the whole "manor" to his religious foundation; and though his son Wisgar was its "custos," or protector, he was to keep it under the supervision of the abbat of Bury, and it was to remain a perpetual possession of the college of priests. The Conqueror, however, did not approve of this ecclesiastical tenure of an important fortress, and having taken it into his own possession, he granted it to Richard son of comte Gilbert. Now, the proof that the church of Saint John was within the mounds of the castle of Clare is furnished by the documents which relate to its subsequent removal. Though no longer the lords of the place, and less richly endowed than before, the monks remained there until the year 1124, nearly sixty years after the Conquest: at which time the juxtaposition of the military and religious establishments having doubtless been found inconvenient, as was the case at Old Sarum, Gilbert de Clare removed the monks "de Castello Claræ" to the adjoining village of Stoke.

The Castle occupies an angle formed by the junction of the Chilton brook with the river Stour; but, though the Stour now separates the Castle from the Priory, it was not so in ancient times, when the stream ran southward of the Priory as well as of the Castle, and its course is at present known as the Old River. We now proceed with the description given by Mr. Tymms:

East View of Clare Castle.

"The remaining works consist of a high conical mound of earth, such as French antiquaries call *La Motte*, and two baileys or courts, inclosed by ramparts of earth, with some indications of there having been an outer ditch surrounding the whole; and portions of the walls are still standing on the earth works. The chief entrance appears to have been on the western side of the outer bailey (A on the plan) immediately in a line with the Stoke road; as, notwithstanding the entire removal of the rampart on this side (removed about 35 years since for material to repair the roads,) with parts of those on the north and south sides, aged persons recollect, and early plans indicate the spot, where was the passage between the ramparts, which were here rounded off within the inclosure. The ramparts, formed after the Saxon manner by throwing the contents of a ditch inwards, were probably surmounted by a palisade, no traces of foundations of a wall having been met with. A wide and deep ditch, part of which remains, separated the outer from the inner bailey; the entrance to the latter being near the middle of the south side of the former, where it appears to have been defended by a barbican of two demi-bastions of earth, around which the ditch was continued. In all probability a causeway and a drawbridge led to a corresponding opening in the enceinte of the inner court, defended by two towers, one on each side of the entrance, and protected from within by two demi-bastions, projecting inwards, which were on the opposite side of this bailey, small portions of which still remain. The inner bailey was bounded beyond the ditch by the low grounds of the Stour on the south side, and inclosed by a wall, on the summit of the earth-works. This wall, between 20 and 30 feet in height, defended by bastions and demi-bastions, was continued up the Motte on two sides to the donjon or keep. Portions of this wall remain on the north and south ramparts, and on the east side of the mound; and its foundations are traceable on the south and east sides.

"The Motte is situated on the north-west side of this bailey, and forms part of the inclosure. It is 850 feet in circumference at the base, of which 600 feet are without the inclosure, and 270 feet in diameter at the base. Portions of a ditch remain which surrounded it, except where the ramparts join it. The height of the mound is 53 feet, and its inclination 27°. It was crowned by an embattled cylindrical keep, built of flints and rubble, and



GROUND PLAN OF THE CASTLE OF CLARE.

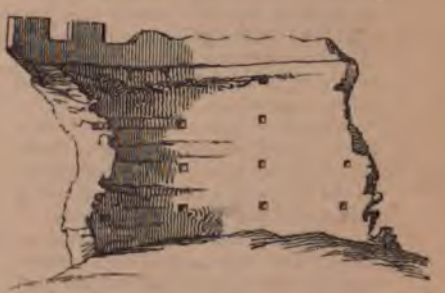
View from the South.

STANFORD LIBRARY

strengthened by fourteen external buttresses * on a triangular plan, faced with freestone, the distance between the salient angles being five yards. The keep within

A, Remains of wall. B, Line of wall. C, Lines of foundations.

was 52 feet in diameter, and without 64; or, including the projection of the buttresses, 70 feet. The wall is 25 feet high and only six feet in thickness, and the depth of the foundations, as ascertained by recent excavations, is six feet below the level of the ground floor. From these facts it seems probable that the keep was never a place of great strength, like those Norman keeps of very massive masonry which have been carried through the mound to the natural level of the ground, or have had the mound thrown up around the structure. From the gradual sinking of the top it was supposed that there might be a subterranean chamber, but on digging and boring to a depth of 24 feet, there were no traces of any such place. Nor was there found an interior circle such as is sometimes observable in Norman keeps, nor indeed masonry of any kind. There are no loop-lights in the remaining piece of wall, which measures 44 feet, or any indications of its having been a building of several stories. The small holes shewn in the accompanying view of the interior are the puttock-holes whence the builders'



scaffold-timbers were withdrawn, and were either not filled up or have been re-opened by the action of the weather. It was probably not roofed over, or so roofed as to have an open court in the centre. Nothing now remains to show in what way the keep was entered; but it was probably approached only from the inner bailey by a staircase in an attached turret, the walls not allowing of a staircase to curve up within their thickness, as at Launceston and Coningsburgh, where the walls are from 15 to 16 feet thick.

"The curtain wall leading from the keep, and the walls of the enceinte, appear to be of a different period from the wall of the keep; being, though of flints and rubble, very regular in the masonry, and well finished in courses of small dimensions. The employment in the keep wall of materials of various kinds, flat stones, tiles, bricks, &c. that had evidently been used before, would lead to the inference that it was erected after the removal of the College of St. John to Stoke, and with the materials of the demolished buildings. The presence of tiles and bricks has led to the belief that a Roman work was originally on this spot; but there is nothing in their form or material to indicate a Roman origin. The fact of keep-mounds being Norman is proved by their number in Nor-

* i. e. if the keep was so regular in shape as the plan represents; but this appears to us to be scarcely proved, by the small portion of the walls now remaining.—*Rev.*

mandy, and by many authentic specimens in our own country. Within a radius of 20 leagues of Caen, there are sixty castles with similar mounds; and nearly thirty remain in England and Wales."

With the suggestion here made that the round tower of Clare was erected upon the removal of the Collegiate buildings we are entirely disposed to coincide. The statements which follow, though probably correct in themselves, may lead to misapprehension, if "the fact of keep-mounds being Norman" is supposed to imply that wherever keep-mounds occur they must be contemporaneous with the era of Norman architecture in this country. The truth appears to be that the lofty mound of earth was a constituent feature of a stronghold, on both sides the channel, until the massive keep, rising from the level ground, as at Rochester and in the Tower of London, was first constructed about the commencement of the twelfth century. The *mota* or mound at Clare is probably Saxon: the tower may have been built, or rebuilt, upon it about the year 1125; whilst the triangular buttresses, of which only three now remain, "are evidently of a later date, parts of an Edwardian repair."

It has been remarked in Sir Henry Ellis's Introduction to Domesday Book, that the ruins now remaining of almost all the forty-eight castles mentioned in that record are uniform in respect to the peculiar features of a mound or keep. The accuracy of this remark has been questioned; but we are glad to have so good an opportunity as the present to illustrate the subject, and to confirm the data we have already stated by the observations of a gentleman who must be admitted to be a very excellent authority:—

"It appears to be true that a round or polygonal keep, raised upon a mound, is one distinctive feature of almost all the castles erected immediately after the Norman Conquest. Hence arises a question of the greatest interest in the history of castellated architecture, viz. how, and at what period, was the round tower, and its proper mound, superseded by the lofty square tower which needed not to be so elevated at its base? From my own observations on the subject, I am induced to believe that the round keep built on a mound was the prevailing style for a castle at the period of the Conquest, and had been so for a long time before, and that the first castles built here by the Normans were erected hastily, without any attempt at a new style; but that, soon afterwards, when the country had become more settled, the stately quadrangular tower, which required a longer time and greater skill for its construction, obtained the preference over the older and simpler form. Arundel castle in Sussex, which still presents one of the most perfect examples of the round keep built upon a mound, is expressly recognised in Domesday Book as existing in the time of King Edward the Confessor. Gundulph bishop of Rochester, who came to that see in 1077, and died in March 1107-8, has the credit of inventing the lofty castellated keep. That of Rochester castle was begun by him, but was not finished until fifty years after his death."—Memoir on Lincoln Castle by E. J. Willson, esq. F.S.A., read before the Archæological Institute at Lincoln, 1848.

We have now to consider another paper connected with the history of Clare, contributed to the West Suffolk Archæological Institute by the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, B.D. the learned head-master of the Grammar School at Bury. The subjects which he undertakes to establish are the origin of 1. the royal title of Clarence; 2. the name of the county of Clare in Ireland; and 3. the designation of Clarenceux borne by the king of arms, to whose jurisdiction the south of England is assigned. Mr. Donaldson does not propose as a new discovery that these designations "are all equally derived from the old town of Clare," which he presumes to be generally admitted; but he proceeds to deduce their pedigree by various statements both historical and philological, the former of which are generally correct, but the latter in some respects fanciful and illusory.

1. As to the title of Clarence. Mr. Donaldson asserts that Richard Earl of Hertford, who removed the monks to Stoke, and made the castle of Clare his own principal residence, was designated in Norman-French as Richard de Clare, in Latin as Ricardus Clarensis, one designation being synonymous with the other; that the designation "comes Clarensis," if used, but of which he cannot cite an example, would mean the Earl residing at

Clare, and not the Earl of Clare; that any member of the family settled elsewhere would be called de Clare, "whereas the Latin *Clarensis** was appropriated to the occupant of Clare castle and to the possessor of its feudal honours;" finally, that the territory of which he was feudal chief would be called in Latin *Clarentia*; and hence the origin of the royal title of Clarence,

"which was not only a solemn announcement of the fact that the immense possessions of a powerful and almost princely family had been added to the domains of the Plantagenets, but was in itself as significant of a large district as the Principality of Wales and Duchy of Cornwall, which has been, since an epoch little anterior to the creation of the Duchy of Clarence, invariably bestowed upon the eldest son of the reigning sovereign."

We have now stated the substance of Mr. Donaldson's argument; the only fault of which is, we fear, that it is more ingenious than accurate. If when tracing the origin of the title in the way described he had proved it step by step, by examples, it were well: but, without such examples, we must confess that we can give it no further credit than to believe that Clarentia or Clarence was indeed a somewhat romantic version of "the honour of Clare," but of no earlier date or origin than the year 1362, when it was erected into a duchy for Lionel son of Edward the Third. It is a remarkable fact (noticed by Mr. Walford in p. 70 of the papers before us) that Thomas Duke of Clarence, the younger son of Henry the Fourth, and the second who bore the title, had no part in the lordship of Clare, which was in his time vested in the Earl of March, as heir of the former Duke, Lionel. With him, therefore, it was a mere title, unconnected with territory.

2. The County of Clare.

"In order to ascertain whence the county of Clare in Ireland derived its name, we have only to inquire what member of the de Clare family, or what possessor of the honour of Clare, was most likely, by his acts or possessions, to lend his name as a territorial designation to a tract of land on the western coast of Connaught."

After stating this postulate, Mr. Donaldson proceeds to say that the county Clare was not named from Richard Earl of Pembroke, commonly called Strongbow, the first invader of Ireland; nor from the connexion of the Earls of Ulster with the Clare family; nor from the Vice-royalty of the Duke of Clarence in 1362; but probably from Thomas de Clare, (brother to Gilbert the second Earl,) who became possessed of a large tract of land in this part of Ireland about the year 1267. This coincides with the accepted account, which we find in Gorton's Topographical Dictionary.

"Its name is derived from Thomas de Clare, son of the Earl of Gloucester, to whom it was granted by King Edward I."

But there is another passage in the same work which somewhat militates against this decision; namely, that in the same county, in the parish of Dromcliffe, is a place called Clare, of which it is said, "This was once the capital of the county," and an abbey was founded there in 1195. (Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 43.) There is also another Clare in the county Armagh; a third in the co. Galway, upon the river Clare; a fourth in the co. Mayo; and a Clare island off the co. Cork, which forms the promontory of Cape Clear, the most southern point of Ireland. There are places named Clara in Kilkenny and the King's County, and a Clara island at the entrance of Newport bay, co. Mayo. Some of these, it may be supposed, are names *not* derived from the family of Clare. Queen Elizabeth divided Thomond into the three counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Clare. The two former were named after their principal towns. In Clare there is said to have been no great town; and we are not told why the township in Dromcliffe should have been selected as its "capital." The county may then have received its name for historical reasons; and not improbably for those

* Mr. Donaldson states in a note that William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, was called *Comes Warrensis*. We are sorry he has not given his authority, as old MSS. are liable to misreadings. Another note we regard with still greater incredulity, which states that the village of Clarendon "seems to have been originally *Clarensedunum*."

which Mr. Donaldson suggests; but, as it dates from so recent a period, it may be supposed that the actual reason is to be found in some contemporary document.

3. We have last to give our consideration to Mr. Donaldson's derivation of the name of Clarenceux king of arms. He states that

> "it appears that there were originally two Kings at [of] arms, corresponding perhaps to the two archiepiscopal provinces; one, to whom the jurisdiction north of the Trent was assigned, and who was consequently styled Roi des arms des Norroys, *i. e.* King at [of] arms of the Northmen, and the other, who had the control of the district south of Trent, and who was called Roi des armes des Surroys, or King at [of] arms of the Southerns; and under this title he is mentioned in the reign of Edward III."

From this statement Mr. Donaldson proceeds to argue that the term Surroys is a synonym with Clarenceux; the latter being, as he suggests, a French plural equivalent to *Clarentiales, i. e.* the vassals of the feudal lord of *Clarentia* or honour of Clare. We have seldom met with a stronger proof than this of the deceptive nature of mere etymological speculations—those will-o'-the-wisps which tempt the traveller from the plain path of historical research. The truths of etymology are invaluable: but its speculations are ever to be distrusted when they fly off in advance of ascertained facts. And such is most entirely the case in the present instance; as not one of the statements we have here quoted from Mr. Donaldson is historically true. He is mistaken in supposing that Norroy was ever styled Roy des armes des Norroys; the document of the reign of Edward III. bearing him out no further than this, that there were two kings of arms, one Norroy otherwise Northroy, and the other Surroy otherwise Sudroy. It further appears that these kings did not usually go by the name of Norroy and Surroy, but by other names resembling those still attached to the heralds: for instance, on Lancaster herald being made a king of arms, he retained his former title, and was called Lancaster King of Arms, though his province was the same which has subsequently belonged to Clarenceux. Other titles of kings of arms occur, as March, Ireland, &c. There is consequently every reason to suppose that the explanation of Clarenceux given in Noble's College of Arms is the correct one; that is, that the first Clarenceux king, who occurs in the reign of Henry V. had been previously Clarence herald, in the service of the Duke of Clarence the King's brother. We account for the conversion of Clarence into *Clarenceux*, by regarding the latter as a corrupt spelling of the Latin *Clarentius:* for, before we can admit Mr. Donaldson's derivation of Clarenceux as the plural of Clarencel, we must be shown the existence of the word in either the plural or the singular number. It is a notion too improbable to be entertained that the term of "men of Clarence," if it had existed, would have been transferred from the vassals of that house, large as were its possessions, to all the inhabitants of the south of England: but Mr. Donaldson may be assured that no such term ever did exist, either under the form *Clarentiales* or *les Clarenceux*. The herald's title may have been Latinized as *Clarencellus*, or derived, as we have already said, from a corrupted pronunciation of its usual Latin form, *Clarentius*.

There is one other matter connected with Clare which has occasioned some debate before the Bury Archæological Institute. An ancient carving, formerly attached to the window of an inn, represents a White Swan, placed between two shields, the one of France and England quarterly, with a label; the other of Mortimer and De Burgh quarterly. Mr. Walford has written a long and elaborate essay, in order to ascertain to what *individual* those arms may be supposed to point: but his labour we might say was wholly fruitless, did not the historical statements which he has embodied form in themselves a very valuable accession to the volume. It is to set an undue limit to the meaning and uses of heraldic ensigns, to regard them as merely belonging to persons. They were continually the emblems of places, of honours and dignities, in which sense they came to be employed historically and traditionally, as it were, particularly in architecture. Thus the cinquefoil was the ensign of the honour of Leicester borne or quartered by the

Earls of Leicester down to the Dudleys and Sidneys: the arms of Newburgh were quartered by the Beauchamps, as those of the Earldom of Warwick; *et sic de cæteris*. Viewed in this light the shields which accompany the White Swan at Clare are nothing more

nor less than the arms of the duchy of Clarence and the earldom of March: which dignities were associated from the time of the marriage of Edward Mortimer Earl of March with Philippa daughter of the first duke of Clarence, and had become the standing historical coats of the town of Clare. Mr. Walford says, "Enough, I think, has been said to shew that the arms in question were not those of Lionel Duke of Clarence, as the issue of his daughter did not bear them; and it is not likely any one would have ventured to put up those arms, associated with the coat of Mortimer, in their own town of

Clare." (p. 72.) It is true that the Earl of March did not bear or quarter the royal coat of Clarence; but might not "mine host" of the Swan venture on historical and local grounds, so far as to put the arms of his former lord on one side, and those of his actual lord on the other side, of his goodly bird? As only one such sign is now remaining we cannot tell but what other landlords in Clare did the same when they carved or painted a White Hart or a Red Lion; and therefore we do not see any cause for surprise in finding the White Swan, though he be a Lancastrian bird, duly supported by the insignia of the Yorkist lords of the town. The connection or personal application of the whole, which Mr. Walford contends for, is not necessary. The White Swan was the sign of the inn, which "mine host" might set up, particularly during a Lancastrian reign, as a loyal subject; as a man of Clare, he added the arms of his feudal lords.

MEDIÆVAL SEALS.

Mr. Urban,

AT p. 416 of your new number mention is made of a "mediæval seal lately found by Mr. Jenkins, on which a cock and a hare are seen looking into a cauldron; the inscription round is, 'Her is na mare bote cok, pot, hare;' or, in other words, 'Here is no more than cock, pot, hare;'" and it is added, "Mr. Albert Way possesses a singular counterpart, probably cut by the same artist; the subject is an ape riding on an ass, and holding an owl on his wrist, as if in the sport of hawking; the inscription is 'Here is no lass—ape, ule, and ass;' or in other words, 'Here is no less than ape, owl, and ass.'"

Will you allow me to offer a suggestion respecting the latter of the two legends, which may perhaps lead to the elucidation of both? Does not the "ape ule and ass" refer to the metamorphosis of the Platonic philosopher, that is, to the Ap-ule-ian Ass?

Is the other seal anything that can have been used as a stamp on earthenware?

Yours, &c. S. R. Maitland.

Gloucester, 2nd Oct.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Bishop Bedell to Lady Wray.

[WE have in preparation a paper upon the life of Bishop Bedell, in which we hope to bring before our readers many new and interesting particulars respecting that noble example of Christian piety and love. In the meantime we have great pleasure in printing the following letters, which have been forwarded to us by a highly respected correspondent. The incident to which they relate is characteristic of Bedell, and will be found to be fully developed in the letters themselves. Bedell was instituted to the rectory of Great Horningsherth in the county of Suffolk on 13th March, 1625. (Gage's Hist. of Suffolk, 506.) The Lady Wray to whom these letters were addressed was Frances, wife, first, of Sir Nicholas Clifford, and, secondly, of Sir William Wray of Glentworth, in the county of Lincoln. At the time when these letters were addressed to her, she was widow of the latter, and, as heiress of the Druries of Hawsted or Halsted, in possession of Halsted Hall and the other properties alluded to.—Ed.]

[Baker's MSS. xxxviii. 433 seq.]

Letters (original) from Wm. Bedell to Lady Wray.

"Good Madam, with my humble duty remembred.—I am bold, with the opportunity of this bearer's jorney to your ladiship, to move, in a matter of justice and religion, in respect whereof, though myself have no merit with you, yet for your love to them, I perswade myself my motion shall not be unacceptable. It is a case of God's right, and of the church of Horningerth, whereof this is now the 4th year that I have been incumbent: in which space I have received no tythes, nor any allowance for the same, either of such landes as, lying within the parke of Halstead, are notwithstanding tythable to Horningerth, or yet of those, which, being without the pale, are within the boundes of my parish, and, as many yet alive can testifye, have constantly payde tythe to the same. I have from yeare to yeare demanded my right of my neighbor Covil, who hath holden them, and he hath respited the same till your ladiship's pleasure were knowen; affirming that the lands, as held, payd their part of a certain composition, in respect of which the parke is discharged, as it is sayd, of tyth. Now it may please your ladiship to informe yourself of the truth of my clayme, which I shall make good out of the rolles of this mannor, and sundry other ancient writenes and memorials, which have come to my handes; and for the partes without the pale of the park, by the voice and testimony of many credible persons; and then I doubt not but you will appoint such order herein as to equity shall appertain. I will not use any arguments which might seeme devised for mine owne benefit, or argue doubt of your ladiship's religious minde in this affaire. This only I will say, it concernes your ladiship, and the hopefull gentleman your sonne, a great deal more then me, that the Church be not wronged. For as for me, I have enough besides; neither doe I account this, or the rest, to be my portion, but Him, whose it is. It shall be wisedome for your ladiship to provide, that whensoever He shall stand up to visite your house, He doe not finde any stone of it to stand upon the ruines of His. Concluding, I beseech God, who, for reasons best known to himself, hath transferred so goodly an inheritance from the name of the Druries, and by your ladiship brought it into your family, raised by justice and truth, by the same meanes to continue it therein for ever. So I rest,

"Madame,

"Your * * in Christ,

"[W. Bedell]" blotted.

A note of the lands, the tythes whereof I demande, lying within the parke of Halsted, or near thereunto:—

"Imprimis, of 22 acres and an halfe, pasture and medows, called Monkes landes, anciently parcell of the demesnes of Horningerth Hall, lying in Halsted, betwene the lands of John Bokenham, Gent., on both sides, and abutting towards the south upon the wood called Erkold, Hen. 6, 20, which were after granted to Roger Drury, esq. for 80 years, Hen. 7, 1°., and after to Robert Drury, by copy, for 11*s.* yearly, iii.* Hen. 7.

"Item, of *Howood Croft*, conteyning 2 acres lieing at Marham, as by the ancient rentals made Hen. 8, 13°.

"Item, of *Brunkhill Leyes*, and contains parcells of ground lying in Halsted Parke; it is northe to the parish of Great Horningerth, whether the same with the former or other, as by Mr. John Holt's note. Anno 1567.

"Item, of an acre of land, within the parke, and without at the park gate, sometyme Henry Kent's.

* It is not very clear whether this is ii. or iii.

"Item, of a peece of pasture 2 acres, lying by the sayd [illegible].

"Item, of an acre of the lands of the *Hostilar* of Bury St. Edmund's, in the parke, and part in the highway. The ancient deeds of the Hostilar lands calls it an acre at Witheslane, abutting upon the land of L. Talmage. Anno Edw. 2di. 9°.

"Item, of a parcell of pasture, in the parke, near to the grove in the said parke, to the south thereof, sold by Mr. Thomas Lucas, as by the Roll Eliz. 32, and in other places.

"All these lands belong to the mannor of Horningerth, and therefore tythe to the church of Horningerth, as appears by the terrier of Whepsted; and so it is in Whepsted, Jackworth, Westly, Nalton. The lands belonging to these manors, though within Horningerth bounds, tythe to these parishes. Sundry of them not onely doe belong to the manor, but are within the bounds of Horningerth also; however, the tythe hath lately been detayned, without any consideration for the same." [The rest blotted].

"Bishop Bedell's letter to Lady Wray. [So endorsed.]

"Madam, with my humble service remembred,—It is now some months since that, hearing my neighbor, Mr. Edgar, thankfully report of your ladiship's care to buy out certain glebe land of his church, and restore it to the use whereto it was first dedicated, I rejoist in so rare an example in this age, and added, as I remember, that I hoped God would put into your ladiship's minde to doe my church right also in the matter of tithes. Mr. Edgar hath lately been with me again, and, calling to minde that passage betweene us, telleth me of a letter written from Mr. Masshall to Mr. Scarse, to this purpose,—that your ladiship is willing to have the matter referred unto two arbitrators. God's name be praised that hath kept in you that conscionable resolution, which you did at the first professe in your letter, to doe more for the preserving the right of His church then law should require, and now inclines you to take this compendious course, wherby without trouble, charge, or delay, we may see an end of this business. Wherfor, albeit, if your ladiship had been so pleased, I wold have desired noe better arbitrator but your selfe, and would entreate you to appoint the bound betwene the parke of Halsted, Whepsted, and Horningerth, as you best may, out of your owne evidences, and to pay your tithes according to them: yet if it be your pleasure that others shall heare it, when your ladiship shall nominate any knight, or gentleman, or minister, I will entreate another of the same rank to joine with him for the setting forth of the right.

"I will conclude with that prayer which good Nehemiah (Nehem. 13, 14) makes for himself upon the very same occasion, of his restoring the tithes of the Levites, which had formerly beene withholden from them: I beseech God to remember you, madame, concerning this, and not to wipe out your good deedes that you have done for the house of our God, and for the officers thereof. To His gracious protection I commit you and yours, and doe rest,

"Madame,

"Your ladiship's in Christ Jesu,

"Ever to be commanded,

"[W. Bedell.]

"Horningerth, this 4th of January, 1624.*

His name is in a different hand, being probably a copy kept by him; for all the rest of the letter is in his own hand.

"An order (printed) dated Aug. 2nd, 1629, for Mr. Bedell's appearance at the Archdeacon's Visitation, to be read at church. His reasons for not reading it. [So endorsed.]

"The reasons of my denyall to publish this ticket were these:—

"Because it was not my duty, but the apparitors.

"Because it was ridiculous, there being no names subscribed, and yet mention of such.

"Because I knew it was not Dr. Eden's and Mr. Peade's hands which was sett to it.

"Because, it being burthenous, I would not have it lye upon me.

"Because Mr. Archdeacon herein seemed to turn upon the Minister's lyberty by the printing, and desiring a returne indorsed what was done in the premisses, which was in good termes indeede, but dangerous to grow to be accounted duty."

If the above letters have not been printed† they may perhaps interest some of your readers; the volume from which they are transcribed is in the University Library, Cambridge.

J. E. B. Mayor.

Marlborough College, Aug. 30.

---

* Query this date If Gage is correct, Bedell was not instituted to Horningsherth until 13 March, 1625.—Ed.

† We have not found them in any work to which we have referred, but in the present state of our literature it is extremely difficult to say what documents have been printed or the contrary. Why will not some one publish an Index to the letters of eminent men scattered through our historical and topographical works?

THOMAS DODD.

(With a Portrait.)

THE subject of the following biographical sketch belongs to that interesting class of persons who attain to a certain amount of distinction in spite of all the disadvantages of poverty and defective education, and the many hindrances interposed by the labours and privations of humble life.* It is true that our present subject did not achieve any great or eminent distinction either in society or letters, nor was he possessed of any extremely uncommon mental powers; but the fact that notwithstanding the circumstances of his early life he has not sunk into the grave unremembered, but has left behind him a name which will occupy its niche in the history of literature and art, is of itself sufficient evidence that he had in him a something which raised him greatly above the common level, a faculty which it is our bounden duty as biographers and men of letters to record with gratitude and pleasure.

Thomas Dodd was the son of a person of his own name, who carried on business as a tailor in the parish of Christchurch, Spitalfields. His mother was Elizabeth, second daughter of a Mr. Thomas Tooley, a man who was esteemed eminent in his day as an accoucheur. The eldest child of these humble parents was born on the 11th July, 1771. When he was in his fifth year his parents removed from one side of London to the other—from Spitalfields to Paradise-row, Chelsea; and there, in 1776, at some dame's school in what was then a village in the environs of the metropolis, he received his first instruction in letters. At that time his father's circumstances seem to have been prosperous, and in the year following the young scholar was transferred to an academy at Shooter's Hill, kept by a schoolmaster of the name of Dufour. He remained there for nearly four years, that is, from the sixth to the tenth year of his age. This was all his education. His prospects in life, which had opened so fairly, were at this early period well nigh ruined for ever by a circumstance, the cause of which he was himself unable to explain. His father forsook his home, leaving his children dependent upon their mother, who was herself entirely without any means of support. Her son Thomas was of course withdrawn immediately from Mr. Dufour's, and, with two sisters, was maintained, until he was in his twelfth year, by the earnings of his mother, who employed herself in making waistcoats for tailors, a branch of industry which still remains, we believe, in great part in the hands of women.

It was at this time, that is in 1780, that an accident occurred to the subject of our remarks which would have been fatal but for the interference of a Society, whose humane design we many years ago† were the first to advocate in England, and whose exertions we are always delighted to commemorate. He went out to bathe in the Thames, somewhere near the Swan Stairs, the point of the river nearest to his residence. The tide, although nearly at its height, was still flowing, and he was carried by it up the river towards Battersea Bridge. To return was out of the question. After long struggling, his strength completely exhausted and animation suspended, he was taken up apparently lifeless by a waterman, and carried to the shore. The means prescribed by the Humane Society, then recently made known in England, were had recourse to, the lurking spark was rekindled, the little over-venturous boy was restored to life, and lived for nearly seventy years, a monument of the utility and the success of the means employed by the Society to which we have alluded. In after-life he was accustomed to attend their public meetings, and was long recognised as

* We need not remind our readers of the delightful work upon this subject by Mr. Craik. In some future edition of that work we hope the subject of our present memoir will find a conspicuous place.

† *Gent. Mag.* vol. LVII. p. 4.

STANFORD LIBRARIES

Gent. Mag. Nov.r 1825

THO.S DODD.

Æt.r 57 1826

COMPILER OF THE CORNUCOPIÆ REPERTORIUM,

OR A UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY OF PAINTERS & ENGRAVERS

Engraved by W. Ball. from a Drawing by A. Wivell.

THOMAS DODD.

(With a Portrait.)

THE subject of the following biographical sketch belongs to that interesting class of persons who attain to a certain amount of distinction in spite of all the disadvantages of poverty and defective education, and the many hindrances interposed by the labours and privations of humble life.* It is true that our present subject did not achieve any great or eminent distinction either in society or letters, nor was he possessed of any extremely uncommon mental powers; but the fact that notwithstanding the circumstances of his early life he has not sunk into the grave unremembered, but has left behind him a name which will occupy its niche in the history of literature and art, is of itself sufficient evidence that he had in him a something which raised him greatly above the common level, a faculty which it is our bounden duty as biographers and men of letters to record with gratitude and pleasure.

THOMAS DODD was the son of a person of his own name, who carried on business as a tailor in the parish of Christchurch, Spitalfields. His mother was Elizabeth, second daughter of a Mr. Thomas Tooley, a man who was esteemed eminent in his day as an accoucheur. The eldest child of these humble parents was born on the 11th July, 1771. When he was in his fifth year his parents removed from one side of London to the other—from Spitalfields to Paradise-row, Chelsea; and there, in 1776, at some dame's school in what was then a village in the environs of the metropolis, he received his first instruction in letters. At that time his father's circumstances seem to have been prosperous, and in the year following the young scholar was transferred to an academy at Shooter's Hill, kept by a schoolmaster of the name of Dufour. He remained there for nearly four years, that is, from the sixth to the tenth year of his age. This was all his education. His prospects in life, which had opened so fairly, were at this early period well nigh ruined for ever by a circumstance, the cause of which he was himself unable to explain. His father forsook his home, leaving his children dependent upon their mother, who was herself entirely without any means of support. Her son Thomas was of course withdrawn immediately from Mr. Dufour's, and, with two sisters, was maintained, until he was in his twelfth year, by the earnings of his mother, who employed herself in making waistcoats for tailors, a branch of industry which still remains, we believe, in great part in the hands of women.

It was at this time, that is in 1783, that an accident occurred to the subject of our remarks which would have been fatal but for the interference of a Society, whose humane design we many years ago† were the first to advocate in England, and whose exertions we are always delighted to commemorate. He went out to bathe in the Thames, somewhere near the Swan Stairs, the point of the river nearest to his residence. The tide, although nearly at its height, was still flowing, and he was carried by it up the river towards Battersea Bridge. To return was out of the question. After long struggling, his strength completely exhausted and animation suspended, he was taken up apparently lifeless by a waterman, and carried to the shore. The means prescribed by the Humane Society, then recently made known in England, were had recourse to, the lurking spark was rekindled, the little over-venturous boy was restored to life, and lived for nearly seventy years, a monument of the utility and the success of the means employed by the Society to which we have alluded. In after-life he was accustomed to attend their public meetings, and was long recognised as

* We need not remind our readers of the delightful work upon this subject by Mr. Craik. In some future edition of that work we hope the subject of our present memoir will find a conspicuous place.

† Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 4.

Gent. Mag. Nov.r 1850

STANFORD LIBRARY

THOS. DODD.

Ht. of 1850

COMPILER OF THE CONNOISSEURS REPERTORIUM

OR A UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY OF PAINTERS & ENGRAVERS.

Engraved by W. Bell, from a Drawing by A. Wivell.

Approved for Public Release

the oldest person who had been rescued from drowning by their means.

Dodd's first employment was in the service of one of the notabilities of those days, a Colonel de Vaux, an Anglo-American, who came from Carolina to England, as a better field for the exhibition of his professed wealth and actual oddity, and also, it was insinuated, with a view to make an advantageous match in matrimony. This gentleman made himself conspicuous by driving a phaeton with four blood horses, and by having an almost gigantic negro servant* as an outrider. He was also desirous to add to his attractiveness by the accompaniment of a band of infantine music, and selected four boys to be trained for that purpose. Dodd was one of them; the instrument assigned to him being the first clarionet. In the service of this dashing colonel Dodd saw a great deal of the questionable kind of life in which his master mixed. At one time he travelled in the colonel's train through a great part of England, playing his clarionet through towns and villages, in a kind of procession, similar to that of showmen, which seems to have been his master's idea of gentility. At another time the colonel started off upon some expedition in which he did not stand in need of the musical part of his establishment. Dodd and the other members of the colonel's band were then left behind to board and lodge with one or other of his master's tradesmen, who retaliated by ill-usage of the boys for the smallness or the insecurity of the pittance agreed to be paid for their maintenance. On one of these occasions Dodd was used so cruelly by a butcher and his wife, to whose care he had been committed, that he left them, and wandered from London to Liverpool, and thence to Matlock, in search of his master. Penniless, without covering to his head, and in worn-out shoes, he accomplished his journey successfully, and has left behind him a minute and singular narrative of his adventures on the road. At another time the colonel left him at Llanrwst with an itinerant harp-player, who was to teach him to play upon his instrument. This arrangement was no less unfortunate than the former. The harper starved his pupil, who again deserted, and, after encountering many disastrous chances and moving accidents by field if not by flood, and after passing some time in the service first of a Welsh innkeeper and afterwards of the Reverend John Royle, who lived "at a place called the Abbey," not far from Llanrwst, he ultimately succeeded in getting back to the metropolis.

This last adventure disgusted Dodd with the service of the eccentric colonel. On his arrival in London, he sought out his mother, who still maintained herself and his two sisters by her waistcoat-making. She relieved his wants, and, after a time, placed him with her brother, a tailor in Pancras Lane, Bucklersbury. Such an introduction to a knowledge of mankind as it had been Dodd's hard fate to pass through would have been fatal to the great majority of boys. Dissipation and dishonesty would have been the infallible results; but upon Dodd this early experience produced a very different effect. It painfully convinced him of the value of that education all chance of which he seemed to have lost, and determined him, as he was cut off from the ordinary methods of acquiring knowledge, to obtain it for himself. Under his uncle's roof he was the common drudge of the house. The most menial services were turned over to him. He was the first to rise, the last to go to bed—for ever at the beck and call of both master and workmen, or carrying out parcels all over the town, without an interval in the daily round of his ceaseless occupation. This was no place in which his new-born thirst for knowledge could be satisfied, and he determined to seek some other service. Accordingly he took his way to a servants' registry office at Charing Cross. He paid his shilling, described his willingness rather than his qualifications, and was told to apply again in three or four days. More than punctual, he called before the appointed time, and to his infinite joy received a written direction to "Mrs. Stuart, 48, Weymouth Street, Portland Place." He went thither, related his history, and, being now in his eighteenth year, was hired as footman. During the two years he

* This negro, whose name was Johnson, was well-known long afterwards in London as a player of the cymbals in the band of the Duke of York's regiment of Foot-guards.

remained in that service he steadily devoted his leisure, which was considerable, to the acquisition of knowledge, and when he removed from thence to a similar service in the family of Timothy Mangles, Esq. an extensive merchant, whose town-house was in Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, his facilities for the improvement of his mind were greatly increased. He had there the opportunity of access to many useful books, and was enabled to take in an Encyclopædia, then publishing in weekly numbers, and the study of which was of the greatest advantage to him. At that time also an elementary treatise on drawing fell in his way, and first led him to the consideration of works of art. He began to try his hand at pictorial imitation, and soon became expert in copying engravings of flowers, landscapes, figures, and eventually acquired some skill in drawing from nature. The three years which he remained at Mr. Mangles's seem to have been most valuable to him. In the abundant leisure of his humble service, he stored his memory, enlarged and cultivated his mind, educated his hand, and strengthened his judgment.

In 1794 he married Miss Mangles's lady's maid, and the young couple—apparently without more provision than some small savings out of their respective wages—quitted their comfortable service and launched forth upon the ocean of life. Nothing could possibly have been more imprudent; but when was prudence found to be the kind of lore which is learned in the eyes of a pretty waiting-maid? Dodd's first effort to maintain his wife was characteristic. When servants marry they generally open a shop; Dodd set up a day-school for boys in the neighbourhood of Battle Bridge. He who had just begun to teach himself exhibited the confidence which accompanies a little learning, by commencing to teach others. His manners and temper were easy and agreeable, and his school promised to have done well, had not the uncle whom he had formerly served, near Bucklersbury, kindly procured him the more permanent position of copying clerk in the Inrolment Office of the Court of Chancery. It was his duty there to write the necessary *entries upon* rolls in engrossing hand, and also to make the office copies which were required by suitors or by the public. Amongst the latter, copies were occasionally required of plans and drawings illustrative of specifications of patents deposited in the office. Here Dodd was especially useful. His studies in drawing enabled him to make these copies with the greatest accuracy, so much so that on one occasion, as he used to be pleased to tell, in an action of Bolton and Watt for an infringement of a patent for some improvement in a steam-engine, Dodd's copy of the drawing illustrative of their specification was so exactly made, that it was with the very greatest difficulty it could be distinguished from the original.

The hours of attendance at the Inrolment Office were easy. He had much time to himself, which he gradually began to devote to the study of prints. "Prints," he says, "were to me a fascinating attraction which I could no way resist." The shop-windows of old printsellers were his earliest school in this department of knowledge, and many an hour did he pass in the examination of the engravings which were there exhibited. He next began to attend auctions of prints, buying small miscellaneous lots which sold for next to nothing. He then rummaged the book-stalls for old books containing portrait-frontispieces, which he extracted, and afterwards resold the books. His knowledge and his stores soon increased, and he determined to open a print-shop. His first attempt in that way was in a very humble style, in Lambeth Marsh, in 1796. It seemed to answer, and two years afterwards he removed to Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.

At this period of his life he gave himself up to the study of engravings with an entire devotion. "The whole bent of my genius," he remarks in some autobiographical memoranda, "became assiduously diverted and directed towards the acquisition of a universal knowledge respecting the productions which daily presented themselves to my observation and investigation . . . My whole energy became, as it were, enraptured at the sight of such productions as carried with them any prominent perfection of the art of the painter, but more especially of that of the engraver; and, proceeding pro-

gressively, I daily acquired more and more information respecting the names of engravers of all nations throughout Europe, their varied modes of practice, their tact and efficiency in producing tone and effect in accordance with the production of the painter from which they made their transcript. It was a task of no easy attainment; but by habitual perseverance I ingrafted these things so effectually in my memory that the chalcographic style of every practitioner in the art throughout Europe, in time became so familiar to my sight, that I could identify every engraving, and apply it *instanter* to the individual who produced it, without referring to signatures."

The main object and definite purpose of his life was now clearly developed, and he pursued it with unremitting perseverance and self-devotion. After a little while the Inrolment Office was abandoned, and his shop became a favourite resort with all print-collectors, and especially with the large class of English portrait collectors called into being at the end of the last century by the publication of Granger's Biographical History of England. General Dowdeswell, Mr. W. Y. Ottley, and others of the leading men in this branch of knowledge, soon found him out and became his liberal friends and patrons. There are few collections which have been formed in this country within the last fifty years which have not more or less been benefitted by his knowledge and skill. Devoting himself entirely to his business, he determined to practise every branch of it, and therefore removed from Tavistock Street to No. 101, St. Martin's Lane, where he opened an auction room for works of art and *vertu*, in addition to his retail shop for the sale of engravings. Amongst the most celebrated of his sales by auction may be mentioned that of General Dowdeswell's celebrated collection on the 18th January, 1809, and nine following days, which produced 2,377*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; some of the prints fetching three or four times the prices paid for them by the General. One of his sales of his own stock, which was distinguished for the excellence of the catalogue, in which he gave a short account of every engraver of whose works there were specimens, produced 3,202*l.* 6*s.*

Besides these London auctions, he had sales of engravings at Liverpool. The first of them was greatly aided by Mr. Roscoe, to whom Dodd was introduced by Mr. Ottley. It comprised specimens of at least a thousand different engravers of Italy, France, Germany, Flanders and Great Britain, commencing with those of the earliest period of the art, and ending with the eighteenth century. This was the first public sale of prints belonging to a dealer which took place in Liverpool, and excited much attention. It realized 1,134*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

In 1813 Dodd took a private house in Stafford Row, Pimlico, with the intention of devoting his attention to supply the wants of print-collectors in a more private way, still occasionally acting as an auctioneer of prints, as in the instance of the sale of Mr. Morse's collection in 1816. This private business did not answer, and was followed by long illness, during which the subject of our memoir compiled "A Dissertation on the Origin of the Art of Engraving, with historic details of its progressive cultivation and application to useful and ornamental purposes by artisans of remote ages throughout Egypt, Syria, Greece, and Italy." This dissertation was delivered by him as a lecture at Liverpool in the autumn of 1819.

The next fifteen years of his life were passed at Manchester, where he carried on business as an auctioneer, principally of books and prints. Whilst there he is thought to have originated, or certainly to have very much carried forward, several of the various schemes which have since been adopted for improving the taste and the knowledge of the art of design of the manufacturing portion of our population. Some papers put forth by Dodd led directly to the formation of the admirable "Royal Manchester Institution." He had also a principal share in the establishment of the artists' annual exhibition, of which he was the original secretary. It was at Manchester also that he began to publish his work entitled "The Connoisseur's Repertorium; or, a universal historical record of painters, engravers, sculptors, and architects, and of their works, from the era of the revival of the fine arts in the twelfth century to the present epoch. Accompanied by explanatory tables of the cyphers, mono-

grams, and abbreviated signatures of artists." 8vo. and 12mo. A prospectus and introductory address, printed in 1824, called forth a considerable subscription list, but the work proceeded no further than the 6th part, or volume. Its voluminousness, partly arising from the injudicious way in which it was printed, was probably one cause of its failure. Mr. Douce, no mean judge of the merits of such a book, expressed himself highly in its favour. "I congratulate you," he wrote to the author, "on its excellence. . . . The tables are truly valuable from their copiousness and simplicity. You had little occasion to apologise for your style of writing the text, because it is really exceedingly good, and just what it ought to be."

With a view to the researches necessary for the completion of this important work, Dodd removed from Manchester to London, and when the book was discontinued endeavoured to resume his old occupation of an auctioneer of prints. That failed; after which he was for several years foreman to Mr. Martin Colnaghi.

His last and probably the most useful of his labours consisted in the arrangement and cataloguing of several of the most important collections of engravings in private hands; amongst them were those of the Earl of Yarborough and Frank Hall Standish, Esq.

In 1839 he was employed in a similar manner by the Trustees of the Bodleian Library in reference to the prints bequeathed to them by Mr. Douce. This great collection consists of upwards of fifty thousand prints. Dodd arranged them under the names of at least two thousand engravers, comprising those of all European nations, from the original exercise of the art of chalcography, and combining every description of subject and every style of practice either upon metal, wood, or any other substance. This important work, the difficulties of which every one who knows anything of the subject will allow to have been very great, occupied him about two years. He had hopes that his catalogue would have been published. It would be an invaluable book of reference to all collectors and inquirers, and its publication would also be an act of justice to the memory of the donor of this rich collection. We have been told *that the trustees* have funds in hand which are applicable to this purpose. If it be so, it can only be necessary to draw their attention to the subject. The collection is a noble monument of the industry and judgment of Mr. Douce, and ought to be made better known and more easily accessible.

This catalogue was perhaps, on the whole, the most important work actually accomplished by Dodd. As it has been described to us, it exhibits an acquaintance as familiar as was ever possessed by any single person with the history of engraving, with the monograms and marks of engravers, and with their various styles and manner of work. This, be it remembered, was acquired by him who played the clarionet before Colonel De Vaux, was the tailor's drudge in Bucklersbury, and cleaned the boots and waited at the tables of Mrs. Stewart and Mr. Mangles.

From Oxford Dodd's labours were transferred to Strawberry Hill. Mr. Robins at first intended to dispose of the Walpole prints in large lots, so as to bring them within a two days' catalogue. Dodd, being consulted, rearranged them in 1,331 lots, which produced 3,840*l.* 10*s.* Four of the lots as originally catalogued were formed by him into 900 lots, and produced 1,800*l.*

This was the last of his most important labours. In 1844, being now a widower, he received a presentation to a brotherhood of the Charter House, where he passed the evening of his life in continued researches into the history of his favourite art. He had long been occupied in the compilation of an account, with lists of the works, of all persons who had practised engraving in England, from the earliest period to 1800. Wherever he was engaged during the day, at Oxford, or Strawberry Hill, or elsewhere, his evenings were for many years given up to this favourite and important labour. The extent of his researches may be estimated from one fact:—Strutt enumerates only about two hundred names of English engravers; Dodd made out nearly twelve hundred. This extensive compilation occupied him to the very verge of the grave. Illustrated with autographs, portraits, and specimens of the style of art of the engraver, it reaches to nearly sixty quarto volumes, the last of which was arranged by himself but a few days before the attack of his fatal illness.

His old connection with Liverpool was maintained to the end of his life, and a summer excursion thither and visit to his friends was his great and his last relaxation and delight. There, on the 17th of August 1850, he breathed his last, in the house of his friend Mr. Mayer in Lord Street. He was buried in St. James's cemetery.

He bequeathed his MSS. which are very numerous, to Mr. Mayer, and it is to be hoped that from amongst them some selections may be made which will perpetuate the many curious facts which he collected during his long course of observation and inquiry. Certain imperfections will always be found in the works of self-educated men, and Dodd's MSS. are, no doubt, not free from them; but in his own branch of inquiry he stood pre-eminent, and it will be a great pity if all his knowledge be allowed to be lost. His Connoisseur's Repertorium was, we believe, completed in MS. and he had amassed very extensive collections respecting monograms and signatures. Amongst them there must be much that is valuable, interesting, and instructive; much that has been gathered with infinite labour from the masses of unapplied knowledge which surround us on every hand. We trust it will be preserved and made known. He left a copy of his Repertorium, with, we presume, additions, to the Print Room of the British Museum, and directed his private collection of prints to be sold by auction by Mr. Sotheby.

In personal character Mr. Dodd was lively, amiable, and entertaining; full of anecdote and acute observation; active, persevering, energetic; undaunted by difficulty, and ever ready to undertake any amount of labour. If he had had more educational advantages, his usefulness might perhaps have been greater, but his merit would have been less. His life proves clearly that no obstacles of situation or circumstances are insuperable to him who has a passionate desire for intellectual improvement; and, whilst it shews how great the value of education, it speaks also in tones of the clearest encouragement to all who desire to overcome the difficulties, whatever they may be, which beset their way to the acquisition of knowledge. "Difficulties are merely obstacles to be overcome." The lesson is an invaluable one, and it is written as with a sunbeam in the life of such a man as Dodd.

CHAUCER'S MONUMENT.—SPENSER'S DEATH.

Mr. Urban,

AFTER having read the very important and interesting article on Sir Thomas Wyat and his family, and one or two other communications in the Gent. Mag. for September last, I laid it down, and, being suddenly called away from home, I did not take it up again until last evening, when I came upon a letter subscribed with the well known and much respected initials J. G. N. on "The date of the erection of Chaucer's Tomb" in Westminster Abbey. The object of J. G. N. is to establish that the tomb itself, as distinguished from the canopy, is considerably older than the canopy, although he admits that Nicholas Brigham might have "purchased the tomb second-hand," and "it is even possible (adds J. G. N.) that he may have procured portions of two older tombs, and placed them together."

This is a question into which I do not mean to enter; but I wish to direct attention to a notice of Chaucer's tomb of a date not many years subsequent to the death of Spenser, who was buried near the same place. Respecting the death of Spenser I shall add a few words presently which will fix the very day on which it occurred, a point not hitherto ascertained. J. G. N. states that "in Caxton's day there was no other monument but that of Chaucer (supposing it had then been erected) between the door of the south transept and the chapel of St. Benedict. The second was Spenser's, erected in 1598." I am not aware of any authority which informs us that Spenser's monument was erected in 1598,* and the fact is that he was not buried until the middle of January 1599, and then, according to the evidence of

* J. G. N. was probably misled by the monument itself, which bears the date 1598 as that of Spenser's death; 1598-9 being thereby indicated.—Ed.

Phinees Fletcher, at the expense of the Earl of Essex, who is thus spoken of under the figure of his family crest:—

> And had not that great Hart (whose honoured head
> Ah! lies full low) pitied thy woeful plight,
> There hadst thou lien, unwept, unburied,
> Unblest, nor grac'd with any common rite.
> *Purple Island*, canto I. st. 20.

If it be true that a monument was erected to Spenser very soon after his death, it is not mentioned by the author to whom I am about to refer on the subject of Chaucer's tomb, and who would probably have spoken of it, had any such memorial then existed. I allude to William Warner, who printed the earliest portion of his "Albion's England" in 1586, and a "Continuance" of the same work in 1606. The last must have made its appearance after 30th June, 1606, because it is dedicated to Sir Edward Coke as C. J. of the Common Pleas, a station to which he was on that day raised. Warner not only mentions Chaucer's monument as erected at the expense of Brigham, but Spenser's interment, and the poverty of old Stow, with the miserable result of the licence to beg granted to him by James I. The poet is adverting to the old theme of the poor rewards of literary men, and especially of poets, in his day; and, as nothing depends upon peculiarity of spelling, I have given what I quote from Warner in our own orthography.

> The Musists, though themselves they please,
> Their dotage else finds meed nor ease:
> Vouch't Spenser, in that rank preferr'd,
> *Per accidens* only interr'd
> Nigh venerable Chaucer, lost
> Had not kind Brigham rear'd him cost;
> Found next the door, church-outed near,
> And yet a knight, Arch-laureat, here.
> Add Stow's late antiquarious pen,
> That annall'd for ungrateful men:
> Next Chronicler, omit it not,
> His licens'd basins little got;
> Liv'd poorly where he trophies gave,
> Lies poorly there in noteless grave.

This, and more of the same kind, is rather obscurely worded, and we are certainly not to suppose that Stow was buried in Westminster Abbey, where Chaucer and Spenser were interred, although Warner states that he "lies poorly *there*," because it is known that Stow was buried in St. Andrew Undershaft.* On the other hand, we must suppose that by the words "rear'd him cost," as applied to Chaucer's monument, Warner meant that it was reared at the cost of Brigham. When Warner calls upon Spenser to vouch the fact of the poor reward of poets, and adds that the author of "The Fairy Queen" was

> *Per accidens* only interr'd
> Nigh venerable Chaucer,

we must, perhaps, conclude that the place was not designedly selected, although that portion of the south transept has since obtained the name of "Poets' Corner," from the circumstance that, owing to the burial of Chaucer and Spenser there, the remains of many other verse-makers (some of them poets in no other sense of the word) obtained admission into the same locality.

I have already alluded to Spenser's monument in Westminster Abbey, and I find all the authorities I have at hand agree in stating that it was erected by Anne Countess of Dorset, about thirty years after the poet's death; and Chalmers, in his Biographical Dictionary, adds, that "Stone was the workman, and had forty pounds for it." This fact he derived from Fenton's notes upon Waller, and I apprehend that J. G. N. has committed a slight

* Does not the "there" refer to the city of London, "where" Stow "trophies gave," i. e. on which Stow conferred eminence by his history?—Ed.

oversight, and that there is no sufficient ground for believing that Spenser had any earlier memorial. For the reason above assigned, it could not have been "erected in 1598;" and I will now produce an authority which establishes for the first time the very day of the death of Spenser. Camden tells us that *obiit immaturâ morte, Anno Salutis* 1598," but he must be understood as meaning 1598-9; and in making my search lately for materials for a Life of the Earl of Essex, who, as we know, paid the charges of the funeral of Spenser, I met with the following brief extract of a letter from John Chamberlain to Dudley Carlton, dated "London, 17th January, 1598" (of course 1598-9), which settles the point which has until now been doubted:—

"The Lady Cope, your coussen and mine old mistris, left the world (as I heare) on twelvth even; and Spencer, our principal poet, comming lately out of Ireland, died at Westminster on *Satterday last.*"

Chamberlain had *heard* only that Lady Cope died on the evening before Twelfth Day, but he speaks positively that Spenser died on Saturday before he wrote on the 17th January. If any additional evidence were needed that Spenser expired in Westminster, having lately returned from Ireland, and not as Warton imagined in that country, here we find it.*

Oct. 10th. J. Payne Collier.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

The Heavenly Host.

IN the whole range of Christian art no subject has engaged the fancy and imagination to so great a degree as the embodiment of the heavenly host. Poets and painters have alike found the persons and qualities of these glorious beings a fruitful theme for the exercise of their genius, and in their endeavours to delineate or describe them have produced some of their grandest and loftiest conceptions. All ages and countries have endeavoured to invest the beings of the unseen world with beauty, more especially those whose office has been intermediate as the messengers of supreme intelligence. Among the Orientals this is perhaps more striking than with any other people, and probably much which influenced the Christian belief on this subject might be traced to the warmth of their ardent imaginations. In the mythologies, therefore, of the eastern nations, could we but obtain certain and complete information respecting them, we should doubtless perceive stronger analogies than in those of Greece and Rome, though the influence of the latter was unquestionably great at an early period of the history of Christianity. Among the Jews the forms and offices of these spiritual beings had early become a system of belief, and the Old Testament abounds with instances of appearances of angels, occasionally distinguishing their attributes, the remarkable coincidence of which with figures in Egyptian and Assyrian art, indicates a common origin. In the Mahometan creed a belief in angels forms a striking feature, and no doubt embodies in a great measure the current doctrine of the eastern people at the period of the promulgation of that religious system. Throughout the New Testament we have the most complete evidences of the prevailing belief, and it is clear that angels soon began to be regarded with great veneration in the Christian Church, having peculiar offices assigned them, which offices had a direct regard

* The Saturday before the 17th January 1598-9 O.S. was, we believe, the 13th January. But according to the autograph evidence of Henry Capell adduced by Todd (Spenser, i. cxxix), Spenser died "apud diversorium in platea regia apud Westmonasterium juxta Londinium 16° die Januarij, 1598." The day of Spenser's death seems therefore to rest uncertain between these two days, the 13th and 16th January, 1598-9. Both Capell and Chamberlain agree, it will be seen, with Camden, in refuting the mistake of Warton that Spenser died in Ireland.—Ed.

to the wants and infirmities of man. Thence arose, without doubt, the superstition which induced men to pay them divine honours, which St. Paul condemns in the Epistle to the Colossians, ver. 18. At a still later period a proneness to this worship was an abuse thought necessary to be corrected by the Church, and was forbidden by the Council of Laodicea in the fourth century. But it is not easy to combat a popular will, and the increasing mysticism of the Church favoured the spread of ideas already perhaps forming a large portion of the vulgar creed. It is not our purpose, however, to enter upon this part of the subject, which requires a far more extended investigation than can be permitted in these papers; we shall therefore confine ourselves to a general account of the phases and classification by which the doctrine regarding angels was exhibited in ecclesiastical decoration.

It has been previously shewn how great was the influence of ancient art upon the first efforts at imitation made in the Christian Church, and there is no want of analogies to illustrate the present subject from that source. The common attribute of *wings given to angels*, serving as symbols of power as well as of rapid motion, is found in many heathen deities, and is sometimes, indeed, given to all; those, however, who occupy the position of messengers of the superior will, as Mercury or Iris, are never without them, the former having them attached to his feet and cap. Victory is another of the inferior deities who is represented winged; whilst attendant genii or demons, both good and evil, are generally so distinguished, and occupy the same place as the guardian angels and spirits of evil in Christian art. The same expressive symbol is of frequent occurrence in Egyptian monuments, where genii appear both in human shape and in grotesque combinations, with large expanded wings. In the interesting monuments found in Assyria, and which at the present time attract so much attention, we find wings applied much in the same manner as in the monuments of ancient Egypt, being attached also to animals as well as to human beings. The winged lion and winged bull remind us at once of the coincidence subsisting between them and the well-known symbols of the evangelists St. Mark and St. Luke. One cannot also help being struck with the strong analogies existing between the descriptions of the prophets Daniel, Isaiah, and Ezekiel, and the figures found in Assyrian and Egyptian remains, particularly in the former, a point well worthy of a more extended investigation than can here be given to it.

Angels were divided into different orders by St. Dionysius the Areopagite, and subjected to a definite arrangement, which has been generally acknowledged throughout the church; for, although St. Bernard has given a classification somewhat different, it has not met with universal attention. According to the former, there are nine choirs of angels, which choirs are arranged under three ranks, or orders. Thus, the first order consists of Seraphim, Cherubim, and Thrones; the second of Dominations, Virtues, Powers; the third and last of Principalities, Archangels, and Angels. This minute subdivision is rarely seen carried out in art. Comparatively few complete arrangements are to be met with; and as the conventional distinctions between some of the orders are not striking, and sometimes liable to variation, they are less observed by the artists of the period of the revival than many other recognised conventions. The golden legend, quoting St. Dionysius, gives the distinctive offices of the nine choirs as well as their moral attributes, and further draws an analogy between them and the powers of earth. To the Seraphim belong perfect knowledge, to the Cherubim plenitude of wisdom, and the Thrones are the seats of the Almighty. The next order has among them the government of all mankind. First, the right of presiding or commanding belongs to the Dominations, whose duty it is to direct others in divine offices. The Virtues have the power of performing all things, even miracles; and to them nothing is impossible in their divine ministration; and to the Powers is assigned the office of compelling adverse spirits or influences. The rule of the third order is more determinate and limited. To the Principalities belong the rule of a single province; to the Archangels the go-

vernment of a multitude, as of the inhabitants of a city; but to the Angels belong the charge of a single person only. St. Bernard differs from St. Dionysius in the arrangement of the second and third orders, and assigns to the Dominations the rule of other angelic spirits; the Principalities being those who preside over good men, and those set over demons or malign spirits being the Powers. The power of working belongs as before to the Virtues, the power of teaching to the Archangels and Angels; the former taking the greater or higher, the latter the lesser kinds of instruction. As before remarked, the arrangement of St. Dionysius has been generally allowed by both Greek and Latin churches in preference to that of St. Bernard.

First Order—Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones.

We will now take the first order into consideration in its relation to Iconography, and first *the Seraph*. This being is fully described in Isaiah, c. vi. 2 ver. as having six wings; "with twain he covered his face, with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly." The form thus authoritatively given was not subject to much change until late in the history of mediæval art, but there are many variations of the minor attributes. In the "Guide" of the Byzantine or Greek artists, a *flabellum* is put into each hand, and upon it is inscribed the ejaculation, "Holy, holy, holy!" which the seraphim are said to ejaculate continually before the throne of the Almighty. The flabellum, fan, or fly-flap, was an instrument once used in the church to drive away insects from the consecrated chalice, but is now altogether disused in the Latin church, and only used as an ornament during processions in the Greek. It does not seem however always to have been an attribute among the Greek artists, although so generally strict, even to the present day, in following a rigid convention; for in a church belonging to the convent of Ivirôn at Mount Athos, among some painting the work of the eighteenth century, a flaming sword is put into a seraph's right hand, and examples of this latter kind are by no means unfrequent in earlier periods among the mediæval artists of the Western Church. There does not seem to be a strict convention on this point, for on a rood-screen at Barton Turf, in Norfolk, a thurible is in the right hand, the left being placed upon the breast. The seraph has no other clothing than that afforded by the ample wings; examples however do occur of drapery seen beneath the wings, and both instances may be seen in the MS. of Cædmon's paraphrase; in one they are quite nude, in others ample drapery falls even to the feet; but the latter is not a common deviation. During and after the fourteenth century other modes of treatment may occasionally be found, the following being the most frequent: an angelic head, with six pair of wings, disposed in the ordinary manner, viz. two displayed as in flying, two folded above the head, and two folded beneath. This figure was the origin of that form which, with the heads of chubby infants, constitutes a conspicuous architectural decoration in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as well as a common accessory in the works of the Renaissance period. Only one pair of wings is most commonly accorded to them, and they therefore come more directly under the head of cherubim, which were sometimes directed so to be represented, as in the Greek "Guide" before referred to. Examples may sometimes be found in Pointed architecture; an instance occurs on the capitals of some of the pillars of the nave of Debenham church, Suffolk, but they have all been mutilated. The date of this work is late in the fifteenth century. The proper colour of the seraph is a bright, fiery, and glowing red, intended to symbolise a warm and ardent temperament, they being *ardentes*, or ardours, whose highest moral attribute is love. It is indeed chiefly by colour that the seraph can in many instances be distinguished from the cherub, for both have frequently the same form, as will now be shown in the description of the cherubim.

The first instance we have of the *Cherubim* is in the book of Genesis, where we find them constituted as guardians of the flaming sword, which forbad our first parents' return to the garden of Eden after the fall. In the book of Exodus we have a slight

indication of their form. "The cherubim spread out their wings on high, and covered with their wings the mercy-seat." The "Guide" describes the cherubim as having a head only and two wings; thus agreeing with the form with which we are familiarised from its frequent and even absurd applications from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, and even now not altogether disused. But, however much the above distinction was recognised in the Greek church, it is clear that such was not the convention usually observed in the Western church, where the form of the cherub differs in no respect from that of the seraph. This will appear by the annexed engraving, taken from a fine MS. No. 83 in the Arundel Collection, British Museum, where also is appended the following descriptive account, which is conclusive against any accidental error:—

"Cherubin iste in humana depictus effigie sex habet alas, que sex actus morum representant, quibus debet fidelis anima redimi si ad Deum per incrementa virtutum voluerit pervenire."

Here then we have six wings given to the cherubim, and the design displays them precisely as the seraph is described in Isaiah before quoted. At the feet, however, of this figure is a wheel upon which it is poised; in this particular we are reminded of the passage in Ezekiel, ch. 10, v. 9, which describes the cherubim in the vision by the river Chebar. The figure, however, therein described is only in part analogous to the one given in the above engraving. It is, in fact, a combination of the symbols of the four Evangelists, and has but four wings instead of six. Christian Iconography has distinguished between this symbolic figure, which in the Scriptures is termed a cherub, and that above described which is known under the name *tetramorph*, a Greek term signifying "four-shaped." This will form a subject by itself; in the meantime we shall consider the cherubim according to the representation which mediæval art has afforded. In form, then, there was no distinction between the cherub and seraph. Both possessed six wings, displayed in the same manner, and both were occasionally represented clothed, but more generally nude, and covered with their ample wings. The wheel, however, is an attribute peculiar to the cherubim, so that it would seem as if the descriptions in Isaiah and Ezekiel had both assisted in forming this conventional figure. According to the Arundel MS. it has seven radii, designating seven works of mercy. "Rota sub pedibus cherubin septem habens radios septem opera misericordiæ designat." A very interesting example of the cherub occurs on the ancient altar-cloth at Forest Hill, Oxfordshire. Here the wings seem increased in number to eight, that is, four pair, the head is nimbed, and encircled by a diadem surmounted by a cross; the figure stands upon a wheel as usual. The number of wings here shews a curious redundancy, two pair are displayed in the act of flying, in other respects the figure accords with the common convention.

This engraving exhibits an example with only four wings, or two pair, a contrast to the last mentioned. It is taken from the brass of Robert Hallum, Bishop of Salis-

bury, who was buried in the cathedral of Constance, having died during his attendance upon the celebrated council held in that city. The figure forms part of the decoration of the canopy, being repeated in a series of niches down the sides of the shafts. It is, however, somewhat doubtful whether it is correctly placed under the head "cherubim;" it has not the wheel which is usually the distinctive mark of that order. On the other hand, it does not contain the almost invariable attribute of the six wings, which we have seen was the especial mark of the seraphim. It is nimbed, and has also irradiations emanating from it, and its feet rest upon a cloud. In Ezekiel the cherubim are described as having four wings in the vision of Chebar, and it is for that reason the above figure is here placed under that division; but whether rightly or not it is not possible to say, for it is evident that in either case it is a departure from the usually received convention. In the Greek paintings at the church of Ivirôn, at Mount Athos, before alluded to, the cherub is richly habited in a mantle and tunic which descend to the knees, the feet being also covered, and it has but two wings. Thus we perceive that a very considerable variation has marked the representations of this member of the angelic choir. Upon the screen at Barton Turf both cherubim and seraphim are represented with six wings, confirming what has been before stated respecting the ordinary convention. One peculiarity yet remains to be noticed, and, as it has largely entered into poetical descriptions as well as representations, cannot be here omitted. It frequently happens that the wings are studded with eyes, and they are thus given in the MS. of Cædmon, which proves the practice to be of as early a date as the tenth century. This is an idea evidently taken from Ezekiel, who in his vision of the cherubim speaks of them thus: "their whole body and their backs, and their hands and their wings, and the wheels, were full of eyes round about." It will be perceived that the artists have not literally observed the description, but used it only so far as appeared practicable.

The colour of the cherub is a cerulean blue, in contradistinction to the fiery red of the seraph, a distinction observed when the other conventions are less strictly adhered to, as will appear by the illumination in the prayer book, or missal, formerly belonging to Richard the Second, and now in the British Museum. The nimbus is, of course, an accompanying attribute to all the choirs of angels, but it is frequently omitted.

The *Thrones* are the third division of the first order of the heavenly hierarchy, and derive their name from being the seat of the Almighty. The Greek "Guide" thus defines them,—"The thrones are represented as wheels of fire, having wings round about, the midst of the wings studded with eyes. The figure, as a whole, representing a royal throne." In this idea there is no semblance of a human form, or indeed of a living being, the object is merely inanimate; it accords, however, with a passage in the prophet Daniel, which says, "his throne was like the fiery flame, and his wheels as burning fire." The latter part again reminds us of the vision at the river Chebar. In the church at Mount Athos, before noticed, the thrones are represented as "a wheel of fire, winged with four wings, full of eyes. A head of an angel nimbed arises from the bottom of the wheel, mounting towards the centre." In this form we have the common mediæval type, and instead of an inanimate object only, we have a spiritual being the bearer of the seat of the Almighty. It is thus given on the rood-screen at Barton Turf, where an angel bears the throne, with the scales of justice, by which the attributes and power of the throne are symbolised. Unfortunately, representations of the "thrones" are not common, and therefore we cannot be so certain of the phases which have taken place. In the MS. of Cædmon's paraphrase, however, there is a representation of the deity attended by two seraphim, and seated upon a throne, borne on either side by two winged heads; these are doubtless of that order of spiritual beings whose office was to preside over the seat of the Almighty. In the design above alluded to, God, sitting throned over chaos, is proceed-

ing to the creation of the world. It reminds one of a sublime passage in Milton's Paradise Lost—

> On the wings of cherubim
> Uplifted, in paternal glory rode
> Far into Chaos, and the world unborn;
> For Chaos heard his voice.

With the thrones we complete the first order of the heavenly choir, those nearest to the Divine presence, and whose sole office is attendance upon the person of the Most High. The latter are the sustainers of his majesty, the former his ministering spirits. Occasional confusion arises in the correct appropriation of the attributes which properly belong to each division of the heavenly host. Thus on a brass to John Blodwell, a priest, in Balsham church, Cambridgeshire, one of the niches of the canopy contains a cherub with six wings, poised on a wheel, which is labelled Sc. Gabriel. This is evidently an error, as the archangel has peculiar attributes, and cannot assume those belonging to the cherubim. This also proves that we must not always trust to an old authority, when it differs from acknowledged ancient tradition. On another brass, in the same church, to the memory of John Sleford, priest, there is a good illustration of the seraph placed upon the pinnacles of the canopy. It is usual thus to arrange the members of the angelic choir. Whether they form part of the decoration of a monument or crown the pediment of a cathedral, they are always ranged upon the highest point. It is thus in the west front of the cathedral at Wells, as well as in many other instances.

J. G. Waller.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF JUNIUS—THE FRANCISCAN PLOT.

Letter from Sir Fortunatus Dwarris.

Mr. Urban, *October* 17.

THE first step towards the sober and judicious inquiry which you have pledged yourself, in your last number, to institute upon this vexed subject, is (if you will permit me to say so much) to clear the way of hindrances, to remove the obstructions of prejudices, errors, and misconceptions. You will then proceed, according to the admirable plan you have prescribed to yourself, to ascertain what are clear, admitted, and incontestable facts, that we may reason *a datis et concessis*; the only suitable course for those who have no object in view but the establishment of truth, and that most tending to the only solid and satisfactory conclusion of which the subject is susceptible. There have successively appeared in a weekly scientific and literary paper of high reputation (The Athenæum), three very able and effective articles upon this head. These are, I fully agree with you, impressive and powerful papers, copious and comprehensive in their views for the most part, skilful and artistic in their treatment and handling of the subject, minute and exact in their enumeration and investigation of details, acute and sometimes subtle in argumentation; but not free, whatever the clever and intelligent writer may suppose, from some strong prepossessions, arbitrary assumptions, and dogmatic conclusions.

One prevailing opinion, a strong and unfounded prejudice, pervades and tinctures the whole of this ingenious, able, and elaborate argument. The writer regards and constantly treats the hypothesis of the Franciscans as a *got-up case;* concocted by Sir Philip Francis and his distant relation or connection, secretary or friend, Edward Du Bois, and advanced or supported, *per fas et nefas*, by their unhesitating auxiliaries, Mr. Taylor and Sir Fortunatus Dwarris.

As regards Sir Philip Francis, there can be no doubt that his coy denial was encouragement itself.

As concerns my friend Mr. Du Bois, his qualified opinion went no further than that Francis was certainly in the plot, and was employed in the production of the Letters of Junius; while he believed that there were influential persons behind. Du Bois

never exhibited a partisan feeling upon the subject; he never sought to impress me with particular views as to the authorship; I was always the questioner, and he the respondent; I thought him rather cold and indifferent than energetic or sanguine as regarded Francis being the sole author, and when I tried to penetrate further, and discover what personage rendered Junius valuable assistance, Du Bois always seemed to consider that he was not justified in entering upon that ground—that it was the secret of others; and he plainly declined the subject. The claims of Francis he was always as ready to discuss as any other matter of opinion; but he did not introduce the subject. He entirely disavowed the Junius Identified.

Mr. Taylor has now distinctly declared that he was the sole and unassisted author of the Junius Identified; that he was no friend, intimate, associate, or correspondent of Du Bois, and did not and could not receive any bias from him. That he was also the writer of a prior guess at Junius, in which, believing Sir P. Francis to have been only 19 years of age, when he was in fact 29 (at the time of the appearance of Junius), the inquirer hesitated to attribute the letters to a youth of that early age, and therefore called in his father as a supposed principal, and treated the son as an efficient agent,—is a fact which the Athenæum alleges, and which does not seem to be denied; but, unless it made part of a plot to fasten the foundling upon some member of the Francis family (which it seems to be regarded as doing in the suspicious eyes of the Athenæum editor), it does not (assuming it to be an accessary, it certainly is not a principal, fact) appear to me to be really deserving of the considerable weight which the acutely critical writer always apparently attaches to it. But (if it be a fact in the case) *valeat quantum.*

For my humble self, as a conspirator, *adsum qui feci*, while my poor friend is departed. Du Bois sought not me; it was I who interrogated him, and extracted facts from him. I regarded him no doubt as a friendly witness, and introduced him as such, perhaps too unfavourably, as a connection of Sir P. Francis, which the Athenæum has made doubtful. I am as liable as any other literary trifler to be deceived by the *amor suscepti negotii*. Having an opinion, I will maintain it with legitimate reasoning as long as I retain it unconvinced, but always accessible to reason and open to conviction, *major amica veritas*. I can answer too for the opinions of Du Bois having been both serious and sincere, although of course they may have been mistaken.

Remove then, *in limine*, before you commence your candid inquiry, Mr. Urban, all belief of anything like a Franciscan plot, of which Du Bois was the mover, and Mr. Taylor and the writer were the instruments. It has no foundation in fact. I remain, &c.

FORTUNATUS DWARRIS.

GOTHIC WINDOWS.*

BOOKS of two distinct classes are necessary for the student of Gothic architecture: general treatises which set forth the pervading principles of the entire style, and elucidate those principles by referring to buildings, the works of successive periods and of different districts and countries; and monographs, devoted to the investigation and description of the more im-

* A Treatise on the Rise and Progress of Decorated Window Tracery in England, illustrated with ninety-seven woodcuts and six engravings on steel. By Edmund Sharpe, M.A. Architect. London, John Van Voorst. 1849.

A Series of Illustrations of the Window Tracery of the Decorated Style of Ecclesiastical Architecture. Edited, with descriptions, by Edmund Sharpe, M.A. Architect. London, John Van Voorst. 1849.

An Essay on the Origin and Development of Window Tracery in England; with numerous illustrations. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A. Oxford and London, J. H. Parker. 1850.

portant of the manifold details which combine to form a Gothic edifice. We have now to direct attention to two recent publications of the latter of the above classes, both treating of the same important Gothic member, the window, and each equally valuable in its method of handling their common subject. The distinctive characteristics of these two works may be thus summarily stated:—Mr. Freeman's view is chiefly directed to the classification and nomenclature of the infinitely diversified forms assumed by Gothic tracery, and extends through every modification to which it becomes subject during the progress of the style. Mr. Sharpe, regarding form as subordinate to construction, enters minutely into the constructive origin of tracery, and exhibits its progressive development until the close of the Decorated Gothic period, with which his essay terminates. Mr. Sharpe's work (in two divisions, but these two most intimately connected, and each essential to the other) is now before us in a complete form; of Mr. Freeman's volume, the first only of four projected parts is yet published.

Before we proceed to a more minute examination of these works, we would briefly notice the engravings with which they are illustrated. In strict keeping with the leading object of his work, Mr. Freeman's illustrations are outlines of the simplest character; they are, however, well drawn and carefully executed, and, what is of the utmost importance, their number is amply sufficient to exemplify all the leading forms of tracery which the author so graphically describes. Mr. Sharpe, on the other hand, has interspersed his pages with shaded woodcuts and six steel engravings, all of that high artistic merit in combination with the most exact and truthful accuracy for which Mr. Van Voorst's publications are so deservedly celebrated. His larger examples also are works of great excellence; each window forms a separate engraving, and each is accompanied with a concise yet sufficiently copious description, and its exact admeasurements.

The windows in the most ancient buildings of our ancestors which time has yet spared, bear their mute but impressive testimony to the character of the age in which they were erected. Their rude simplicity tells of a period in which precaution for security was no less necessary than admission of light. The earliest windows were no more than small and narrow apertures, pierced as it were with timid hesitation through walls of massive thickness, and set as high as possible above the level of the ground. With the view to diffuse as widely as might be the light thus almost stealthily obtained, the window openings were made to splay or spread with a slope each way inwards from the actual aperture in the outer face of the walls. A necessary consequence of this arrangement was that, though two windows side by side in the same wall might be actually at a considerable distance from each other when viewed from the exterior, in the interior their splayed sides would be almost in contact. Thus the two distinct windows would be brought into combination; and hence, as time rolled on and circumstances were modified, several windows came to be so grouped as to form a single figure, and, by one step onward, from this grouping of separate windows arose the one window divided into lights and crowned with tracery. In Norman architecture the window in general use was a single round-headed opening; but circular windows were also not uncommon, and one of these circular windows would naturally enough be placed above two of the plain round-headed windows in a gabled end of a church. In the gables of the eastern chapels attached to the transepts of the abbey churches of Fountains and Kirkstall, a circular window appears thus placed above two single round-headed windows, and the three openings are splayed together in the interior, so as to produce, when viewed from that direction, the appearance of a connected composition:

"The relation which these three openings bear to one another, and to the space in which they are situated, is too evident to permit us to doubt that in this arrangement we have the type of the elemental principle of geometrical tracery . . . . a circle carried by two arches. The conventual church at Kirkstall was completed A.D. 1152; and Westminster abbey-church, the first building in England of authentic date in which window tracery, properly so

called, was used, was commenced A.D. 1245. We have thus an entire century intervening between the first appearance of this feature and the introduction of the art to which it eventually gave rise." (Sharpe, p. 13.)

From this point Mr. Sharpe passes on to notice the altered forms of single-light windows which took place between the middle of the twelfth and the middle of the thirteenth centuries.* We thus are led to observe the gradual elongation of these windows, the introduction of the lancet-shaped heading, and the grouping of several lancet windows with continually diminishing spaces of wall between them; then comes the connection of the dripstones of the group, with the elevation of the central light of a triplet above its side lights, and the subsequent substitution of a single arch above the three windows in place of their three connected dripstones; next follows the extension of the number of the component members of the group from three to five and even seven lancets, all surmounted by a single arch, and all having their height so adjusted as to establish a relation between the several lancets not only to one another, but also to the gable in which they were placed; and, finally, the spaces between the heads of the lancets thus grouped are discovered to be pierced either with triangular openings or small circles, while the lancets themselves begin to be separated by true mullions in place of narrow strips of wall. Meanwhile, in the case of two lancet windows being brought into combination, results of no less importance were in course of progress; the connected dripstones of the two distinct windows gave way to a single arch thrown over the two; the tympanum-like space of masonry between this arch and the heads of the two windows brought to remembrance the Norman composition exemplified in the gables of Kirkstall and Fountains, and it was accordingly pierced either with a plain circle or a foiled figure, or a similar figure within a circle, or with a lozenge-shaped opening adapted to the curves of the arch above and the spandril below. Mr. Sharpe has given in his woodcuts very well selected examples of all these changes, with all their chief modifications of arrangement and character; indeed the almost only step in this curious and interesting series which he appears to us to have omitted is a form exemplified in a window of the old church of Wimbotsham, in West Norfolk. This composition consists of a single arch simply chamfered and without any dripstone, inclosing a recessed plane of masonry, in which are pierced two contiguous lancets without hood-mouldings, while a four-foiled circle above them has a slightly undercut dripstone carried quite round it, and kept distinct and clear both from the window heads and the arch which surmounts and incloses the whole.

It was by the joint operation of these two important changes, namely, the conversion of a group of lancets into one window of many lights, and the combination of a circle and two lancets under one arch, that the way was prepared for the introduction of actual window tracery. Be it remembered, however, in due honour to the Norman architect of the Yorkshire abbeys, that the circle carried by the two lancets is the type and origin of the most perfect forms of tracery, and that the most beautiful windows of geometrical tracery (and these, in our opinion, are the most beautiful traceried windows,) have been produced from the direct application of this type.

Mr. Sharpe defines a traceried window to be one in which "the whole of the window-head is pierced through to the plane of the glass so as to leave no plain surface or solid

* At the ends of churches which were gabled three lancets were commonly placed, the centre window being the most elevated of the group; but in the side walls the usual plan was to put two of these single-light windows into connection with each other. Examples, however, occur of two lancets being pierced in both the eastern and the western ends of churches. In the interesting little church at Elsfield, in Oxfordshire, two such windows appear towards the west, and at Fisherton Delamere, in Wiltshire, the eastern wall of the chancel has two beautiful lancets, which in the interior are surmounted by a rich group of mouldings, rising from Purbeck shafts; and thus, in this instance, the much desired triplicity was obtained from the shafts of the scoinson arches of the windows, instead of from the pierced openings themselves.

mass of stone in the spandrils between the principal tracery-bars and the window-arch:" in other words, the term tracery is to be understood to imply a window apparently constructed by filling an open arch with geometrical or flowing figures. He then gives a clear and explicit description, with excellent illustrative figures, of the component parts of the arch, in which traceried windows are placed.

Foliation is the subject of the next chapter, and this important element of tracery here receives suitable attention, and its development is clearly shewn.

The mouldings of windows with their tracery and mullions form the subject of the concluding chapter of the first part of Mr. Sharpe's treatise. This part of his subject is discussed by the author in a manner not unworthy of its high importance. He regards "the window-arch as the frame, and the tracery as the panel of the window;" and accordingly he classifies their respective mouldings, as well as those of the foliation, separately; thus at once preserving the true relation and subordination of the several component members of the complete window, and rendering the exact description of their respective mouldings systematic and easy. In the course of his elaborate elucidation of this plan for the classification of window-mouldings, the author has introduced many remarks upon the constructive principles on which the mediæval architects worked, which are of the greatest practical value, and merit the attentive regard as well of professional architects as of the more theoretical students of architecture.

To the two divisions of tracery adopted by Professor Willis* Mr. Sharpe adds a third, in which the surface moulding is angular, and which "prevailed at the latter end of the geometrical period;" the three divisions are fillet-tracery, roll-tracery, and edge-tracery; and these are derived from the form imparted to the surface of the ramified masonry. But there is also another and a more important division of tracery, which arises from the prevailing character of its design; thus divided, our author assigns traceried windows to three great periods, which he distinguishes as 1. the geometrical, 2. the curvilinear, and 3. the rectilinear. Windows devoid of tracery he places in a separate class, which he styles the lancet. The remainder of his work Mr. Sharpe devotes to "a brief chronological view of the principal windows of geometrical and curvilinear tracery in the kingdom; and to notice the gradual change of form through which the window-head passed during these periods." The traceried-windows of the earliest authentic date in England are contained in the abbey church of Westminster, commenced, as has been already stated, A.D. 1245. "The choir, transepts, and easternmost part of the nave were built, in all probability, in accordance with the original design, and appear, from documentary evidence, to have been carried on slowly but continuously from east to west for several years." The Chapter-House of Westminster (one of the most interesting buildings in the kingdom, but now in a sad state of neglect) Mr. Sharpe adds, may "authentically be pronounced to have been commenced A. D. 1250. The windows contained in these parts of Westminster Abbey "may be taken as the type of a large class of geometrical windows, the tracery of which is entirely composed of plain or foliated circles, and which may be said to constitute the first subdivision of the geometrical period, and may be denominated accordingly early geometrical." These windows are either of two or four lights; the former carry a single foiled circle, the latter consist of two of the preceding windows worked into one composition, the two carrying in the window-head a third foiled circle of considerably larger size than the other two circles below it.

* See Willis's Architecture of the Middle Ages, p. 54. Professor Willis has recently adopted another division of window-tracery which he conveys under the terms *Plate-tracery* and *Bar-tracery*: of these terms the former denotes the early system of forming what may be called the pattern of the window from a series of geometrical figures, each pierced separately in a flat face of masonry; and by the latter term is signified the more advanced principle of construction by means of ramified tracery-bars.

Three-light windows of this class were formed by placing as many circles above the three lights; and, again, six-light windows were produced by the combination (as before in the case of four-light windows) of two three-lights, with a seventh circle, and this one of ample size, to fill the crown of the window-head. Five-light windows are occasionally to be seen, but in these the composition is of a decidedly inferior character; indeed, the finest forms are all produced by repeating the two-light window with its crowning circle; and thus the justly celebrated window of eight lights, which fills the east end of Lincoln Cathedral, may be resolved into a splendid group of four lofty two-lights, with their four-foiled circles, which are first combined into two four-light windows, while these two again, with a seventh or head-circle (itself filled with seven other foiled circles), make up the one grand window, "the very model of majestic simplicity," which is "the largest and most beautiful example of early geometrical tracery in the kingdom."

Here we may point out a feature in the traceried windows of this period, which contributes in the very highest degree to their great excellence; that is, the careful subordination of their component parts,—the division, that is to say, and the subdivision of the entire composition by the graduated proportions of the mullions and tracery-bars and even of the cusping. As Mr. Freeman well observes, this Lincoln east window "shows how completely subordination is the soul of the style:" the whole window is really only a repeated repetition of its primary component: it is not, however, to the mere fact of such repetition that this noblest of windows owes its supremacy, but rather to the admirable distinctness with which this repetition is expressed by the subordination of their members in the four two-lights and the two four-lights, which are united to support a grand central crown, as carefully subordinated as themselves. Nor is a distinct and expressive rendering of the design the sole merit, however great in itself, of this subordination: it also ensures a due proportion between the several parts, in their mutual relation to one another and to the whole which they combine to form, while at the same time every part appears to be duly adapted to its own place and adjusted to its own duty. A well subordinated window at once impresses the observer with its distinctness, its harmony, and its truth: the design is seen to be clearly rendered: a harmonious unity pervades the component parts; and there is in each single member that reality, which then alone can be produced when each is neither unnecessarily massive nor unduly attenuated.

Up to this period tracery consists solely of circles, and it has derived all its modified forms from the original type of a circle carried by two lancets; the large windows which we have reckoned the most perfect in design have been actual repetitions of this type, a larger head-circle or centre-piece (as this member has been designated) being added every time that the two-light design is doubled; and in other cases, where the composition has consisted of a three-light, these three-lights have carried circles of equal size, while six-light windows were formed from two three-lights carrying an additional circular centre-piece of larger dimensions. Other modifications are occasionally to be observed, as when a single supplementary light was interposed between either four or six lights to produce a five-light or a seven-light window, or where three circles of equal size were carried by two lights: but these and other varieties we may pass over without further notice, our object being simply to sketch out the salient points in the history of tracery.*

The next step in the progress of tracery was the substitution of some

* The subject of gothic windows and window-tracery was also very carefully and accurately treated by the Messrs. Brandon, architects, in their "Analysis," completed and published by them in 1847. We refer to that valuable work for complete information on the subject of windows, as well as to the treatises now more immediately under our notice. [On the formation of tracery there is a work by Mr. R. W. Billings, "The Infinity of Geometric Design exemplified, 1849. 4to." We understand the same gentleman has a further publication on the same subject now in the press, which we shall shortly introduce to the notice of our readers.—Edit.]

other figures for the circle, such figures still retaining a geometrical character: of these the most important, and the figure most commonly used, was the spherical triangle; the pointed trefoil also became a figure of commanding influence in the composition and decoration of tracery, so much so, indeed, that Mr. Sharpe regards it as the characteristic feature of the late geometrical period. To another style of geometrical designs Mr. Freeman has given the name of foil-tracery; here the entire composition was produced by foliations without any circumscribing lines. Arch-tracery was formed by carrying up the lights into the head of the window and cusping them. Another class of late geometrical windows consists of those "in which the mullions becoming the principal tracery-bars, are continued through the window-head in arcs of similar curvature, and, intersecting one another, terminate in the window-arch;" this species of design is known as intersecting-tracery; and finally in subarcuated-tracery each side-light has its arch coinciding with the sweep of the window-arch itself, the intervening space being filled with tracery after the taste and fancy of the designer.* In many of these varieties of windows, the circular centre-piece still forms a commanding feature of the design, and where it is not of exaggerated size and the subordination is preserved, it has invariably the happiest effect.

Besides the arched windows with jambs and mullions which have hitherto formed the exclusive subject of our consideration, circular windows had been from the earliest period of tracery in occasional use. Of these the most remarkable early example occurs in the north transept of Lincoln Cathedral; the circle exercises a commanding influence over the entire composition of this most interesting work: and again, about half a century later, and closely resembling the noble arch-windows of the chapter-house at Salisbury, we have the circular windows of pure early geometrical tracery in the churches of Boyton in Wiltshire, and Lewcombe in Dorsetshire. Also, about the same period, in the clerestories of the larger churches, and occasionally in gable-ends, there is to be found a window which is in form a a spherical triangle, containing one or more foiled circles: these windows may perhaps be regarded as window-heads, cut off from the jambs and mullions, and finished below with an arc similar to the arcs of their arch-heads.

About the close of the first quarter of the fourteenth century† the many forms and modifications of geometrical tracery which had been introduced, appear to have led the Gothic architects to adopt the eventually destructive fallacy, that unity of design and a striking and beautiful whole are subordinate in importance to a never-ending variety of elegantly formed perforations in their window-heads. Thus the precision and order of geometrical tracery gave way to curvilinear forms and combinations, in which the tracery-bars were made to ramify and undulate with a hitherto unknown flexibility. We are willing to regard this change, with Mr. Ruskin, as the first fatal blow to Gothic art: the stone tracery-bars now were taught to appear as possessed of a ductility altogether foreign to their nature: "this was a change which sacrificed a great principle of truth; it sacrificed the expression of the qualities of the material; and, however delightful its results in their first developments, it was ultimately ruinous."‡ With Mr. Sharpe, we now proceed to a brief notice of those first beautiful productions, and those only, which appeared before tracery was considered and represented "as not only ductile, but penetrable;" this is the curvilinear period of tracery, ranging from about A.D. 1325, to the commencement of the perpendicular era of English Gothic architecture. Mr. Sharpe divides the curvilinear windows or windows of flowing tracery into three classes: "to the first class," he says, "or those which contain a large oval centre-piece, supported and bounded

* For a description of several other minor varieties see Mr. Freeman's Essay.

† The first part of Mr. Freeman's Essay closes with this period: we shall hope again to notice his work when in its complete state.

‡ See Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," "The Lamp of Truth," p. 56.

by two ogee arches, usually crossing each other, belong many of the most beautiful windows in the kingdom:" these windows vary in their number of lights from two to nine.

"The second class of curvilinear windows consists of those in which the window-head is divided into two equal and symmetrical portions, by two main arches; the space above them being occupied occasionally by a small centre-piece, but generally by subordinate tracery, having no relation to the rest of the design. They differ from the former class not only in the suppression of the centre-piece, as the principal object in the design, but also in the circumstance that the two dividing arches are not constructed independently, one of their sides lying within and being subordinate to the window-arch on each side. In windows consisting of an equal number of lights, the inner sides of these arches spring from a central mullion: but in windows of an unequal number of lights they usually spring from the two most central mullions, leaving in this case, a larger space between them in the centre for subordinate tracery, which is generally designed without any reference to or correspondence with that of the compartments on each side." (Sharpe, p. 103.)

To this class belongs the queen of windows of flowing tracery, the nine-light east window of Carlisle cathedral, of which Mr. Sharpe has given an equally beautiful and faithful representation. Many other examples of this class may be observed throughout the realm, and they vary in size from the Carlisle window to such as are of two lights only. To the third class of these windows Mr. Sharpe assigns whatever other varieties occur which are necessarily excluded from the two former classes, and which exhibit to an astonishing degree the manifold variety of which flexible tracery was found to be capable. With these Mr. Sharpe also includes the entire and very numerous class of windows "containing what has been called Reticulated Tracery, or tracery formed by the repetition of the same foliated opening, usually an ogee quatrefoil, but occasionally a trefoil." In this third class of windows the great principle of subordination is altogether lost. In those of the two previous classes it was still preserved, but only in those examples which possess the strongest claims for attention and admiration. As before, we must refer to Mr. Sharpe's pages and to his beautiful series of plates for the filling up this portion of our slight sketch; but he himself is constrained thus to sum up his remarks upon these windows of the second great period of tracery:—

"Of the subordinate parts of the tracery of curvilinear windows, the foliated openings, and their relative size and position, much might be written. No description, however, can convey an adequate idea of their unlimited variety, nor could any given set of terms define the endless changes of form which they were made to assume, according to the fancy of the architect or the nature of the space they were designed to fill."

For what both Mr. Freeman and Mr. Sharpe have written on this important and attractive member of Gothic architecture—"its own grand conception and most beautiful enrichment,"* those gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of all persons who feel an interest in the architecture of the middle ages. At the same time it is to the windows of the Gothic "masters" themselves, as they yet remain, conspicuous in beautiful and majestic features and rich with ever-diversified traceries, that we would urge the student of the Gothic to turn, and so to gather fresh stores from the very fountain-head of Gothic art. The old windows tell vividly and impressively their own tale, both of the proud and palmy days in which their great style attained to its zenith, and also how, after lingering for a while at its glorious culmination, it gradually sunk beneath the enervating influence of the ignoble desire to obtain new modifications of form and fresh varieties of enrichment by the sacrifice not only of simplicity but even of truth. The lesson thus to be learned is fraught with much deep wisdom, but by those only will it be mastered who search it out in a congenial and becoming spirit.

* See Brandon's Analysis, vol. i. p. 11.

UNPUBLISHED DIARY OF JOHN FIRST EARL OF EGMONT.

Part II.

THE portion of this diary now presented to our readers, in continuation of that published in our last Magazine, will be found to be full of interest. Under the 23rd January we have an account of a masked ball given at the Earl's house. The Prince of Wales graced the assembly with his presence, and the affair was evidently one of the great events of the London season. The Earl himself, although obviously proud of the distinguished gathering, very oddly left his lady to receive their friends as she could without him, not making his appearance on the occasion. This strange conduct excited a world of gossip, and it was accounted for to the Queen by scornfully describing the Earl as a country squire who went to bed at ten that he might rise at four. He himself gave no other explanation than that he did not like masquerades.

The notices of the Devonshire and Pembroke collections of intaglios and medals, and the glimpses of Du Bosc, Hissing, and other artists will not escape notice.

Colonel Negus and his anecdotes (25th January) will be found well worthy of attention; but the most valuable portion of our present extracts is the full account of the debate in the House of Commons on the 31st January. Scarcely anything is found respecting this important debate elsewhere. We have here, not only valuable reports of the speeches of Pulteney, Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, and the other members who took part on this occasion, but occasional short explanatory notes which bring the men and the scene vividly before us. The account runs to such a length that we must forbear further comment than to direct attention to it as a most valuable addition to the materials for our Parliamentary History.

"*Wednesday, 22nd Jan.* 1728-9.—Went to see John Finch of Maidstone, and Lady Rook. Then to the house, when we agreed to the Address. Dined at sister Dering's, who is relapsed very ill. I can't find Dr. Hollin, tho' the most eminent of our physicians, knows what to do with her.

"*Thursday, 23rd.*—Visited cosen Southwell and brother Percival. Did not go to the house. At night a great assembly at our house of cards and masqueraders. *The Prince* came in a mask, and also many of the highest quality; others were out of mask, as the Duke of Norfolk, &c. There were computed 3 or 400. The Prince was in a rich Hungarian dress. He told my wife they had no such fine houses as hers in Hungary. She said she could not believe it since she saw such rich and fine Hungarian gentlemen. The goodness of the company was remarked, and no impertinences happened. She had ordered the servants to desire every one who came in mask to shew their masquerade-ticket, or that one of the company they came with would be pleased to tell his or her name, which none but five or six refused. The same night counsellor Forster writ to me about Russel's affair, and sent me the draft of a treasury-order to the Attorney-General to accept of Russel's own bail for pleading the King's general pardon at the next assizes. *Memorandum.*—Counsellor Richard Loyd, my deputy recorder,* lives in Essex court: go through Pauls grave head court, the first door on the right hand, two pair of stairs.

"*Friday, 24th January.*—I went to see Marquis de Quesne and then to the house, where we voted a supply and to proceed to-morrow.

"Mr. Blackwood petitioned the house on his election, which I mentioned in my journal of last year. Mr. Gibbons offred it, and moved that for the importance of it, and because the house had last year promised it, it might be heard at the bar of the house, and not referred to the Committee of Elections. Sir John Norris seconded it, and said he was persuaded Mr. Cammell, sitting member, would be himself for hearing it in the most solemn way. Sir James Campbell opposed it, and said the public business would take

* Lord Egmont was appointed recorder of Harwich in June 1728, on the death of Edward Russell, the first Earl of Orford. The recentness of his appointment may in some degree account for his ignorance of the residence of his deputy. Pauls-grave-head court was of course Palsgrave court.

up the house's time too much to suffer it, and therefore it had better be referred to the Committee, which reason made the house laugh. We divided on it. We that went out were 67, and they who staid in were 110.

"*Saturday, 25th.*—Visited Dr. Couraye, at whose lodgings is a young Frenchman who draws finely, and came lately from France to copy the Duke of Devonshire's intaglios and cameos, of which there are about 400. *Du Bosc*,* another Frenchman established here, is destined to engrave them. This limner shewed me several he had finished, which are very like, and performed with the utmost neatness. The outline is by a pen, and afterwards he faintly shades it in the proper places. He finishes a head in one day, one with another, and draws them all of an equal size, about the bigness of a crown piece, oval ways.

"*The Duke of Devonshire* has the finest collection of intaglios and medals of any man in England, and scruples not any price for such as are curious, though his judgment in them is very indifferent. *Lord Pembroke's* taste is in ancient busts, statues, and curious drawings, though he has likewise a collection of medals, but these are only curious for the perfectness of the heads. The duke's is preferable for the number and rarity of the reverses. The duke has also a great collection of original drawings and some very fine paintings. It were to be wished that both these lords' collections were published. It would do honour to them and to the nation, and be a wonderful satisfaction to curious men.

"From thence I went to the house, when we voted a supply, and then I went to the Queen's Court. Several there told me they had been at my house and wondered they did not see me. I said I did not like masquerades. The Queen was told I was not there, because I go to bed at ten o'clock and rise at four.

"Colonel Negus,† counsellor Loyd, counsellor Foster, and Mr. Masterman dined with me. Colonel Negus staid an hour or two after the rest, and I complained to him of the uneasiness Philipson gives us in the corporation; that we never set up a man that he doth not oppose by setting up another, and I was sure he must have some great support behind the curtain; nay, that I was sure an injury had been done me with the King, who, though I went down to my election with his consent and approbation, received me very coolly at my return. Negus said there was no doubt of it. I had applied first to the King and not to the ministers, and that they very probably told him, the Post Office being at his command, it ought to govern at Harwich, and so he would be master of electing there, whereas I was uniting an interest against the Post Office's power there to render elections independent. I told him that every one knew Philipson to be a disaffected man, and I thought it dangerous to let him have the command in a sea-port town, and the common passage to foreign countries. Negus said, the ministry had rather see little fellows in parliament than others of better figure and independent men, for they were surer of them. I told him I thought to complain to the ministry. He said it were better go myself to the King. I said they had told their story, so that possibly I should not be heard. He said it might be so. He complained the ministry deserted every gentleman in like manner, and left them to spend their own money and tire themselves out; that they gave him no assistance at Ipswich. He complained of Mr. Cartwright the post-master's temper, that he was plausible at first acquaintance, but surly, proud, and revengeful on the least occasion that offered.

"Negus knows many modern anecdotes. He told me that when my *Lord Galway* fought that unfortunate battle‡ during the last war in Spain, for which he was censured in the house of Lords on a turn of the ministry, he had express orders to do it, whatever condition he found himself in, for that the then ministry were determined to put an end to the war, either by beating or being beat. That he saw the very order sent, and General Shrimpton, who was then in service with my lord Galway, told him, my lord Galway said before he went to battle, 'God forgive them, they will have me fight against all reason, and when I could make a successful though defensive campaign. I must fight,—but God forgive them!" If he would have produced these orders he had not been censured, but then he had ruined the reputation of those who gave him those orders, which was what the Earl of Oxford and Lord Bolingbroke, now got into the ministry, wanted, and perhaps their heads.

---

* Claude Du Bosc, an engraver whose works are well known. See Walpole's Anecdotes, v. 243.

† Francis Negus esquire, member for Ipswich. Are we indebted to this gentleman for the name of a well-known beverage?

‡ The battle of Almanza fought 14th April, 1707.

"He told me, that what broke the union between the *Earl of Oxford and Lord Bolingbroke*, a little before the Queen's death, was, their differing in the means to bring the Pretender over. Lord Bolingbroke was for doing it by force, and speedily, for fear of the Queen's death, who was not healthy. Lord Oxford was for doing it by slow degrees and by Parliament. Bolingbroke would have gained Lady Masham, got the Queen to approve his scheme, and then proposed to Oxford the modelling the army. Oxford knew the impossibility of doing that suddenly, and opposed it thereupon. Bolingbroke complained of him to the Queen, and, had she not died between, the Treasurer's staff was the next Monday to be taken from the Duke of Shrewsbury and given Bolingbroke. However, the Duke of Ormond, who was Lord Bolingbroke's man and general, in pursuance of this scheme, began to debauch the officers. He thought himself sure of the Tory part, and undertook to debauch the Whigs among them. But he found a strong resolution in these last not to serve the Queen *her own* way, which was the expression used to them, and the touchstone of their inclinations. And many who yielded to keep their posts and military governments, privately gave assurances to those who managed the interest of the House of Hanover, that they would never forsake it. Many of them even signed the Association to rise and seize upon Oxford and Bolingbroke on a certain day agreed, and by a bold but necessary step preserve the Hanover succession. General Withers was one, and told it Negus. I have spoke of this design somewhere in my journal, being fully informed of it by my Lord Cadogan himself, who was at the head of it.

"I told Negus that Oxford might possibly persuade the Queen he yielded to bringing the Pretender over, but gave him some anecdotes that persuaded me he was not so abandoned as to mean it. I told him of the letter writ by the Queen to the Pretender, which Oxford got, and sent the very original to Hanover, and of his getting Medlicut to oppose the motion that was to be made in Parliament by the Bolingbroke party for leaving it to the Queen to appoint her successor. This story I have likewise mentioned somewhere. Medlicut told it me himself. The motion was begun, and Medlicut, who was a Tory but not a Jacobite, stopt the gentleman short by boldly interrupting him, and desiring he would before he went on let the house know what he was aiming at, for by his beginning he thought there was something intended by him prejudicial to the succession of the House of Hanover; that those called Tories had been suspected of being in an opposite interest, but he did not doubt, if any such design should appear, they would shew the regard they had to their oaths, their religion, and the true interest of the nation, and that all England would side with them in preserving the succession in the House of Hanover. This unexpected vigour from a Tory so astonished the Jacobites, that, apprehending there was a greater breach among their friends than they knew of, that if they could not carry the question those who spoke for it would be sent to the Tower, and the parliament might impeach the very ministry, the gentleman sat down, and by the greatest providence that scheme fell.

"For these and other reasons, I told Colonel Negus that I believed Lord Oxford's first view was only to get into the place of chief minister, and then to preserve himself at any rate, but rather without bringing in the Pretender; but, when he found Lord Bolingbroke had got the ascendant with the Queen, he then returned to his old principles and sought to merit with the House of Hanover.

"*Sunday, 26th January*, 1728-9.—Prayers and sermon at home in the morning. I afterwards went to court. Dr. Courayc and D. Dering dined with me. Went to evening prayers at the chapel, then to sister Dering's. Mr. Le Gendre came to see me and give services from M. de la Colande and Mons. de Berville.

"*Monday, 27th.* I visited at Mr. Walpole's, the Duke of Grafton's, Mr. Blackwood's, and Sir Edward Dering: the two last were at home. From thence I went to the Parliament-house, and then home to dinner. My brother Percival and Dr. Clayton with their families dined with us; also cousin Fortrey. At night I went to our concert, where *a German boy of 7 years old** performed lessons, and played

* This boy was no doubt the same whose name is mentioned in the following advertisement, which appeared in the Daily Journal and Daily Post of 28th January, 1729:—"For the benefit of Mr. Kontzen, a youth of seven years old, who plays on the harpsichord in a surprising manner. At the new theatre in the Haymarket, this present Tuesday, being the 28th day of January, will be performed a concert of vocal and instrumental music, particularly several pieces on the harpsichord by the youth; some sonatas and concertos by his father on the violin, accompanied on the harpsichord by

the hardest thorough bases to what ever was set before him. He is [considered] almost a prodigy.

"*Tuesday, 28th January.* I went this morning to Mr. Horace Walpole to desire he would speak to Sir Robert Walpole to favour my brother Dering with his interest, that in the next promotion of servants about the Prince he might be made one of his grooms. He promised it. I also had a good long discourse with him about Philipson's opposition to us at Harwich. I then went to Sir Robert Walpole's levee; then to my brother Parker, who returned last night from Arwarton, and told him our steps with relation to brother Dering, and all I had said to Horace Walpole touching our borough, which he approved. Then I called on Sir Edmond Bacon, knight of the shire for Norfolk. Then called at my sister Dering's, then at Mr. John Temple's, and from thence to the house: where* I dined alone, and stayed at home the whole evening.

"*Wednesday, 29th January.* [I give a few words of extract only from a long entry respecting Harwich borough business and a motion for a mandamus.] Mr. Masterman, Secondary of the King's Bench . . . Mr. Lee, one of the King's counsel, goes the Chelmsford circuit. . . . Serjeant Reeves's opinion is as good as a hundred.

"Brother Parker and Mr. Schutz and his wife dined with me. I went in the evening to brother Percival's, where I met Lady Scudamore and *Sir Thomas Hanmer*† by appointment, to give our judgment on a tragedy called *Themistocles*,‡ which is to be acted next week. 'Tis writ by our cousin Maden, a clergyman. Sir Thomas, who reads a play perhaps the best of any gentleman in England, had the patience to go through with it. The subject is the love of our country, for which Themistocles dies. His story is seen in Plutarch, &c. but is varied according to the poet's fancy. The conduct of the play is good, except in one place; little plot, and that single; the language in general is good, neither too creeping nor rising to bombast, except I think in one or two places. The sentiments are few and common, but of course just, and the characters are kept to. In the main there wants spirit in the composition to give it a great run.

"Mr. Schutz at night told me he had spoke to the Prince and Princesses about Daniel Dering's hopes yet to serve his R.H. The Prince and his sisters too said they wished it could be, but Sir Robert Walpole must be spoke to.

"I find out Sir Robert does not care my brother should be about the Prince, because he does not look on him as his creature, but had rather give him twice as good a thing, in point of income, to remove him out of the way. Horace Walpole harped on that string to me yesterday, and to my brother Dering to-day, to which my brother answered that he had turned all his views, a year before the Prince came over, to having the honour to be about him.

"*Thursday, 30th January.* The anniversary day of King Charles's martyrdom as called. I went to court, where the Queen bid me see the chemical preparations of one Frobenius, and to speak to Sir Hans Sloane about it. Dr. Courayc dined with me.

"*Friday, 31st January.* Called on Mr. Teal, and *Hyssing the painter*,§ and brother Parker. Then went to the house, where we did not rise till 7 a'clock. The debate was properly on a motion made by the secretary at war, *Mr. Pelham*, for continuing the same number of land forces this year as the last,—23,000 odd hundred men. But they soon went off from that into a general inquiry into the state of the nation, and an arraignment of the administration. The country party blamed the Hanover treaty of alliance, the not accepting the sole mediatorship when offered

---

the youth; a cantata to be sung by the youth; as also a cantata to be sung by one lately arrived in England; with several other pieces to be performed by the best hands. Boxes, half-a-guinea. Pit, 5*s*. Gallery, 2*s*. 6*d*. To begin precisely at six. Tickets to be had at Mr. Fribourg's, at the Theatre; at Rudd's Coffee-house in the Haymarket; and at Tom's Coffee-house over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill."

* So in MS. but probably this word was intended to have been erased.

† Sir Thomas Hanmer, the editor of the Oxford quarto Shakspere (1744, 6 vols.), was Speaker of the House of Commons in the parliament of 1714. The daughter of Lord Egmont noticed under the date of 20th Jan. (see our last Mag. p. 352), was afterwards married to Thomas Hanmer esquire, son of Sir Thomas.

‡ "Themistocles, the Lover of his Country," written by Dr. Samuel Madan, was acted shortly after this date at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields "with some success," and was published in 8vo. 1729. Jones's Biog. Dram. iii. 329.

§ Hans Huyssing, a Swede, a pupil and imitator of Dahl. See Walpole's Anecdotes, iv. 97.

us by Spain, the falling out with Spain, the ill advice and misinformation given the King by those about him, the contrariety of the speeches from the throne, the neglect of protection to our trade, and not seizing the galleons.

"*Daniel Pulteney* opposed continuing the same number of troops as last year, there being no actual war, which if there was our allies would be obliged for their own sakes to carry it on by land, and our part need be only at sea; so that we ought to spare the expense of those troops, and not by such annual keeping them up when [we] were at peace at home, subject ourselves at last to [a] standing army.

"*Mr. Bramston* made a set speech on the same occasion. He has a good memory, uses apt words, and speaks with gravity, but keeps too much to general topics and maxims, and while he acts the patriot discovers too much affectation. He spoke of the poverty of the country; that the landed gentlemen pay one half of their estates in taxes and the consequences of them; that standing armies are dangerous to liberty; that his electors had a right to inquire of him why he voted on any occasion, and he should not be able to content them if he voted for continuation of the 23,000 men now we had no war.

"*Mr. Winnington*, a Tory, and one who I never knew on the ministry's side before, said the point before us was whether to continue the same number of troops as the year before, therefore he would not go back to consider how we came into the present bad situation; that he thought the best method to get out of it was to shew vigour, and not disband our forces at a time when all other nations augment theirs. His speech was premeditated and long.

"*Mr. Lewis*, a country gentleman without place or pension, and one of the richest commoners in England, likewise made a set speech, wherein he commended the administration, and concluded that, in duty to an excellent King for prosecuting his wise measures to a happy conclusion, and for the love he bore his country, he complied heartily with the motion for keeping up these troops.

"*Mr. William Pulteney* said nobody in the house was against keeping them up if necessary, but that was the thing to be considered; but, in order to consider it effectually, it was necessary to look into the state of affairs at home and abroad, and how we came into our present uncertain condition. He desired the ministry would let the house know how things stood abroad, and excuse if they could our not accepting the sole mediation offered us by Spain when she was at variance with the Emperor; why they put us in the hands of France, a dubious ally, and which can never wish well to our affairs, but are openly affectionate to Spain; why they let, for so many years past, the Spaniards take our vessels, and no orders given to make reprisals; why Admiral Hosier had orders not to take the galleons and flota; why they made the King speak so contradictorily in his several speeches from the throne. Last year he told us we were in a flourishing condition; now he says we're in a very bad one. Who brought us into them? If our allies are staunch to us they will take care of our common defence at land, and there our armies, with the troops of Germany we have hired, are able to withstand any force can be brought against us; so that, being at peace at home, we need not the continuation of our standing army, but should confine our efforts, if it must be war, to acting at sea only. He said we ought to save expense to the nation, though in the minutest article, considering the great poverty of the country, the daily ruin of our merchants, and decay of our manufactures, particularly the woollen, which is 20 per cent. worse than two years ago. That everybody knew the speeches from the throne were prepared by the ministry, and might be descanted upon as a ministerial act. He therefore thought they ought to be called to an account for making the King believe and say that there was a disaffected party at home who laboured to sow divisions and encourage our enemies to hold out. That it was misrepresenting the people to him, and must give more courage to Spain and the Emperor than anything else, when they have it from the King himself that there is a party here able to embarrass the public affairs. He said that if anybody in the house or out of the house laboured to infuse disaffection to his Majesty among his subjects, or secretly gave encouragement to the enemy, he was the worst of men; that, on the other hand, if there were any about his Majesty who informed him he had such subjects, and misrepresented any to him who were not guilty of it, those who did so were the worst of men, and liars. That as to the public measures he could never assure them, but he could not even comprehend them, they were so full of blunders, nor forgive the refusing the mediation which Spain had offered us, at the time their differences with the Emperor subsisted, by which we had been the umpires of Europe, might have settled our commerce on the foot we pleased, at least have continued our beneficial trade with Spain, and then we should have had no necessity to call for foreign assistance and make alliance with France, who are a faithless ally, as is evident by

the great familiarity between that court and Spain, and their not allowing us to seize the galleons, which he is assured is the private reason why Hosier did it not; and, though it has been said the Spaniards had before his arrival in the Indies landed their effects in safety, yet he had original letters in his pocket that shewed the contrary. He concluded that it behoved the ministry to shew reason for continuing these troops, and till then he must be against it.

"*Mr. Horace Walpole* made a long and violent speech after his usual manner in defence of the administration, but there is always good substance in his speeches though delivered without oratory. He gave us an account of the proceedings of the several courts of Europe, and of our ministers employed at them. He affirmed France to be most faithful to us, through the whole course of these late differences, and for a good reason;—she being the irreconcileable enemy of Austria. That she was so far from any underhand dealing, or only amusing us, that she sent to Vienna express orders to demand a categorical answer, whether that court would agree to the terms of reconciliation concluded on by us and our allies by an appointed day, or else to declare war.

"That the late King could not in honour or policy accept the captious mediation Spain had offered. That his Majesty knew at the same time it was offered, there was a private treaty arranging at Vienna between these two crowns, and it was concluded four days after the Emperor had on his part, for a show, denied likewise our sole mediation, so that had we accepted it, there was nothing to mediate for, their peace being made; and as this had been the greatest affront imaginable, and must have been resented, so it would have been a great injury on our part to France, and our other allies, to make ourselves the single umpires of peace, after they had at our solicitation entered into an alliance for mutual defence. That the ministry, and those employed in foreign courts, had now been called blunderers and men without comprehension, nay, in public prints, their family affairs, their marriages and private characters, had been traduced and made a jest of; mean, dishonourable treatment, such as gentlemen should be ashamed of, and which, if the authors (meaning Pulteney in his Craftsman) would set their names, should be resented as gentlemen are used to do when their honour is attacked. But for his own part, if he was guilty of any blunders, for no man is infallible, or wanted parts and comprehension to serve his country, he had, however, an honest heart and love for his country, which was a thing much more valuable, and therefore he should not regard what gentlemen who were out of employment, and who wanted to get in again, might say of him in the House, being satisfied of his own integrity.

"*Mr. William Pulteney* answered him, and said much the same things as before, only made a declaration that he was so far from desiring employment that he took pains to get rid of that he had, and, should any be offered him again, his refusal would shew that he did not accuse the administration out of any such view. He added that, among other blunders, they had made the late King say in his speech from the throne, that the Emperor by the treaty of Vienna obliged himself to set the Pretender on the throne, of which nothing appeared; it was denied by the Emperor, and is not now (in those pamphlets printed by the ministry's direction for their justification) insisted on, and nobody believes it.

"*Captain Vernon* spoke to the not taking the galleons and flota, and the decline of our trade. He said the orders given Hosier were wrong as to the station appointed him, and at Cadis we have now but two English houses of merchants left, whereas we had before these differences thirty, but that France has above 50 houses, and are getting possession of all our trade with Spain, for which reason our breach with that kingdom is very fatal, and our alliance with France no less so, who can never be supposed inclined to favour us and put things for us into the ancient channel.

"*Sir Charles Wager* justified those orders to Hosier, and shewed he was stationed right for taking both the galleons which come from Mexico, and the flotilla which comes from Peru. That no doubt if he had met with the galleons he had taken them, and would so have understood his orders. He said, also, that indeed had he taken them there would not have been so great damage to the King of Spain as people imagine, for a good part of the money on board belonged to private persons, and, even of what belonged to the King, part remained in the Indies to defray the expenses of the government there; he took notice of the weekly paper called the Craftsman, which he said he heard was constantly translated into Spanish and sent to that court.

"*Mr. Barnard*, a city member, who always speaks to the point and with decency, said he had not spoke but Sir Charles called him up; that whereas he had said that the King of Spain had not received such advantage as people imagine by the safe arrival of his galleons, it was so far from fact that he had 20 *per cent.*

indulto on all the effects on board, besides his own gold and silver, and not only that, but seizes for a time, as his occasions require, all the effects, which afterwards he repays as he can, to the great prejudice of the merchants concerned in them. That he was therefore pleased the government stopped the galleons from coming out, and still better pleased that Hosier did not seize them, choosing rather (and thinking the merchants' effects safer) to leave them in the Spaniards' hands, as ill as we now stand together, than to have them in Hosier's. That he also was better pleased with the ministry not thrusting us rashly into a war, than if they had entered into one of which no man could foresee the end. But he would not be understood to commend the administration for provoking the contest with that kingdom. He concluded with blaming Sir Charles for neglecting the protection of our trade when he was with his squadron before Gibraltar, which Sir Charles replied to, asserting that he had sent two squadrons to protect our traders and call at every port for them, whereby not a ship was lost unless when they quitted the fleet and run single to get fruit to market.

"*Mr. Shippen* spoke next, and was half drunk. He spoke with personal invective against Horace Walpole, but otherwise kept himself to general discourses that made no impression notwithstand[ing] his violence.

"*Sir Robert Walpole* made a long speech with great command of his temper. It was most of it to censure the evil treatment he had met with in and out of the house in papers and libels from Mr. Pulteney's part. Such usage, he said, was never known in former times (in which he said truth), and it was still worse that when he justified himself and those who had the honour to serve his Majesty, by shewing what services they had done the public, how well the money given by parliament was applied, and explained the conduct of the government in its several branches, then he was accused of vanity and arrogance. That as to the libels cast abroad he despised them and their authors. That if there were any about the King who gave wrong characters of particular persons and especially represented any as disaffected to his government and in correspondence with his enemies ('I should not,' said he, 'call the Spaniards enemies, but we can't call them at present our friends') who are really not so, such minister, be he who he will, is one of the last of mankind, and, as that gentleman expressed himself, a liar; but, on the other hand, if there is any person (looking fixed on Pulteney) who has falsely traduced the ministry of gross and capital wilful faults and designs against the good of their country, or of misrepresenting persons to his Majesty, or have entered into correspondence with the Spanish court to encourage it to keep back on expectation and assurances that the present parliament would not support the King in his measures against them, but oblige him to dismiss his ministry, such man or men was the dreg of mankind, a most notorious liar, and an enemy to his country; but that there are such there are papers to be produced which may appear in proper time. 'In the meanwhile, I would have gentlemen consider that such licence of discourse and writing, instead of preserving our liberties, is the only means to destroy them.'

"He said that ministers cannot be accountable for the obstinacy and various councils and resolutions of other courts. If they take the just measures to compass a good end it is all they can do, and if they reason that foreign courts will act as wise and prudent men and suitable to their true interest, and build their schemes thereon, then they reason and act wisely, but after all they are not infallible to foretell when other courts will act unreasonably. Many things depend on sudden passions, and change their state by unforeseen circumstances and accidents. That on suspicion of the Vienna treaty his late Majesty brought about the Hanover treaty, whereby, having France and Holland on our side, there was no danger could come to us from any quarter; that this treaty would justly give no offence to Vienna or Spain, because it is purely defensive. That our court had hitherto avoided going to war, because our trade would suffer much more at such a time than it has done by the taking of a few merchant ships during the present uncertainty of affairs, but a war if entered into, nobody could foresee the end of. That Spain had so little share in their own flota and galleons, ourselves and our allies would have suffered much more by taking them than by letting the effects on board remain in the Indies, till by a compliance on Spain's part they might arrive home, and the parties interested in those effects receive their own. That this wise measure had procured the release of the South Sea ships, and an order to the Spanish governors and Guade de la costs [*sic*] ships to cease pirating any more on our merchants, and that since those orders were known in the Indies we have not heard of one ship taken by them. That nobody could foresee or imagine the courts of Vienna and Spain would for three months past have refused to return an answer to our proposals, for Vienna had no interest to manage by a war, and without the subsidies

from Spain did not propose to carry one on, which subsidies we prevented him from receiving, by keeping the galleons blocked up.

"That as to what had been said of the late King's assurances from the throne, that by the Vienna treaty the Emperor obliged himself to help the Pretender, it was not proper to tell what grounds there was for saying it, especially at this time, when there is hopes of a disposition in the Emperor towards peace; but this he would affirm, that the late King did not explain himself half so much upon it as he might, and that he could produce not only papers but living witnesses of it. Much more he said to these purposes, and concluded he had yet more to say, but the variety of things started in the debate had somewhat confounded his memory, only it was hard so many general things should have been thrown out and nothing particularly proved.

"*Mr. Will. Pulteney* replied, but said little he had not said before, except that he thought he had spoke very particularly to notorious mismanagement as to our money, our trade, and the conduct of our foreign affairs. That the fatal Hanover treaty was the basis of all our unhappiness; that such conduct in those in power deserved impeachment, and that he would wait his time for it, but now it did not offer, seeing the great majority the court has secured, who are sure not to give one vote against it. 'The power of pensions and places is so great,' said he, 'that there are at least 200 men in employment, of the house, who are so convinced of the rightness of the measures taken and always taken, they never give a wrong vote: so that till a proper time comes it were a jest to think of calling those men to account who have so weakly yet so proudly managed our affairs and enriched themselves enormously on the public, and grown *fat* (looking on Sir Robert) by feeding on the substance of their fellow-subjects from lean and contemptible beginnings.'

"*Sir Archer Crofts* then made a set speech on the ministry's side, and *Viner* another against them; but it was now seven o'clock, and they were little minded; the House had heard the best speakers before, and grew impatient, so the question for continuing the troops, and after all this contest, was carried without a division.

"From the House I went straight to the Crown Tavern, and was admitted a member of the Social Club, composed of the choirs of St. Paul's and the King's chapel, with some masters of music, and several gentlemen besides, who perform on musical instruments."

ANDRÉ CHÉNIER.*

ANDRÉ CHÉNIER! Name of melancholy memories! But over the grave of him who bore it, France has made such compensation as she could; and him whom she murdered, it is now her delight and privilege, and her bounden duty, to honour.

The story of Chénier is brief, romantic, and almost inexpressibly sad.

In the year 1762, that year of English triumphs, France was represented at Constantinople by a Consul General who, democracy not being then in the ascendant, was not ashamed to call himself Louis de Chénier. He had won the heart of a Greek maiden. Four sons blessed their union. The two youngest were poets. The fourth (with whom we have little to do) was Marie-Joseph, the author of "Fénélon," of "Charles IX.," of "Tiberius," "Henry VIII.," "Brutus," and other dramatic pieces of merit. The third son was Marie-André. He was born at Constantinople, the 20th of October, 1762. His mother, as we have said, was a Greek; and Monsieur Thiers is the grandson of her sister.

The boy was early removed from the banks of the Bosphorus, which he ardently loved and long fondly remembered. His young years were spent in the enjoyment of a judicious liberty on a soil fertile in gifted sons of a golden lyre — cheerful Languedoc. From this, his second home, he was taken at the age of eleven, and with his two elder brothers transferred to Paris, where he entered as a student into the college of Navarre.

It was a college of great reputation. There, John or Charlier de Gerson,

---

* Poésies d'André Chénier; redigées par M. H. De Latouche. Nouvelle Edition. Paris. One vol. 8vo.

to whom has been ascribed the authorship of the "Imitation of Christ," once ruled from the professorial chair; and there Doctor Major wrote his "History of Scotland," and dedicated it to his own sovereign, James the Fifth. It was there, perhaps, that young André first imbibed his strong feeling of hatred against oppression, and his transient sentiment of repugnance against kings. This is easily accounted for. The reigning monarch was, *ex-officio*, first Fellow. Jeanne de Navarre would have it so when she founded the college, out of compliment to her husband Philippe le Bel. Now, the kings of France would not condescend to accept the revenue arising from the fellowship (it was a very small one); but the popularity they might have gained thereby was all sacrificed by the college authorities, who with the royal benevolence purchased rods to scourge refractory scholars. The latter thought little of the charity, although they painfully felt the honour.

The sovereign's liberality never fell upon the studious André, whose career at college was a brilliant one. At sixteen he was a Greek scholar, and composed very tolerable Sapphics. Ere he had reached twenty his fortune took him from the pale cloister and retired leisure, and flung him into the garrison at Strasburg, where, much to his surprise, he one day found himself second lieutenant in the regiment of Angoumois. The change was complete, and it thoroughly disgusted him. He loved refinement, was given to peaceable pursuits, and lofty thoughts, and high aspirings; above all, he was devoted to the profound study of the ancients. In the noisy, crowded garrison of Strasburg, he felt himself alone; and, sickened at heart with the world into which he had fallen, he took off his epaulettes after half a year's service, and returned to Paris, to his books, his gentle muse, and his few but faithful friends—to Lavoisier, who preceded him at the guillotine, to Palissat, and to David, whose art when devoted to the illustration of liberty, he eulogised in nervous rhymes, and when prostituted to flatter anarchy, he denounced with crushing contempt. Chateaubriand loved him, and Le Brun, the great painter, first marked his rising talent and bade him rush on to deathless reputation. André was in no hurry; he studied early and late, lived modestly, as became him, wrote much, and published nothing. He was as poor as Chatterton, but being more virtuous he was less friendless. When fever was the result of excessive study, the friends of his infancy, the brothers Trudaine nursed him into health, and then took him through scenes of beauty by the arrowy Rhone, which strengthened his mind as well as his body. Subsequently, the Marquis de Luzerne, ambassador to England, brought him over in his suite and abandoned him to penury. He lived among us unknown, solitary, and uncared for. His condition is inexplicable, for he seems to have been undeserving of it. The sins of his own countrymen he somewhat splenetically visited on ours, and denounced an inhospitality of which our fathers were not guilty. He punished them in some very indifferent verses; but he was generous, and afterwards built the lofty rhyme in praise of those English virtues and valour which had secured a constitutional freedom which France did not then know and has not yet secured.

He returned to Paris just after the meeting of the States General in 1789. He hailed the dawn of liberty with the shout of a young and ardent heart, a shout whose echoes died away in a mournful wail at liberty abused. He now neither hated kings nor aristocracies, but, wishing to reform and not destroy the monarchy, he did hate the boasted creators of freedom, who only murdered the virtuous in order to enthrone hideous vice and bloody idols in their place. His affections were neither with Coblentz nor with the Jacobins, but with his country. His great and honest wrath was directed solely against those who impeded her welfare. He assailed them vigorously wherever they were to be found, not caring whether they stood on "talons rouges" at Versailles, or beneath the "bonnet rouge" of the crapulous Fauxbourgs.

For a time he refrained from interfering in public affairs, devoting himself solely to the improvement of his powers and the worship of his favourite muse. He still published little, but his private friends hailed with some

enthusiasm his successful efforts to banish the stilted poetry of the day, and to substitute for it a style founded on the purest classical models from among the ancients.

He could have been well content thus to have gone on daily towards poetical perfection, but the hurricane of politics swept him out of his tranquil and happy haven, into that dark and troubled sea wherein all his countrymen were fiercely struggling, and upon whose face there shone no promise yet of the halcyon days to come. He accepted his destiny with a fearless heart, and forthwith addressed himself to a mission which admitted but of absolute success or certain death.

His brother had joined the Jacobins, but André denounced the tendencies of that club of assassins of their country's freedom. On the brow of Charlotte Corday he hung a poetic wreath, giving to that immortal heroine an eternity of fame, and blessing the hand which had done justice upon the most cowardly and most extensive of murderers. He showered down a rain of fiery rhymes upon Collot d'Herbois, who had prepared an ovation in Paris for the Swiss soldiers who had revolted at Chateauvieux, slain their gallant commander, and fired on the royal troops sent to quell the mutiny. He held Robespierre in supreme horror long before the latter had permanently disappointed the world and earned for ever its undying execration. But, above all, and without caring the less for rational liberty, he had learned to love the king in his cruel captivity, regretting that, in the endeavour to substitute a constitutional for an absolute royalty, he had unwittingly impeded liberty, and for one erring master had helped a hundred tyrants to fatten on the blood of France. To see his mistake was to endeavour to amend it, and when Louis Capet was summoned to answer before judges predetermined to condemn him, André Chénier courageously offered to stand by the old and faithful Malesherbes, and aid him in defending the doomed "Son of St. Louis." The generously-proffered succour was not employed, though it was tearfully acknowledged; and the living majesty of France was exultingly sentenced to pass under the knife of the emblem of French liberty —the guillotine. Ere the king met death with dignity, he addressed a letter to his judges, appealing from their unjust sentence to the hearts of the people over whom he had reigned. The letter was noble, heart-stirring, and true,—and André Chénier was its author. The implacable judges read it with cool contempt, refused its prayer, set down the writer's name in their bloody tablets, and bade "Monsieur de Paris" rid them swiftly of the "last of kings."

The capital no longer afforded security to the young poet, and he accordingly withdrew from it secretly, and not without difficulty. After various changes of residence he finally settled privately at Versailles, of which place his brother Joseph was a representative in the Convention. Here he did not hope to be the less undisturbed, because of the proximity of his place of refuge to that tribunal by which to be suspected was to be condemned. It was at length tacitly permitted him to live in safe retirement under his brother's protection. If for a moment he stepped forward into publicity it was to defend his brother from the attack made upon him by Burke. In all other respects he lived in close seclusion, preparing his immortal rhymes for publication; and, free from all more serious passions, indulging in poetical attachments, musically recorded, with Camille, with Fanny, and with the irresistible, however ideal, Neæra.

Had he confined himself to such *liaisons* he might have survived the tempest which finally overwhelmed him; but he had a heart fashioned for better things than feverishly entertaining imaginary loves. He was a warm friend, and the intrepidity of his friendship betrayed him to death. News reached him in his retreat of the arrest of the companion of many of his happy hours, M. Pastouret. To the residence of the latter, at Passy, Chénier hurried on the benevolent mission of bearing consolation to a hearth which had been visited by sudden desolation. While mingling his tears with those of the bereaved family, the house was visited by officers of the revolutionary tribunal in search of treasonable papers; and Chénier, so innocently, and so righteously of purpose, discovered on the

premises, was arrested as *suspect*, and carried away to the prison of St. Lazare.

His sole hope of ultimate escape lay in the possible forbearance, not of his enemies, but of his friends. The former in the multitude of captives hardly knew where to select their victims. The appeals of friends only served to give direction to their choice. Joseph Chénier has been rashly styled a fratricide for not battling in the Convention for the life of his brother. The republican knew his fellows too well. To bring his brother's name before them was only to drag him more swiftly to death. He knew the value of the proverb current in the eastern city of his birth, that "Silence is gold," and he now applied it. André accordingly lay in St. Lazare all forgotten, till the anxiety and fatal eagerness of his father brought down upon him the ruin which that father would have fondly averted.

Oblivion was the boon prayed for by all prisoners. Actual liberty could hardly be a greater blessing. In the temporary enjoyment of it André Chénier formed new and maintained old friendships among his fellow-captives. To one of these, Suvée, the artist, we owe the only portrait of Chénier which we now possess. Suvée, Buffon, the son of the great naturalist, the brothers Trudaine, and Roucher, the poet of the "Months" (*Les Mois*), were his most loved associates within the prison. But there was one other more loved than all besides, the young, fair, and innocent Mlle. de Coigny. A captive like the rest, she equalled the boldest of them in the modest heroism of her deportment; her beauty won a universal homage; she moved within the gloomy limits of the prison like something divine; consolation seemed to attend her footsteps; the most dejected looked up and smiled in her presence; all felt that there was that within her which must secure her from a terrible and ignominious death; and all perhaps bore within their breasts some secret hope that in connection with her there was a promise of life to those around her. To this unconscious enchantress André Chénier appears to have surrendered his entire heart. The most manly worship that ever was paid to female worth and youthful excellence was paid by this doomed prisoner to the young sharer and alleviator of his captivity. From her sprung the inspiration which produced an ode to which France can produce few equals —no superior. In his "Jeune Captive" there breathes a sense of reality to which no force of mere imagination could ever have attained; and therein also is to be found an intensity of feeling born of experience, and not of a poet's passing fancy. It is the sublime of fond affection hopelessly entertained.

It was but a dream, but in it the sleeper might have remained happy till the morning of his liberty dawned, had not his father, as we have intimated, accelerated the fate of the son, by his too eager haste to yield him rescue. The old man, confident of his son's innocence, and ignorantly believing that innocence could secure his restoration to freedom, so urged upon the authorities the right of allowing André to clear himself by trial, that to the imprudent prayer fatal concession was made, and Chénier was commanded to appear before the butchers, who, in dealing out murder, pretended to be administering justice. On the eve of his trial, the agitated sire flung his arms round the neck of his son, and bade him be of good cheer, urging on the other the courage which he himself now lacked, and tremulously assuring him that his talent and his virtues would gain for him a speedy triumph. "Virtue!" said Chénier, with heroic calmness,—"Father, M. de Malesherbes was virtuous—and *where* is he?"

André knew that the axe was whetted for him, because of his opposition to the anarchists, and the service he had rendered the king. He appeared before the revolutionary tribunal, but to the absurd accusation of having written against liberty, of having supported tyranny, and of having conspired to escape, he would not condescend to offer a single word of defence. He calmly waited to hear himself declared an "enemy of the people," and condemned to suffer death on the 7th Thermidor. His bosom companions, the brothers Trudaine, were condemned with him, and they solicited the favour of being permitted to die at the same time. The favour was brutally refused. With an idea of prolonging

the agony of those who petitioned for it, the two brothers were condemned to live a day longer than André, and to be carried to the guillotine on the 8th Thermidor. On the 8th Thermidor! On that day the tribunal had lost the power of enforcing its own decrees—the reign of terror had closed—the two emblems of painted wood, which stood opposite to each other on the place of execution, namely, the statue of LIBERTY and the GUILLOTINE, were pulled down; and the morning which Chénier had longed for, but which he was not destined to see, began to dawn.

On the 7th Thermidor, 1794, a few minutes before eight in the morning, Chénier, for the last time, took pen in hand, and recorded this last and fragmentary song of his charmed but mournful lyre. At each line he wrote the wheels of the cart which was to convey him to the scaffold were making their progressive rounds towards his prison door:—

Comme un dernier rayon, comme un dernier zéphyre
Anime la fin d'un beau jour,
Au pied de l'echafaud j'essaie encor ma lyre.
Peut-être est ce bientôt mon tour;
Peut-être avant que l'heure en cercle promenée
Ait posé sur l'émail brillant,
Dans les soixantes pas où sa route est bornée,
Son pied sonore et vigilant,
Le sommeil du tombeau pressera ma paupière!
Avant que de ses deux moitiés
Ce vers que je commence ait atteint la dernière,
Peut-être en ces murs effrayés
Le messager de mort, noir recruteur des ombres,
Escorté d'infames soldats,
Remplira de mon nom ces longs corridors sombres
* * *

The hand which had thus been recording the audible approach of the messenger of death was here stopped, and, as the clock struck eight, the heroic poet calmly seated himself in the spacious vehicle about to carry its last offering to the bloody altar of the Jacobins. His companions were many, in all about fourscore; some reports say, not more than thirty-eight, but the latter number applies to the male victims. There were in addition a crowd of females, of all ages and conditions; ancient matrons of an ancient lineage, whose daughters were themselves mothers—young maidens—pale and trembling, yet God-fearing; girls, noble, gentle, and simple, but all sisters in this solemn hour of a bloody baptism—and some there were, two poor young mothers, utterly friendless, who bore with them to the foot of the guillotine babes closely pressed to the breast yielding its last tribute of loving nature even unto death. Oh, hard destiny! Twelve short hours more, and all might have been saved.

André looked serenely around at his brothers and sisters in affliction. Near him sat De Montalembert, De Créqui, and De Montmorency; close by, that endless sufferer the famed Baron de Trenck; nearer still, perhaps the greatest hero of them all, the aged Loiserolles, who, having heard that morning his son's name called upon the roll of death, answered cheerfully to the summons, and suffered gloriously in his place—the more gloriously as it was silently. The generous old man buried the secret within his own godlike bosom; and the mistake was not discovered until the sacrifice was consummated.

There was one place yet vacant ere the living load, which three horses could with difficulty drag to death, passed on its mournful way. It was suddenly occupied by Roucher, the poet. "You here?" said Chénier, with a heavy groan; "you, father, husband, and guiltless!" "And you?" said Roucher, "with your virtues, your youth, your genius, and your hope!" "But *I*," added Chénier, "have done nothing for posterity;" and then, striking his forehead, he was heard to exclaim, "And yet I *had* something there!"

As they passed on to death their eyes met those of a mutual friend who had joined the blaspheming crowd, and

who accompanied the victims a great portion of their way, as one who would cheer them on their dark expedition, and was reluctant to bid them farewell. This friend heard Chénier, amid the clamour of the mob which insulted courage and innocence, address to Roucher the opening lines of Racine's "Andromaque." The older poet answered with readiness, and both were deeply touched when the younger son of song uttered those noble lines in which the speaker declares that the presence of a friend gives a new aspect to fortune, and that by their union their common destiny loses half its harshness.

M. de Latouche, in the life of Chénier prefixed to his works, says that André left St. Lazare in the forenoon. Count Alfred de Vigny, in his "Stello," minutely details the scene at the execution, and states that it did not take place till the evening. The two accounts are perfectly reconcilable. The prison was at a great distance from the scaffold, and not only was the longest route taken so as to render the agony more acute, but the progress of the unwieldy vehicle which slowly conveyed Chénier and his companions in misfortune was constantly impeded, and even stayed, by a multitude of people of a different class to those who were hired to spend their unclean breath in shouts against the defenceless, devoted to death.

The people had got some idea that the reign of terror was at its close, that tyranny was well nigh extinct, and that this last huge sacrifice to its will was a mere huge murder, not *more* atrocious than many which had preceded it, but one more facile of obstruction, more easy to be prevented. They therefore surrounded the vehicle, opposed its progress, checked and frightened the horses; to the confused remonstrances of the half-terrified guards, they uttered one terrible, loud, and universal cry, thrice re-iterated, of "No! No! No!" Many of the condemned extended their arms to those whom they would fain have looked upon as their deliverers. The latter often so pressed upon the vehicle as to threaten to overturn it. This result was two or three times nearly achieved; and it was only amid difficulty and danger that it was at last brought to its destination,—the open space between the two emblems,—the GUILLOTINE and LIBERTY!

The day, up to this moment, had been extremely sultry, and the people had been rendered by it all the fiercer in their resolute attacks against the march to death. They had struggled for hours under a fierce sun and they were not yet weary. But all at once there came a cloud, and then a slight breeze, and with this some scattering of the dust. The heroic people who had maintained the fight so nobly and so long, dispersed in an instant. They fled in all directions and in utter silence. Their rage was extinguished by the rain which began to fall in torrents. "He who knows Paris," says the Count de Vigny, "will understand this." It is true; from the days of Richelieu and of Cardinal de Retz, down to the presidency of Louis Napoleon, a Paris mob that will endure bravely a pitiless pelting of deadly grape, has never yet been known to endure the pelting of a shower of rain. At one of the most critical moments of the old monarchy, when the Cardinal de Richelieu was one night up and watching for its safety, he turned away from a window he had just opened, saying, "Gentlemen, let us to bed; there will be no conspiracy to-night; it rains!"

So at the execution of Chénier and his companions, there was no rescue, because of the wet. The hitherto heroic people fled rapidly and silently. The officers of the law profited by this moment, and the guillotine slowly raised its terrible and sanguinary arm. Thirty-three times it rose and fell, and at each time a deed was done against which God had established his canon, forbidding murder. As it ascended for the thirty-fourth time, André Chénier arose, and stood for a moment erect in his grey coat; he looked once calmly to heaven and earth; the next moment he was bound and prostrate; that irresistible arm again fell, and with his life was extinguished a talent, the product and the proofs of which literary France now holds among her dearest treasures.

Those treasures long lay concealed. France knew of their existence, but was debarred of their enjoyment. They were, for the most part, in manuscript.

Their "whereabout" was known to two of Chénier's brothers, but these brothers were in a revolutionary dungeon, and their relatives, although the guillotine was resting from its bloody work, dreaded to agitate a name whose utterance seemed provocative of woe. They gained their liberty only to stand by their father's grave, into which the old man descended after a ten months' agony for his murdered son. The mother endured an agony as acute, but more cruelly lasting; and not until fourteen years of such anguish as bereaved mothers alone experience, did she calmly die in the arms of her son Joseph. Time passed inexorably on, and nothing yet had been done to collect the manuscripts, which had become scattered, and the recovery of which was every day invested with greater difficulty. A quarter of a century well nigh elapsed before the pious mission was accomplished. The impediments to success were many, but zeal and affection surmounted them all, and Chénier's poems first appeared in print in 1819. They at once established him at that elevation of which rumour had long pronounced him worthy, and André took a position among the sons of song, in which the severest criticism has only served to fix him with more unassailable security.

His works consist of idyls, elegies (which do not belong to what we popularly understand by elegiac poetry), epistles, odes, poems (rather noble fragments like "Hyperion" than complete achievements), patriotic hymns, odes, and a few iambics full of majestic melancholy, suiting an inspiration born of the dungeons of St. Lazare. Anonymous critics in obscure papers have either "damned with faint praise" or openly attacked what they would aspire to equal in vain. But the finest intellects in France are agreed as one man upon the rare ability and the rare originality of André Chénier. To this we know no exception; Thiers, St. Beuve, and Victor Hugo, have praised his glorious lines in language rivalling the beauty of that used by the poet whom they crowned. A month or two ago, no one could have challenged either of these names as not bearing with it warrant to pronounce. We are however ready to acknowledge that Victor Hugo's praises ring less pleasantly in our ear since we caught the echo of his eulogy sung over the grave of Balzac, where the indiscriminate laudation poured over the novelist's bier made no distinction between the chaste severity of the "Récherche de l'Absolue," and the crapulous obscenity of "La Cousine Bette."

In the poems of André Chénier there are not above half a dozen lines which we could have desired the editor to expunge. They will give no offence to a classical reader, but a rigid philosopher would object, perhaps, to the possibility of their suggestive action upon youthful minds. After all, if "to the pure all things are pure," the few and scattered lines to which we have alluded may well be permitted to remain. The young actors at Westminster and the young students at Eton construe more dangerous lines every day of their lives; and we do not forget that, in a late prologue delivered on a classic stage of the former locality, a warm and most ingenious defence was made of the system which surrendered Terence and Ovid, unmutilated and unveiled, to the contemplation of youth. Chénier is twice as pure as either. He treats of immortal gods and mortal nymphs and rustic swains with the spirit of one born amid flowers watered by Helicon. His nymphs especially are gloriously seductive creations. They stand before you pure and reserved as the lily; or they bound into your presence with Tempe's roses mantling on their cheeks, sparkling with laughter, and fresh with the morning breath of Arcadia. Swains and nymphs occasionally stray into perilous precincts, it is true; but the swains are tempered to refinement, while the nymphs put off no purity with their zones; and, even unveiled, they are clothed with dignity.

The majority of Chénier's pieces, however, are severely grand. His graphic poetical picture of Europa and the Bull may rank with that glorious piece of lyric limning by Keats describing the coming of Bacchus to Ariadne. His dialogue on Liberty, between the slave shepherd and the free herdsman of the goats, is as epigrammatic and polished as any thing in Gray. His Homer in Sycos is worthy of Pope; while the graceful

story and the philosophic moral attached to the poem of Cleotas in the House of Lycus remind us forcibly of the lake poet who sang of Dion, and pictured Laodamia exhibiting her profound love for the shadowy Protesilaüs.

We have said enough of the works of André Chenier to recommend them, with very scanty reservation, to the perusal of English readers. It only remains for us to add a word as to the young girl whose youth, beauty, and childlike innocence gave sunlight to the gloom of St. Lazare. Mdlle. de Coigny survived the terrors of that temple of the doomed. On her reappearance in a world of liberty she attracted countless admirers. From among the crowd she selected, not for his apparent rank, but for his seeming worth, the young Duc de Fleurus. She sadly erred. After a brief assumption of the coronet of a duchess, she surrendered it for ever; and with it her husband's name and title. She returned to her father's house, resumed the paternal name, and, finally, died in the year 1820, having lived long enough to witness the fame of him who had sung "La Jeune Captive;" and in the enjoyment of such testimony she descended to her rest with majestic resignation. J. D.

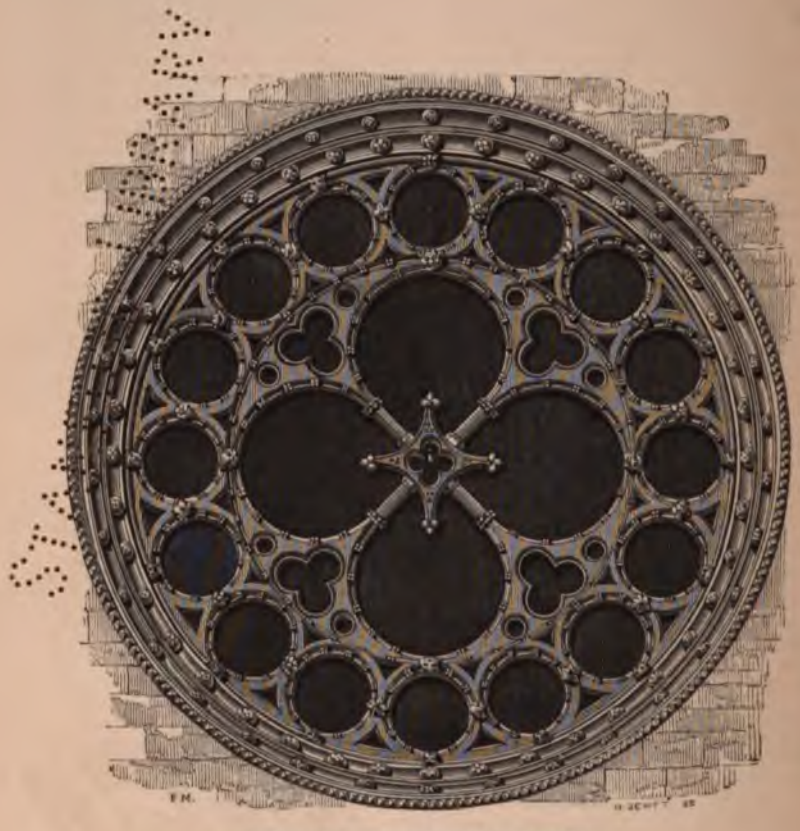
THE STUDY OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.*

Round Tower, St. Julian's, Norwich.

"THIS little work," as the author informs us in the opening of his preface, "was originally written as part of a series of elementary lectures recommended by the Committee of the Oxford Architectural Society to be delivered to the junior members of the society, in the spring of 1849. They

* An Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture. Oxford and London. John Henry Parker. 1849.

Withdrawn



CIRCULAR WINDOW, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

Extracted from Parker's "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture."

were considered useful and interesting by those who heard them, and, as it was thought they might be equally so to others who had not the same opportunity, the president, in the name of the society, requested the author to publish them." We agree entirely with the Oxford Society in this request, and have much pleasure in welcoming from their author this fresh contribution to architectural literature.

In the plan of this volume the author has followed the example of Rickman in his admirable essay, and he accordingly has for the most part conveyed his descriptions of the various aspects under which we find both Norman and Gothic architure developed at different periods, by describing the diversified forms assumed at those periods by the several more important architectural details. Some general remarks are appended, and these shew both careful research and judicious observation. The early history and progress of our ecclesiastical architecture is ably sketched out; and the subsequent development of both the Norman and the Gothic styles is clearly though concisely set forth.* The author has adopted the general habit of regarding Gothic architecture as divided into several styles, a mistaken view, which at once removes from the mind of the architectural student that unity of this great style which is so essential to its being not only duly appreciated, but even correctly understood. Had he more clearly marked out the Norman and the Gothic as two distinct styles, and also maintained the essential unity of the Gothic throughout its successive periods, we should have regarded the author's system of chronological division and subdivision as perhaps the very best possible for the purpose of general classification. He says, "the change from one style to another was not immediate, it generally took about a quarter of a century to effect the transition, and the last quarter of each of the five centuries from the eleventh to the fifteenth was such a period of transition:" he then proceeds to assign the greater part of the buildings supposed to be Saxon to the eleventh century, while the architecture of the twelfth and three following centuries he describes as being respectively Norman, and Early-English, Decorated and Perpendicular Gothic: the last quarter of each century being the period of transition.

Having conducted his readers through the Gothic era in our own country, the author passes from architecture in England (which before had exclusively occupied his attention) to architecture on the continent, and in a chapter "on French Gothic" he gives a valuable sketch of the peculiar characteristics of the style in France. This chapter we consider a very valuable portion of the work; and that no less from the importance thus assigned to the study of the complete Gothic style, than because of the intrinsic merit of this notice of the Gothic in France. The illustrations which accompany this chapter are all of the highest interest, and in artistic merit are inferior to none which have appeared under the auspices of Mr. Parker; and so also with the other woodcuts by which the preceding pages are illustrated; all are good in themselves, and they have been selected with much judgment from the vast stores at the disposal of the author. Of the few cuts which are new to us, those which represent the fine early circular window in Lincoln

Tooth Ornament, York Cathedral.

* The title of this work speaks only of Gothic Architecture, but the study of the Norman equally with that of the Gothic is treated of in its pages.

cathedral, and the west front of Edington church in Wiltshire, appear to us to possess the highest interest. We are ourselves acquainted with the church at Edington, and are glad to find general attention thus directed to its architectural treasures of a known date.

By the author's liberal permission we are enabled to transfer to our pages the engraving of the Lincoln window, and with it we have been enabled to place four other examples of the illustrations which accompany the several sections of the volume: these comprise a view of the early round tower of the church of St. Julian, in the city of Norwich, one of the spherical triforium windows of Westminster Abbey, a beautiful group of Early-English Gothic mouldings from York Cathedral, and a singularly interesting compartment in the church of St. Martin des Champs, at Paris.

As we hope that this little volume will obtain a very wide circulation, and so will be enabled to make its contents fully known in a far better manner than we could hope to do either by extracts or description, we will now add but one concluding word of commendation, and advise our friends to follow our own example, and read the book.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Death of Thomas Amyot, Esq.—The Edinburgh Review on the British Museum Catalogue—Dr. Maitland's Plan for a Church History Society—The Earliest Locomotive Engine—Bagster's Blank-Paged Bible.

Among events of the past month one has to us a melancholy interest—the *death of Thomas Amyot, Esq.*, long Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of the institutors of the Camden Society. We purpose next month to insert a biography of our most respected friend, and shall be obliged by any communication upon the subject.

Our powerful contemporary, The Edinburgh Review, has in its last number an article on the British Museum Catalogue Question, which will probably attract some little attention and do some little mischief. In tone and feeling this article is "thorough Panizzi" from beginning to end; a very echo of that gentleman's evidence, opinions, and prejudices. It quarrels with the men with whom he quarrels, and no others; it sneers at those whom it is his pleasure to honour after that fashion, and no others; in sundry parts of it it speaks for Mr. Panizzi, and gives various items of exclusive information, with intimations of coming events, which have evidently been derived from that gentleman himself. Of course we do not mean to say that he wrote the paper—no one will suspect him of that—but it clearly comes from some person who has been in communication with him on the subject, and, after reading it, it is not necessary that a man should be a great calculator, like Michael Cassio, to be able to lay his finger on the evidence given by the writer before the Commissioners.

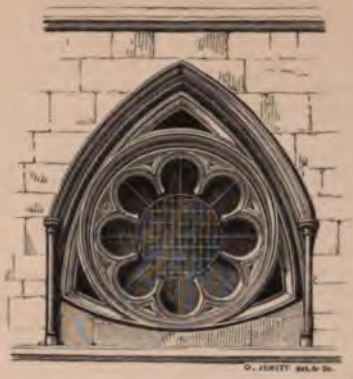
Coming from such an authority and concocted in such a way, it is not surprising that it is a mere laborious mis-statement of the points in dispute, an entire and palpable mistake of the whole question which is now in contention. We will show its fallacy in a few words.

The recent Commission of Inquiry into the British Museum was appointed to ascertain, among other things, "in what manner that National Institution might be made most effective for the advancement of Literature." These are the words of their authority.

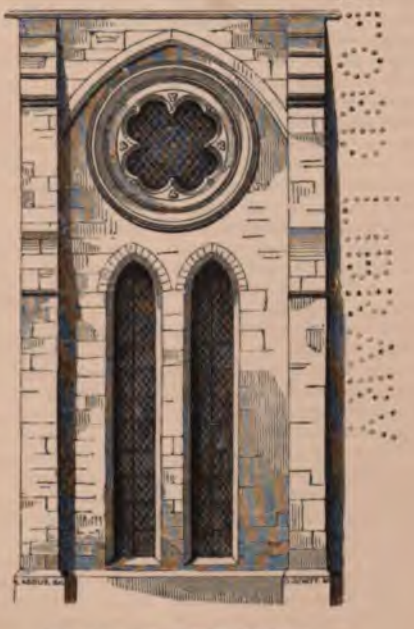
In dealing with the subject referred to them the Commissioners came, in due course, to investigate the state of the catalogues of the National Library, and the nature of the catalogue now in process of formation: considering these things always, according to the words of their commission, with a view to "the advancement of literature."

On this part of their inquiry two classes of persons were consulted; literary men and bibliographers. The literary men, looking at the subject as from without the Museum, and having in view their own wants, the requirements of literature, and the applicability of the national literary stores to various purposes in connection with popular instruction and education, were, in the main, of opinion that "the advancement of literature" would be best promoted by the immediate compilation of a concise catalogue, which might be printed for general use and be consulted all over the world.

The bibliographers, regarding the matter from within the Museum, and principally



SPHERICAL WINDOW, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



ST. MARTIN DES CHAMPS, PARIS.

Extracted from Parker's "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture."

National Library was allowed to fall five years into arrear. We hope the announcement will turn out to be more accurate than another one in a previous page, in which the author says, as from authority, "*The Appendix* [to the Report, see our Mag. for June, p. 628] *has been printed and published.*" We have applied for a copy at the office of publication, *but nothing of the kind is to be procured there.* Printed we know it has been, *but not published.* A few copies were taken off before the type was dispersed, but they were not complete, which the writer accounts for thus: "We have seen it stated that part of what was intended to appear in this Appendix has been omitted. This we are told is true; but we have reason to believe that the omissions consist mostly of Mr. Panizzi's own reports on the Grenville Library, and that the occurrence is merely through forgetfulness, arising out of some peculiar circumstances attending the latter meetings of the Commissioners, to which we do not feel at liberty to do more than allude."

A pamphlet has been published by Dr. MAITLAND, entitled "A PLAN FOR A CHURCH HISTORY SOCIETY," (Rivingtons, 8vo.) In anticipation of a time when it will become desirable to establish a Society of this description, Dr. Maitland thinks it would be well to consider "what such a Society should be and should do; on what principles it should be founded and conducted; what should be attempted, and by what methods." As preliminary to this, Dr. Maitland offers the following suggestions:—I. That one of the first objects of such a Society should be the formation of a library containing the books particularly required for the study of ecclesiastical history. II. That the Society should procure new and corrected editions —1. Of works which have obtained the character of authorities on Church history; 2. Of works now defective through mere lapse of time—books which "chiefly want," as Dr. Maitland remarks, what commercial men call "posting up." More than a century has elapsed since Richardson performed that good office for Bishop Godwin's work *De Præsulibus*. Le Neve's *Fasti* remain as he left them still longer ago. Newcourt's *Repertorium* and other books may occur to the reader's recollection, besides such as are not quite similar, though they would have an equal claim on such a Society's good offices, as Wilkins's *Concilia*, Gibson's *Codex*, &c. Such books should be brought up to the present time. 3. Of books or tracts of value, rendered desirable by rarity and high price, or by their existing as parts of larger works. III. A third duty of such Society should be to employ fit persons to write or compile such works as may be considered desiderata, as, for example—1. A general Church History; 2. A work applicable to the Church of England, similar to the *Gallia Christiana* or *Italia Sacra*; 3. Consideration should be given to the subject of publishing short treatises in the form of Transactions; 4. "I must add one thing more which appears to me to be of vital importance to the respectability and efficiency of such a Society. It must not build its hopes and stake its existence on the cupidity of subscribers—it must not live on appeals to their covetousness—it must not be, nor act as if it were, a joint stock company formed to undersell the trade. It must not rest on the chance of getting subscribers who will shut their eyes and open their mouths, and take what is given them on a mere assurance that it shall be more in quantity for the money than a bookseller can afford to offer. I believe, indeed, that the public have got tired of this plan. Some subscribers, perhaps, have even thought that the loss incurred by thus buying books which they did not want, though at a low price, more than counter-balanced the profit of getting books which they did want a little cheaper than the bookseller could supply them." IV. Such a Society should employ fit persons to look for and make known unpublished materials for Church history. V. It should cultivate a correspondence with persons who would offer or seek information respecting the proper business of the Society. VI. It should assist in the formation of Provincial Societies more or less resembling itself. VII. Under the head of *Privileges of Members* Dr. Maitland candidly remarks, that "it is but honest to confess in plain terms, that the chief and most obvious privilege of members at first is likely to be little more than a satisfactory belief that they are doing a good work, and serving their generation. . . . . If subscribers will only be content to pay as much and receive as little as the Fellows of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, the Church History Society will thrive. But, considering the nature and object of the proposed Society, I cannot help expressing my confidence that there are many Christian people who will give their money freely, and no more wish to have part of it returned than if they had put it into a plate at a church-door—let them only be satisfied that it will not be embezzled or turned into waste paper. At the same time, the members of the Society might derive some legitimate benefits . . . the use of their library, which would gradually become not only rich in books,

but in transcripts, catalogues, indexes, notices, &c." with copies of the works published by the Society.

This is the outline of a great and very important scheme. It aims at supplying crying and obvious wants both in our literature and Church, and ought to be taken up by our bishops, by deans and chapters, in our Universities, and wherever there is a desire that our Church history should be put upon that basis on which alone anything can be maintained. The establishment and promotion of such a Society offers to wealthy people in the present day the same kind of opportunity of promoting literature which was afforded to our ancestors some centuries ago by the gathering together and preserving the fragments of ancient literature; and the glory which has not failed to follow the exertions of Sir Robert Cotton, would be an equally certain attendant upon any one who, animated by Cotton's spirit, enabled the suggested Society to apply to their legitimate uses the treasures which Cotton and his successors were fortunate enough to amass. We not only bid the scheme "God speed," but shall be happy to promote it in any way that is in our power.

We have received the following letter in reference to the very UNUSUAL construction of WINDOWS *in the apsidal chapel of St. Catherine* IN ELY CATHEDRAL, respecting which we inserted a letter in our last Magazine, p. 404. The peculiarity is, that the windows splay *outwards*.

"MR. URBAN,—A correspondent in your October Number criticizes the construction of the window-arches in the semicircular apse of the Chapel of St. Catherine, which has lately been almost entirely rebuilt. They are slightly splayed outwards, so that the inner opening is less than the outer; and, as the walls are more than eight feet in thickness, the effect is unusual and somewhat startling. On examining the junction of the new and the old work, it will be found that the whole of the right-hand jamb of the right-hand window and part of its outer arch (sufficient to determine its dimensions) are original. It is hardly necessary to add, that, if the size of the outer opening of such a window and one of its jambs be determined, the position of its second jamb (assuming the window to be symmetrical with respect both to its outer and inner circular walls) is determined likewise: it was not, therefore, without sufficient grounds, nor without much consideration, that this very unusual construction was resorted to.—G. P."

A Correspondent has kindly sent us the following report of a circumstance which is of great interest on many accounts, and of especial value in the history of mechanical inventions and the application of steam to locomotion. THE EARLIEST construction of a LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE is thus carried back to the year 1784.

"At a meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers held at Birmingham on Wednesday the 23rd October, a highly interesting paper was read on the life and inventions of the late Mr. Murdock, of the celebrated Soho Works, near Birmingham. In the course of the evening there was exhibited *a diminutive locomotive engine, constructed by Mr. Murdock in the year* 1784, and unquestionably the first which was ever made. This mechanical antiquity is described as being in existence in a note to the English edition of M. Arago's Historical Eloge of James Watt (8vo. London, 1839), but has never before been publicly exhibited, excepting perhaps at the meetings of the Lunar Society, which existed in Birmingham at the close of the last century, and comprised amongst its members a larger number of distinguished men than has usually been congregated in the provinces. Among these were James Watt, Matthew Boulton, Wedgwood, Dr. Priestley, W. Keir of chemical celebrity, Dr. Withering the botanist, Dr. Lovell Edgeworth, and Dr. Darwin. When it is remembered that this diminutive locomotive was produced several years before the publication of Darwin's 'Botanic Garden,' the wonder ceases that he should have written the celebrated couplet

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquer'd steam! afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car."

Biblical Students are again laid under great obligations to Messrs. Bagster and Sons by the publication of a handsome one-volume BLANK-PAGED BIBLE. The text of the Bible, which is the authorised version, with the references of Bagster's Polyglot, is printed on the pages which, when the book is open, lie opposite to the reader's left hand, the right-hand pages being left blank and ruled for annotation. The book is printed throughout on writing paper, and there is an interleaved index of subjects. Everybody must recollect what a painful confusion annotated Bibles generally present. How often is the maker of many notes bewildered even in the midst of his own work. And yet marginal annotation is in many cases most useful. As a habit it is both valuable and interesting. Some of the most precious books which have ever passed through our hands have been volumes of this kind, rich with the unstudied thoughts of martyrs and saints,

hastily jotted down on the margin of that book which was all their study and the foundation of all their hope. The present publication will give rise to many such volumes in future ages. We are quite sure that everybody, clergyman or layman, student or experienced christian, who is accustomed to annotate his Bible, will be very much obliged to us for directing his attention to a volume prepared with so much thoughtfulness and judgment for his special use.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Architecture of Ancient Egypt; in which the Columns are arranged in Orders, and the Temples Classified; with Remarks on the Early Progress of Architecture, &c. with a large volume of plates illustrative of the subject, and containing the various columns and details from actual measurement. By Sir Gardner Wilkinson, *F.R.S. &c. &c.* 1850. *Octavo, pp.* 150. *Folio Plates, i-xviii.*—The want of a systematic arrangement of Egyptian columns and temples has long been felt, and we may now congratulate our architectural and archæological friends in having that desideratum supplied by the publication of the above-mentioned work. The known accuracy and truthfulness of the learned author of "The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians," and the distinguished ability with which he has illustrated his several publications, enhance the value of this gift made to science and art. Sir Gardner Wilkinson has here shown us how the various columns originated, which, differing so widely from each other, seem at first sight to belong to distinct styles of architecture, and how the polygonal and fluted shaft, as well as the papyrus, lotus, palm-tree, and other columns, may be distinctly traced from the original square pillar. This pillar, as the author tells us, was the first adopted in Egypt. It originated in the stone-quarry, where, "as a mere square mass, often rather irregular, it was left to support the roof," but without any architrave. As soon, however, as it was introduced into constructed buildings, the necessity of a beam from pillar to pillar suggested itself; and the invention of the architrave was the consequence of its transfer from the quarry to the temple; "and when, in after times, large tombs and temples were excavated in the rock, they, in their turn, borrowed from constructed monuments; and the pillar was no longer permitted to support the roof without the intervening architrave. Thus, then, constructed buildings were indebted to the quarry for the pillar; and rock-hewn monuments derived from the former the architrave and plinth." P. 6.

The first change in the pillar was its conversion into a polygonal column, which was brought about by the removal of the four angles, evidently for convenience sake; and, in course of time, the number of faces having increased from 8 to 12, 16, 20, and 32, they were hollowed into grooves, and thus was gradually formed the circular fluted column.

For "it is evident that the round column owed its form to the necessity of removing the obstacle of the corners in the square pillar, which in crowded spaces were inconvenient, as they prevented persons passing freely round them; and for this reason the Egyptians made the plinths of the columns circular also, though the abacus was square." P. 38.

This was the oldest form of round columns; and what is very remarkable is, that it approaches so nearly to the character and proportions of the early Doric shaft that we are forced into the conviction that the first Greek order was indebted to Egypt for its origin, in common with the Sphinx, and many fancy devices found in the architecture and decorative works of Greece. But we will presently follow the author in his explanation of the process by which the other Egyptian orders sprang from the same square pillar. The point is of importance, as it solves a difficulty at first sight inexplicable, and shows the manner in which two totally dissimilar sets of columns proceeded from one common source. In no style of architecture indeed is there a greater difference than in the polygonal or circular fluted column, and those with the papyrus bud and other capitals; they appear to belong not merely to two different styles, or eras, but to two different people; and, were not the Egyptian origin and the early date of both well established, many might be inclined to suppose one or other of them to be a foreign introduction. It may not, however, be irrelevant to observe that other styles of architecture are subject to great and varied changes; the Pointed, or, as we pretend to term it, the "Early-English" arch with its slender clustered columns, is a sudden transition from the massive pillars and the round-headed arches of Lombard and Norman time; and

Saracenic architecture shows the same sudden passage from its early imitation of the simple Roman round work to the light proportions and delicate tracery of its pointed style. The origin of the various Egyptian orders and the mode in which they were derived from the corresponding devices painted on the square pillar are thus set forth: "It is universally admitted that painting long preceded sculpture, and, before ornaments were sculptured in stone, they were represented in colour; nor is there any difficulty in perceiving that the first mouldings in Egyptian monuments were merely painted on the flat surface of the walls and pillars, and that the next process in decorative art, that of chiseling them in relief, was a later introduction. The lotus blossom, the papyrus head, water-plants, the palm tree, and the head of a goddess, were among the usual ornaments of a cornice, or a pillar; and these favourite devices of ancient days continued still, in after times, to be repeated in high relief, when an improved style of art had substituted sculpture for the mere painted representation. But when the square pillar had been gradually converted into a polygonal shape, the ornamental devices not having room enough upon its narrow facettes, led to the want and invention of another form of column, and from that time a round shaft was surmounted by the palm-tree capital, or by the blossom, or the bud, of the papyrus, which had hitherto only been painted or represented in relief upon the flat faces of a square pillar. Hence the origin of new orders, differing so widely from the polygonal column. But the old and new orders continued for some time to divide the taste of the early Egyptian architects, until, at length, when the size and height of Egyptian buildings had increased beyond the scale adapted to the old polygonal shaft, the more elongated style of the new columns superseded the use of their rival; and, in the later periods of the native dynasties, these, with the varieties that grew out of them, were employed to the entire exclusion of the old order.

"For the palm-tree and water-plant columns were not, as often supposed, in imitation of the wooden support of the early roof, but owed their origin to the devices painted or sculptured on the face of the square pillar, having been formed into a capital and a round shaft; and the binding together of a number of water-plants to form a column was evidently not taken from a similar frail support, but was a fanciful caprice, borrowed from the relievo ornaments of the old pillar."—Pp. 7—8.

Thus then the greatest apparent anomaly in the architecture of the Egyptians is fully explained; and the same love of variety, afterwards evinced by them in the juxta-position of columns of different orders in the same portico, is shewn to have been the natural result of their taste, and not to have been owing to the influence of Greeks or Romans, during the reigns of the Ptolemies and Cæsars. This and other erroneous conclusions of hasty observers are more than once pointed out by the author; and it is certainly reasonable to suppose that a people the most remarkable for a love of diversity "in the corresponding parts of a building," who studiously avoided regularity and too much symmetry, should originate the large porticoes composed of various columns, rather than the Greeks; who, on the contrary, "were noted for uniformity in their columns and the decorative parts of architecture." The first part of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's work shews the comparative antiquity of various kinds of masonry in different countries; and the adoption of squared stone in horizontal courses by the Egyptians at a time long antecedent to the polygonal masonry of Greece and Italy; which last has been supposed to hold far too high a place in the scale of antiquity; and the fallacy of deciding on the comparative age of monuments, even in Greece and Italy, from the presence of polygonal work, is sufficiently proved by the fact of horizontal having been employed contemporaneously with polygonal masonry, and by the latter having only been used in places where a particular kind of stone was more readily wrought into that shape.

Many interesting remarks are also introduced respecting the invention and early use of the arch; and its origin from the employment of bricks and the want of wood for roofing is shewn to be very consistent with the customs and condition of Egypt; where too the positive existence of crude brick arches is traced as early as the reign of Amunoph I. or about fifteen centuries B.C.; and though stone arches are not found of the same remote era, those of the time of Psammaticus suffice to shew that they were constructed at least 600 years before our era, and were the same style of roofing, in another material, which had been adopted by the Egyptians for their tombs from a most remote period.

"For even," says our author, "if some arches were really built by the Greeks and Etruscans before the age of Psammaticus, their being of stone would not in any way afford their builders a claim to that invention; and no one would be silly enough to maintain that the principle of the arch

was unknown until it had been made of some particular material."—P. 20.

The second part of the work treats of the classification and the details of Egyptian architecture. The gradual progress from the small sanctuaries of old to the large complicated temples of the eighteenth and subsequent dynasties, shews how they kept pace with and were influenced by the advancing civilization and luxury of the people. Records of the brilliant conquests of the Egyptian arms, the sculptures that adorned the external walls, portrayed the king routing the enemies of his country, and offering the spoils of the vanquished foe to the gods of the sanctuary. They were the archives of the nation, made for present and future generations; in which the Egyptian beheld the glories of his race, and in which his descendants explained them to inquiring foreigners of later times, as to Hecatæus, Germanicus, and others who visited Egypt, that country famed for ancient wonders. Within the precincts of the sanctuary were the sacred sculptures, the emblems and the holy things appropriated to the service of the gods, which the priests alone were permitted to approach.

These, in all their richly-coloured garb, were among the striking peculiarities offered by Egyptian architecture; and the whole internal and external decoration of a temple undoubtedly must have had the most splendid and imposing effect, of which mere description can afford a very inadequate idea; we therefore share with the author in his regret that he has been unable to give the whole of an "Egyptian temple, coloured throughout," and that the expense has formed the sole impediment to his increasing the size of his work and giving those illustrations which would thoroughly embrace the whole subject of Egyptian architecture. But, though he is far from pretending to exhaust the subject in the present work, he may claim the merit of having given a comprehensive summary of it, and of not having been deterred by the expense of the undertaking from supplying what must be considered a great desideratum. From the number and large size of the plates, he has been enabled to introduce very full details of the columns and all the most important explanations of various monuments. The classification of the temples, and the satisfactory mode of presenting all the columns to the same scale, suffice to give as ample information as the limited size of the work will allow.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson acknowledges in excellent taste the aid he has derived from the Cavaliere Canina and his assistants. The plates are exquisitely got up, and those parts which have been coloured give a most faithful representation of the originals.

Modern State Trials, revised and illustrated with Essays and Notes. By William C. Townsend, *Esq. M.A. Q.C. Recorder of Macclesfield. 2 vols. 8vo.*—A miscellaneous collection of trials of public interest selected from those which have occurred within the last thirty years cannot fail to be a book of moment and value. The editor formed this collection (which as we have remarked elsewhere was published only a few days before his death) upon the principle of simply throwing together such *causes celebres* as would be likely to be read by all members of the community with pleasure and profit. Certainly no collection could possibly be more multifarious or more diversified, or be arranged with a more utter disregard of chronology. The trials included in the two volumes are those of *Frost* the chartist, 1840; *Edward Oxford* for shooting at the Queen, 1840; *James Stuart* for killing Sir Alexander Boswell in a duel, 1822; the *Earl of Cardigan* for fighting a duel with Mr. Tuckett, 1841; *Courvoisier* for the murder of Lord William Russell, 1840; *M'Naghten* for the murder of Mr. Drummond, 1843; the *Earl of Stirling* for forgery, 1839; *Smith O'Brien* for High Treason, 1848; *Lord Cochrane* and others for conspiracy, 1814; the *Wakefields* for the abduction of Miss Turner, 1827; *Hunter and others, the Glasgow cotton spinners*, for murder, 1838; *John Ambrose Williams* for libel, 1822; *Pinney, Mayor of Bristol*, for neglect of duty, 1832; *Moxon*, for publishing a blasphemous book, 1841; and *O'Connell* and others for conspiracy, 1844.

Without seeking to discover the links by which such a collection is bound together, it will at once be seen that it contains some of the greatest masterpieces of the forensic oratory of our times; for example, the speeches of *Jeffrey* in the case of Stuart; that of *Phillips* in the case of Courvoisier; of *Cockburn* in the case of M'Naghten; of *Whiteside* in the cases of Smith O'Brien and O'Connell; of *Brougham* in the case of Isaac Ambrose Williams; and of *Talfourd* in that of Moxon. All these are fervid outpourings of manly eloquence, of which any profession, nation, or age may well be proud. They alone give a value to any book which contains them, and in the reflection which they throw upon the state of society and the administration of the law are amongst the most valuable and interesting of documents.

Amongst the great speeches which we

have enumerated the first of them has lately acquired a melancholy interest from the recent deaths of both the advocate and the client. It has also an interest which arises from the circumstance that it was almost the only one of these noble addresses which was successful. Juries—and it is a striking and remarkable circumstance—withstood the withering sarcasm of Brougham in the case of Williams, and the generous fervour of Talfourd's poetic eloquence in the case of Moxon, and were not misled by the sophistry of Phillips in the case of Courvoisier, but a jury was guided by lord Jeffrey, then Mr. Jeffrey and an advocate, to negative that wicked and malicious intention which the law presumes to exist whenever one man kills another in a duel.

"I do not require you," said the specious advocate, "to find that Sir Alexander Boswell did not fall by the hands of the prisoner at the bar, but only that he did not fall by his malice. I call upon you to give in a verdict of no untruth, directly or by implication. I call—and I think I cannot call in vain—that you will not allow your verdict to be any thing but truth; and I tell you that you cannot be compelled to say, that the prisoner *wickedly and maliciously* slew the unfortunate gentleman, if you sincerely think he did not—if you are satisfied that he slew him without malice, anger, or hatred in the rencounter; in short, that the very reverse of all these feelings burned in his bosom towards the unfortunate gentleman, at his death, before his death, after his death. . . . . No opinions, no law, no rule of practice, no human authority, I say with confidence, can either compel or justify a jury in finding a man guilty of killing maliciously who is proved not to have had any malice—not to have had any bad motive, though his conduct has been sifted to the uttermost. It would be, of all preposterous notions the most preposterous, and of all absurdities the most extreme, to say that the law requires a jury to save themselves from perjury by perjuring themselves to convict the innocent! You are bound, it is said, to find the prisoner guilty of maliciously killing. But I say that if you think he did *not* kill maliciously, you are plainly bound to acquit him; and that you would be guilty, both of murder and perjury if you did otherwise . . . . . If a person has done that which has placed me in the dilemma of either shooting at him or of living an outcast from society—of being exposed to all manner of insults and contumelies—of being excluded from all honourable pursuits and professions—shrunk from by my ancient friends—the cause of blushing to my relatives and sorrow to my children—the stain of an honorable name, and a hopeless outcast and exile from society—without hope, means, or chance of restoration—if, I say, a man, by an act which is unlawful in itself has placed me in that situation, can it be said—there being no malice in my heart, no means of defending my rights but this, no possibility of my subsisting on the earth without scorn, and all this by the unlawful act of another—I ask you, if, under these circumstances, I do not take my enemy off by assassination, but merely expose his life to the same risk as my own, and that perhaps, with many chances against me, and he fall, is it possible that the law . . . should call that a murder? I submit to you that this would be a proposition altogether monstrous. I freely admit that there is a heavy presumption against that man by whom blood is shed. I admit that I would come slowly to the conclusion that blood had been shed in innocence; and I ask no more than this, that I should be entitled to look to the cause of the quarrel, and not be judged by dry maxims from books. I ask no more than that you would look to the practice of the times; to the recent proceedings of courts of law; and, in every case, inquire whether you find from the nature of the act, as proved, any indications of that malignant spirit, and of those inexcusable passions, without which I say there can be no crime,—without which where life is lost, there can undoubtedly be no murder."

Under the influence of this sophistry, and of a general persuasion that Mr. Stuart had been most shamefully ill-used by Sir Alexander Boswell, his trial for the offence, as has been remarked in our Obituary (Magazine for December 1849, p. 659), "was almost a judicial triumph." The jury acquitted him without retiring from the box, and the judge offered him his congratulations from the bench. We may more properly congratulate each other, after such a verdict, that the wickedness of duelling has now come to be so well understood, and to be detested so thoroughly, that not even the eloquent plausibilities of a Jeffrey would suffice to procure such another acquittal.

Another of these trials which has acquired of late a renewed interest is that of Courvoisier. It has long been known that the prisoner confessed his guilt to Mr. Phillips his counsel, and the world has been full of complaints that, having that knowledge, Mr. Phillips had in his defence of the prisoner endeavoured to throw the guilt upon Sarah Mancer, and

had appealed to the Omniscient in confirmation of his own personal belief of the innocence of his client. The statement recently published by Mr. Phillips is given in substance in the work before us, and is indeed a startling one. It appears that, instigated by some feeling which is not understood, Courvoisier solicited an interview in court with his counsel on the second morning of the trial, before anything at all conclusive had appeared in evidence against him. Mr. Phillips and Mr. Clarkson approached the dock in which the prisoner was standing. "I have sent for you, gentlemen," he said, "to tell you I committed the murder." "When I could speak," says Mr. Phillips, "which was not immediately, I said, Of course, then, you are going to plead guilty?" "No, sir," was the reply, "I expect you to defend me to the utmost." "We returned to our seats. My position at this moment was, I believe, without parallel in the annals of the profession."

Now what should these gentlemen have done? Should they have thrown up their briefs and abandoned the defence of the confessed murderer? We think not. The confession was made in the privacy of professional confidence. The prisoner had publicly pleaded "Not guilty," and had put himself upon his trial. We cannot think that his advocates would have been justified in relinquishing his defence, simply because, in consequence of some feeling which is so perfectly unaccountable that even its sanity might be doubted, he blurted out this terrible avowal.

But it seems to us that, although still bound to continue their defence of the prisoner, this knowledge entirely altered the position of his advocates. Before this secret was so strangely committed to them, they might have striven—whatever might be their private feelings or impressions—to *get their client off* by any allowable means which legal ingenuity might prompt. But after this communication from their client their duty was confined simply to the taking care that he was not convicted without there being sufficient legal evidence of his guilt. Supposing the singular communication to be a sane avowal, his moral guilt was clear; but legal guilt is something more than mere moral guilt; it is moral guilt established by such testimony as satisfies the custom and practice of the courts and convinces the judgment of a jury. It was a right distinction in this matter which was made by the Duke of Cleveland in the case of the Earl of Cardigan, when he pronounced for his acquittal, not in the customary form of words, "not guilty, upon my honour," but "not guilty, *legally*, upon my honour." Now, after the confession of Courvoisier, the duty of Messrs. Phillips and Clarkson, as it seems to us, was confined to seeing that there was such testimony as irrefragably established that Courvoisier was guilty *legally*.

It has been alleged, as we have stated, that Mr. Phillips did more than this: that he strove to insinuate that Sarah Mancer was implicated in the crime. Upon the report which is given in this work we do not think the charge is well founded. The words uttered by Sarah Mancer on the discovery of the crime were not exactly such as might have been expected. Alarm and horror made her do and say some things which under other circumstances she would probably have neither done nor said. These were commented upon, with perhaps a little too much pertinacity—they were made the most of—by Mr. Phillips, but we cannot see that he went the length of insinuating that she had any thing to do with the murder. It must also be allowed that, although from the whole evidence it is clear enough that Courvoisier alone was concerned in the awful crime, yet his confession did not render it impossible but that he might have had a confederate.

The charge of appealing to Heaven in favour of his belief of his client's innocency falls to the ground entirely. The words Mr. Phillips uttered are thus reported.

"But you will say to me, if the prisoner did it not, who did it? I answer, ask the Omniscient Being above us who did it; ask not me, a poor finite creature like yourselves; ask the prosecutor who did it. It is for him to tell you who did it; it is not for me to tell you who did it; and until he shall have proved by the clearest evidence that it was the prisoner at the bar, beware how you embrue your hands in the blood of that young man—violate the living temple that the Lord hath made—and quench the spirit in that clay which the breath of the Lord hath kindled."

Such an appeal is perfectly allowable; but advocates are too apt to go beyond this kind of rhetorical abjuration and express themselves in a manner which only befits a witness. Upon this subject Mr. Townsend has told the following anecdote.

"An acute but severe judge once remarked to a jury on this inadvertence: 'The counsel has said, I think this, and I believe that. A counsel has no right to say what he thinks or what he believes; but since he has told you, gentlemen, his belief, I will tell you mine; that were you to believe him and acquit his client, he would be the very first man in this court to laugh at you.'"

Mr. Townsend's additions and comments are pleasantly written, and make

us deeply regret the loss of so valuable a labourer in that wide and interesting field of literature which lies between History and Law.

Historic Scenes and Poetic Fancies. By Agnes Strickland. 8vo. 1850.—"This volume contains," says its popular authoress, "my earliest literary productions, written when the vivid feelings and perceptions of a young heart and ardent imagination found their natural language in poetry. Some of these are perhaps already known to the reader, having appeared anonymously, with my initials; and, when I grew bolder, with my name. The titles and subjects of many of them have been unscrupulously appropriated; and, in more than one instance, entire poems have been claimed by persons who certainly never saw them till after they were in print. Under these circumstances I have been induced to gather these scattered leaves together, and publish them in a form that may enable me to vindicate my claims to the original authorship of 'The Life Boat,' 'The Seven Hearts of Condé,' and others of my pirated poems. Blended with these will be found many that have never before appeared, written after the season of the *beau idéal** had been succeeded by that of reflection, and the romance of youthful fancy chastened and sobered down by the experience and realities of life, and the lessons which a long series of years spent in the investigation of the evidences of historic truth could scarcely fail to impart."

This graceful confession tells and insinuates many things; some which seem a little at variance with the elegant portrait-frontispiece, painted in June 1846; but our business is not with the amiable little confidences into which Miss Strickland admits her friends the public, but with her book. Its character is sufficiently described in the words we have quoted, and we heartily hope that its publication will enable her to shame, if not to punish, the petty-larceny rogues who have had the bad taste to steal her poetry. Her Historic Scenes are true offshoots from "The Queens," and some of them are extremely amusing. We are delighted to see how she takes Mr. Macaulay to task, terming him "a certain eloquent Scotch essayist," and so forth. He says a word or two on behalf of Oliver Cromwell, and takes up the cudgels (of argument, of course we mean) in behalf of the Whig patriots who received bribes from France. Miss Strickland treats his "barristerial" efforts with the very loftiest contempt, and, as a counterpoise to his party efforts, contends stoutly for certain favourites of her own—the respectable Charles II. and the charming Nelly Gwynne. But the most alarming dispute between these great historians is upon ground which belongs more exclusively to Miss Agnes. Mr. Macaulay has dared to say that the Queen of James II. made a sum of money by the sale into slavery of 100 of the poor Monmouth prisoners. In a pathetic paper, entitled "Mary Beatrice and her Babe," the lady-historian calls the gentleman-historian over the coals for his insolence in making such an assertion, and very amusing indeed is the result. The fact seems to be, that when the business of transporting to the West Indies the wretched victims of Monmouth's cowardice and folly was about, certain persons, favoured at court, obtained grants of five, or ten, or more of them, whom they sold at prices varying according to circumstances, some of them realizing as much as 20*l.* or more per prisoner. At that time the Secretary of State wrote to the Lord Chancellor, informing him that "the Queen hath asked for a hundred of them." It is also well known that shortly afterwards her Majesty's ladies of honour procured a grant of the Taunton girls, and wrung a very respectable Christmas box out of their friends. Mr. Macaulay, not having the fear of Miss Strickland before his eyes, calculates that the Queen probably made as much as 1000 guineas out of her 100 prisoners, and thinks that the ladies of honour, in their dealings with the Taunton girls, did but imitate her Majesty's "unprincely greediness, and her unwomanly cruelty." "Mary Beatrice," as it pleases the historian of the "Queens" to call her Majesty, finds a stout defender in Miss Strickland. She thinks that if such a transaction had really taken place, it would not have been allowed to sleep for 120 years; on the contrary, that it would have been sure to have been promulgated at the warming-pan time, when (she thinks) it would have done tenfold more political service than the libel "of the imposition of an ignobly born son of many murdered mothers, and cruelly strangled nurses, *wet and dry!*" The elegant particularity of the last words is followed by other arguments equally minute. She desires the learned historian to tell her who gave a receipt for the 100 wretches, and in what ship they sailed, and whether it was not in the Flying

---

* We do not very well understand this. Does the fair authoress mean to confess that there is a period in the history of young ladies when, not being as yet attracted towards a *beau* real, they allow their thoughts to run upon a *beau* ideal?

Dutchman? and she dares her opponent to produce a voucher, signed by the Queen, for a farthing of the 1000 guineas. She twits Mr. Macaulay with his profession, and insinuates that she will never be his client until he has proved that he knows something more about the law of evidence. Finally, she concludes her eloquent pleading with an appeal to character. Altogether it is really a very grand performance, and has only one fault, it does not get rid of the letter from Sunderland to Jeffries—"The Queen hath asked for a hundred of them." We fear the public will believe that it was "ask and have." Queens are seldom refused. In the next edition probably Miss Strickland will think of this. In the meantime we shall see what Mr. Macaulay will do. He must say something, or he will be set down as "a done historian," as brother Jonathan would phrase it. After such an exposure, nobody will buy his vols. iii. and iv. unless he vindicates himself. What with the Quakers and Miss Agnes, the great historian is really in pitiable plight. No wonder that he has got thin lately. We feel for him. It is very frightful to be treated with such ineffable disdain by his great historical contemporary, to be upset, and turned inside out and topsy-turvy with no more respect than if he had been a mere dweller in an attic. Can nothing be done to make these brilliant stars of our historical hemisphere twinkle benignantly upon each other? There is one thing. They are both single. Let them think of it. It would be very agreeable to the public that they should kiss and make it up. And only conceive what an issue—we mean, of course, what a literary issue—would be sure to follow. "Macaulay and Co." would be a great historical firm. We hope they will think of it. May we say, "Barkis is willing?"

Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century. By Julia Kavanagh. *2 vols. 8vo.* 1850.—The subject which Miss Kavanagh has illustrated in the handsome volumes before us is one of the most humiliating that history presents for contemplation. Her purpose is to shew in what manner that influence, which ought to purify and exalt society, came to be the most powerful agent in corrupting and debasing it; how virtue came to be ridiculed and vice to be triumphant; how a nation—one of the greatest on the earth—under the government of profligates was ruined by extravagance and thoughtlessness, and driven into excesses which the world can never contemplate without amazement. Miss Kavanagh takes up her theme at the death of Louis XIV. when the French nation was released from the oppressive influence of a gloomy court, and Madame de Maintenon from the labour of amusing a man whom nothing could amuse. The deserted death-bed and unhonoured funeral of the once great sovereign were followed by a regency of the most daring immorality. The court of Louis XIV. had been for many years entirely under the influence of a heartless and formal superstition; that of the Duke of Orleans became the seat of every vice. Surrounded by profligate noblemen and abandoned women, who had little influence over his political conduct or opinions, but in whose society and conversation he took delight, he imitated the wildest excesses of old heathen Rome, and exhibited immorality with the most unblushing effrontery, and in all its multiplied forms. "The Palais Royal," remarks our author, "was the home of wild unbridled licence, where woman was too much fallen to exercise any power." It would have been well if that had been strictly true: power for good, woman had indeed none there; but deep and ineffaceable were the traces of the power for ill which emanated from that sink of corruption. Society in all its grades partook of the influence and in degree imitated the licence of the Regent's court. The book before us contains many examples and proofs of the ramified and widely extended consequences of its vicious example in the biographies of the Countess de Verrue,

> Cette dame de volupté
> Qui, pour plus de sureté,
> Fit son paradis dans ce monde;

Mesdames de Tencin, de Prie, and de Ferriol. And in far lower ranks of life than those in which these women played their parts the same sad influence was felt not less perceptibly; grossness, licence, faithlessness, and effrontery took possession of the Parisian world. It was from this rank and fetid mass, that what in France is called Liberty took its rise: "not," as Miss Kavanagh well remarks, "as in Rome or in early Greece, from a primitive purity of morals, but from the very corruption of preceding tyranny. It was an intellectual movement, and all joined in it; not so much for the reason that the existing state of things was corrupt or impure, as because all felt that it was worn out and doomed to perish."

Educated in such a state of society, what could be expected of Louis XV.? Amiable, effeminate, indolent, sensual, he allowed the country to govern itself, and gave himself up to the companionship of a succession of mistresses. "What happens in his kingdom," remarked Madame de

Tencin, "seems to be no business of his." He avoided all matters of business, averring that it was better to know nothing than to learn unpleasant tidings, and thus by neglect allowed the little that remained good to become ill, and all that was bad to grow infinitely worse. The opinion spread like wildfire, that such a state of things could not last. Confusion in the finances, distress amongst the commercial classes, and frightful destitution amongst the oppressed labourers, proclaimed aloud that the end was drawing near. Turgot declared that society was hurrying on towards some frightful convulsion; Madame de Tencin foresaw that "unless God visibly interfered it was impossible that the state should not fall to pieces." In the midst of this palpably approaching ruin, Voltaire and the philosophers were taking out of the hearts of the people the only principles which could have conducted them wisely through the coming storm. In such a state of profligacy there could be nothing of religion left save a fear of the penalties which it denounced. The philosophers sought to eradicate this salutary fear, and, by casting ridicule upon Christianity, succeeded in their attempt, as far as it was possible to do so. They completed the corruption. They extracted the savour from the salt which alone had hitherto kept the mass from a condition of absolute rottenness. A sensual material philosophy took the place of the old faith in the eternal connection between goodness and happiness. Virtue and piety were driven out of doors with scorn; "the comfortless doctrines of sin" were openly established in their place; a licentious literature was widely circulated and greedily devoured; every serious principle was reviled, and shamelessness in reference to everything that degrades humanity inculcated and defended. Now, indeed, it became obvious to all mankind that nothing could preserve the state from absolute ruin.

Even where age or circumstances restrained from open immorality, a spirit of heartless selfishness took possession of all mankind. Society seemed bent on proving the truth of the doctrines of Rochefoucauld. Madame du Deffand spoke the truth, both of herself and those around her, when she declared, that in making selfishness the great motive of human actions, Helvetius had only revealed everybody's secret.

Miss Kavanagh details with proper feeling the histories of the Pompadour, the Du Barry, and all the other worthless women who attracted the corrupted fancy of Louis XV. The tale is hideous and almost incredible. One reads with a feeling of astonishment that such a state of things could have lasted even for a day, and turns to the opening of the succeeding reign with a melancholy certainty of the horrors which must ensue.

The part which women played and the miseries which they suffered during the Revolution is vigorously sketched by Miss Kavanagh. Marie Antoinette and Madame Roland are the principal figures in the tragic scene, but multitudes of other women, almost as attractive and equally unfortunate, crowd the avenues of the stage on which so many horrors were played out. The Necker, the De Genlis, the De Stael, Charlotte Corday, and the rest, all occupy their appropriate niches, and add interest and life to the well-grouped picture of a scene which is without parallel in the history of mankind. The heroism of woman during the Reign of Terror is a portion of her touching history, which Miss Kavanagh has ably delineated, dwelling skilfully upon the alleviations which the victims of that bloody time derived from the national light-heartedness. It was that alone which rendered such a state of things possible. In the gaols, which were crowded with prisoners of distinction, for some of whom the guillotine was almost daily put in motion, the prisoners lived as gaily as the rest of mankind. They had their assemblies and their meetings for amusement; "polite invitations to dinner were sent from Corridor Frumaire to Corridor Floreal," and all the formalities of courtesy and etiquette were as rigidly observed as they had been in the best society under the old regime.

"Ladies brought their work, old nobles sat apart in earnest conversation, while the young walked up and down the rooms, or gathered into laughing groups. At one end of the gallery three chairs were disposed so as to represent a guillotine; this was a game invented by the ladies of the Luxembourg. Surrounded by a circle of spectators, who blamed or applauded them according to their success, they imitated faithfully the last moments of the condemned; and, like the Roman gladiators, thus studied how to die gracefully. A similar game was invented and followed by the Girondists in the Conciergerie.

"These images of death seemed to enhance the brief pleasures of the captives: it was because they were to die that they would enjoy existence to the last. Never were the voluptuous precepts of Horace more faithfully obeyed: the mock guillotine threw no damp on the mirthful scene around. Appointments were made for music and card-parties in the evening, for lectures on astronomy, chemistry, and other sciences to be delivered by captive *savants*, or for literary readings, epigrams, *bouts rimés*, and acted charades. The ladies dressed for those soirées as carefully as their reduced wardrobes allowed, the gentle-

men were assiduous and polite; open flirtations were carried on, and sincere affections often sprang up in these dens of terror."

Wonderful people, framed to pass through horrors which to other nations are impossible! What may be the miseries for which you are yet reserved, who shall venture to declare?

Miss Kavanagh is an able writer, and her book is an interesting and valuable one. The first volume is often revolting in its disclosures of the depths of human wickedness, but such delineations form a necessary preparation for the consequent horrors of the second. Amongst our many able female writers, Miss Kavanagh is entitled to rank with the best.

The Races of Men: a fragment. By Robert Knox, *M.D. Lond.* 8vo. 1850.—The object of this writer is to shew "that human character, individual and national, is traceable *solely* to the nature of that race to which the individual or nation belongs." This is "a statement," as the author justly remarks, which is sure to "meet with the severest opposition. It runs counter," he continues, "to nearly all the chronicles of events called histories; it overturns the theories of statesmen, of theologians, of philanthropists of all shades—from the dreamy essayist whose remedy for every ill that flesh is heir to, is summed up in 'the coming man,' to the 'whitened sepulchres of England,' the hard-handed, spatular-fingered Saxon utilitarian, whose best plea for religion, and sound morals, and philanthropy, is 'the profitableness thereof'—Impostors all! to such, the truths in this little work," the writer continues, "must ever be most unpalatable. Nevertheless, that race in human affairs is everything is simply a fact, the most remarkable, the most comprehensive, which philosophy has ever announced. Race is everything: literature, science, art—in a word, civilization depends on it." In this bold confident way the author proceeds in the developement of what he esteems to be his new views, denouncing, as he goes on, those "deluders" and "civilised hacks," Alison, Jeffrey, Paley, and everybody else who was unfortunate enough (in the author's estimation) to live before "these new views" were promulgated.

The subject treated by the author is of the highest interest and importance, but it should be investigated with philosophic calmness, and every novelty should be supported by evidence. In both these particulars this author fails. He repels us from a consideration of the great points of his work both by his abuse of all men and things which come in his way, and by the dogmatism of his unsupported assertions. Everything is to be overturned, not upon evidence, but because the author says it is to be so. We will give two examples of the author's mode of dealing with history.

"In my native country, Britain, there have been, from the earliest recorded times, at the least *two* distinct races of men; I am disposed to think *three*. I do not allude to the sprinkling of gipsy, Jew, and Phœnician races, who still hold their ground in various parts of the island, nor to some traces of others, as of the Huns, visible amongst the hop-gatherers of Kent; but to three large bodies of men, of sufficient numerical strength to maintain political power and unity, at least their integrity as a race distinct from others, in sufficient numbers to resist the aggressive action of the admixture of race by intermarriage; to neutralize to a great extent such intermarriages, and to render that admixture comparatively unimportant. These races are the Celtic, Saxon, and Belgian or Flemish. They inhabited, in the remotest period, different parts of the country, as they still do, from a period in fact beyond the historical era . . . . The story of the arrival of the Saxons in England, of the Jutes and Angles, Danes, Swedes, Holsteinians—let us say at once Saxons or Scandinavians—is a very pretty story, true enough as regards that horde and that date, but altogether false if it be pretended that this was the first advent of the Scandinavian into Britain." (pp. 12, 13).

We submit that something more than the author's "I am disposed to think" should have been advanced before we were called upon to root out of our national credence one of the clearest facts in that "pitiful thing human history"—the advent of the Saxons into England in the fifth century.

Modern history fares no better than ancient in the hands of Dr. Knox. "M. Guizot," he says, "has written a work on the Causes of the Success of the English Revolution; he must mean 'the failure;' for never was a failure more complete. Church and State remain as they were; nay, they are worse than prior to 1688. The military force at the disposal of the government for the crushing down and intimidating the free men of England is more effective, more insulated from the people, than in the most despotic European state. The wealth, patronage, and power of the country are concentrated in the dynasty and its supporters."

And the following is the advice which he states that he gave a little while ago to the people of Sheffield:

"You are entirely in the hands of a Norman government—united, wealthy,

all-powerful; your Church is rampant, Norman, and bloated with wealth—corrupt beyond imagination; your population priest-ridden. *The land of England is not in your hands. Go at the land in preference to every other measure.*"

These italics are the author's, not ours.

We have lately seen our author's subject investigated by Prichard with laborious patience and acuteness, and in the true philosophic temper. How different is it in the hands of the present writer. He rushes to the consideration of certain points of the great inquiry with a mind full of violent prejudices and in a rash presumptuous headlong spirit—overturning everything that stands in his way. He has excellent powers of description; he can write in a full flowing style, which is often eloquent and effective. But he does not inquire thoroughly into anything, he only concludes. His own opinion stands him in the stead of evidence, investigation—everything. His prejudice is a law to him, and when he writes he merely promulgates its decrees, gravely protesting all the while against the prejudices of other people, and declaring that he aims, *par excellence*, at truth alone. He mistakes his own theories for proof, and, under such circumstances, arrives naturally at conclusions which are adverse to all history and previous inquiry.

Proceedings of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, established March, 1848, for the collection and publication of information on the Antient Arts and Monuments of the Western Division of Suffolk. Parts I.--IV. 8vo.—We noticed in our Magazine for June, the interesting volume of "Original Papers," produced by the Norwich and Norfolk Archæological Society, and we now wish to perform the same duty towards the sister society, established in the southern district of East Anglia. The four issues before us have been produced at intervals during the last and present years, and form the very honourable first-fruits of this young and vigorous association. In order to convey to strangers some idea of their miscellaneous contents, we shall endeavour to describe them in a classification of our own. In early antiquities, then, we find an account of Roman remains at Ixworth; in local and architectural notices of Thetford priory, the castle of Clare, the churches of Pakenham and Ixworth, a chapter on Fonts, an account of mural paintings at Chelsworth, and of an ancient manor-house at Ickworth; in historical matters, an account of the visits of King Edward I. to Bury St. Edmund's and Thetford; a memoir on the lady Joanna of Acre, one of the daughters of the same monarch; and another on the duchy of Clarence, &c. (of which we have taken further review in another portion of our present Magazine); in heraldic history, various papers discussing the White Swan and its armorial accompaniments at Clare; in historical documents, wills relating to the parish of Ixworth (extracted by Mr. Samuel Tymms, who has recently produced the valuable volume of wills from the same source, which has been printed for the Camden Society); extracts from the churchwardens' accounts of Mellis; a charter of Henry IV. granting exemption from serving sheriff and other public offices; and the marriage settlement of the lady Jane Howard, daughter of the poet Surrey, with Charles Lord Neville, afterwards the rebel Earl of Westmerland. To these records of the olden times are added two articles of a more modern, but not less interesting character. The first of these indeed connects together the earliest and the latest annals of one of the indispensable arts of civilised life. It is entitled "Notes towards a Medical History of Bury," and commencing with the practice of the learned leeches of that famous monastery, whose church-builder, abbat Baldwin, was physician to king Edward the Confessor, it conducts us on to the biographical details of the last and present centuries. These notes, though of course capable of considerable amplification, are very creditable to the research of their compiler, Mr. Samuel Tymms. They include some curious items of the parochial expenditure of former days, and details of that dreadful scourge the plague, which committed great devastations at Bury, particularly in the year 1637. The other paper to which we have alluded, consists of biographical reminiscences of Dr. William Hyde Wollaston, once a resident physician in Bury, and afterwards so highly distinguished in the world of science. This highly interesting contribution comes from his old friend, the Rev. Henry Hasted, and includes some characteristic anecdotes sketched by Sir Henry Bunbury. Such papers as these are well calculated to win the favour of those who are not by predilection inclined to antiquarian research, by leading them insensibly from modern habits and transactions to those of earlier days, and removing the prejudices which in such minds raise an imaginary veil between the present and the past. We require no better proof than the pages before us, to show how usefully local societies may be engaged in collecting the varied materials of history, and concentrating to one focus the scattered rays of truth.

Anschar. A story of the North. 8vo. *J. W. Parker.* 1850.—A tale of northern manners and mythology and of missionary adventure and enterprise. St. Anschar the Apostle of the North was despatched by the Emperor Louis the Pious into Sweden—and effected the conversion of the sons of the Sviar. His adventures are here told by a certain Anselm, his companion, in a quaint form which enables the writer (Mr. Richard John King) to pour out a great deal of information respecting the customs and superstitions of our northern forefathers. The composition is evidently the work of a scholar, an antiquary, and a man of taste and poetical feeling.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The fourth anniversary meeting of this association has been held at Dolgelly under the presidency of W. W. E. Wynne, esq. F.S.A. of Peniarth. It commenced on Monday the 26th of August, when Mr. Wynne delivered an address, pointing out the several objects of interest in the vicinity; and the report was read, which gave a favourable account of the progress of archæological research under the guidance and countenance of the society. The most important papers read were—

1. Historic notes on points in the history of Owen Glyndwr, by T. O. Morgan, esq. This was an excellent paper, but not capable of easy abridgment.

2. On the vestiges of Gael in Gwynedd (North Wales), by the Rev. W. Basil Jones. This essay commenced by some remarks on the names of localities. In France the names of ancient tribes have been preserved in those of the great provincial towns. In England, the ancient local appellations, with a few exceptions, were blotted out by the victorious Saxons; whereas in North Wales one-half of the ancient names of places are preserved, and three-fourths of them remain in South Wales. Subtracting those added by Richard of Cirencester, a modern writer to the ancient authorities, Tacitus, Antoninus, and Ptolemy, we have in North Wales only six out of fourteen names remaining; in South Wales thirteen out of seventeen. Again, of the names remaining in North Wales, the largest proportion are those of natural objects, which we should expect to be most permanent. The most important conclusion is, that the names of the two races which inhabited North Wales, the Ordovices and Cangi, are lost, while those of the Demete and Silures, in the South, are preserved. All this suggests the probability of a revolution of some kind among the inhabitants of Gwynedd since the close, or at all events since the commencement, of the Roman domination in Britain. The writer then noticed the native traditions of such a revolution, which are embodied in various documents, the Triads, the histories of Nennius, Rhyddmarch, and William of Malmsbury, and certain scattered notices preserved in the Iolo MSS. These notices, however discordant in detail, coincide in the main. The general result which may be gathered from them is as follows:—Certain tribes of Picts or Scots were in occupation of various parts of Wales. We are presented with a complete list of their princes, among whom we find many names celebrated in Welsh romance. Gwydion, the son of Don, is represented as a philosopher or a magician; in one notice he is described as the converter of the Gael to Christianity. But he appears elsewhere in a more marvellous aspect. His path is in the sky, and may be seen in the galaxy. The Gael were ultimately defeated and expelled by Cuswallawn Law Hir, in the fifth century, and their last ruler, Serigi, was then killed. Their territory comprised the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Cardigan, with portions of Denbigh, Montgomery, and Radnor. It extended along the coast from the Clwyd to the Teifi, and was bounded on the east by the Clwydian and Berwyn mountains, and the wild hills of Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire. It was a remarkable fact that two-and-twenty cases occurred in Wales of the word Gwyddel (Gael) entering into composition in the names of places. Of these, seventeen fell within the limits just assigned to the Gaelic territory, and most of them in very remarkable situations.

In South Wales, meanwhile, we find matters in a much more advanced state. The Silurians, formerly the most powerful tribe of Britannia Secunda, exercising, as it seems, some sort of supremacy over their neighbours, having been of old the opponents of Roman power, became at length the inheritors of Roman civilization. The rest of South Wales was divided

into small principalities, the chief bearing the ancient name of Dyfed, which in course of time became independent of its neighbours on the east. The country was under a regular ecclesiastical establishment, subject to the archiepiscopal see of Caerleon. Ceredigion, which was conquered earlier than its neighbours, became an independent principality. And one by one the possessions of the Gael were wrested from them; a new people came in, introducing a new name: the Ordovices passed away, and with them the Cangi, the latter, probably, to seek a refuge with their brethren of the same name in Ireland.—To Mr. Jones's interpretation of the word Gwyddel various dissentient opinions were given.

On Wednesday the 28th Aug. an excursion was made to the churches of Llanaber and Llandwywe, to several cromlechs, the ruins of Gwern-y-Capel, and the fortress of Craig-y-Ddinas, and others of like character. In the evening was read a paper "On the state of Agriculture and the progress of Arts and Manufactures in Britain, during the period and under the influence of the Druidical system," by the Rev. John Jones, of Llanllyfni.

The Rev. John Williams read a paper on British Interments.

Mr. Foulkes described the investigation recently made of two tumuli, nearly contiguous, between Oswestry and Llangollen. The principal one was twenty-six yards in diameter. They cut into it from north-west to south-east, and found not very far from the entrance the remains of an iron dagger. After much labour they came to a part where the clay bottom appeared to give way, as though partly hollow, and on searching beneath they found a perfect skeleton lying on its back, with its right hand placed over its left breast, and a bronze dagger lying beneath. The clay was dark and tenacious, so as to resemble, in fact, what the workmen likened it to—viz. coal-grease. With the superincumbent stone were slates, although there were no slate quarries near, and these were laid six inches under the turf. It turned out to be the tomb of Gwain (Gweyn,) son of Llywarch Hen. There was no cist. A layer of clay had formed the covering to the body. From the anatomical structure of the arm a metropolitan professional gentleman of repute had calculated the height of the man to be six feet seven inches, while the measurement deduced from the rest of the skeleton gave a total of six feet two, so that the deceased must have agreed with the description given of him in the paternal distich, which said to the effect, that, though he had twenty-five sons, compared with Gweyn they were mere striplings. Some bones of animals were found in the other tumulus, together with a human arm. One of the bones was part of the fore-leg of a deer; the other was apparently the tooth of a lamb or sheep. They seemed to have been interred at the same time with the corpse—probably as types or emblems of his character (speed, perhaps, and innocence), a custom not unusual in other countries. The urn was very fragile, and mice had been active with its contents. In this tumulus a flint knife was found.

On Thursday the 29th Aug. another excursion was made to various ancient camps, and to Nannau, the seat of Sir Robert Vaughan, Bart. At the evening meeting Mr. Foulkes read an essay entitled "The Breidden supposed to be the site of the battle fought between Ostorius and Caractacus, A.D. 51." The scene of this action was ascribed by Camden to be Caer Caradoc; several other places have been suggested, of which Sir R. C. Hoare distinguished Brandon Camp, on the borders of Herefordshire, and Coxall Knoll, in the south of Shropshire, as possessing the strongest grounds of probability. General Roy was the first to fix upon the Breidden, which he did, relying upon the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Don of Oswestry. The Breidden is a remarkable hill, on the confines of Montgomeryshire, about 15 miles west of Shrewsbury, and about 7 or 8 from Welshpool. Rising only to the height of 800 or 900 feet above the level of the sea, it stands pre-eminent among its brethren, as well on account of its own picturesque beauty as for the grandeur it lends to the scenery of the locality. The Roman road from Segontium to Wroxeter must have passed near it, as Rowton, which lies only a short distance to the south-east of it, is by common report the *Rutunio* of that Iter. The Severn meanders past it on the north, and on its summit is now erected a pillar to commemorate Lord Rodney's victory. The features of the spot agree with the description of Tacitus; as does the absence of such entrenchments as exist at Coxall Knoll and Caer Caradoc.

The Rev. A. Hume, LL.D. of Liverpool, Hon. Secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Association, delivered some remarks on ancient querns and handmills.

On Friday the 30th August an excursion was made to Tomen y Mur, a camp traditionally of British origin; to a Roman amphitheatre, Mons Heriri, in its immediate vicinage; and to the Graves of the Men of Ardudwy. The encampment, which is oblong in form being 500 feet in

length and 369 in width, was by Mr. Foulkes pronounced to be Roman. The amphitheatre is small and circular. The Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy are on each side of the Roman road known by the name of Sarn Helen, on the steep declivity of a hill, near the slate-quarries of Festiniog. The graves are arranged in an oval plan, or ellipsis; and are said to have been thirty or thirty-six in number, but are no longer to be counted. Only two stones are standing. Mr. Hancock, in a paper read to the meeting, refers them to the Roman times.

At the evening meeting a letter was read from the Rev. Henry Longueville Jones, relative to the repair of Welsh castles. The extensive castle of Carnarvon has already been repaired by government, at the cost of 3000*l.* The comparatively small castle of Oystermouth, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, has been put into a substantial state at the moderate expense of 200*l.* Mr. Longueville Jones advocated the like attention in other places. "In most instances the most urgent requirements are the stopping of cracks, the propping-up of undermined portions, and the removal of ivy which has exceeded a certain growth. These are operations that need not be made very costly; excavations, though highly desirable, may be carried on at future periods; but at the present moment the expenditure of 100*l.* or 200*l.* upon castles of moderate size, such as Denbigh, Flint, Kidwelly, Carew, Manorbeer, Coyty, Cilgerran, &c. would, *under proper management*, ensure their existence for a very considerable lapse of time. Larger edifices would require larger sums. Conwy, Harlech, Beaumaris, Pembroke, and Caerphilly, might require 1000*l.* each. But even these sums might be distributed over a series of years, and the most urgent repairs in each instance might be effected at the expense of a few hundreds."

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its twentieth general meeting at King's Lynn on the 18th and 19th of September, under the presidency of Sir John Boileau, Bart. It commenced with an introductory address by Mr. Sayle, who sketched the recent progress of archæological science, and noticed some interesting particulars connected with the town of Lynn; after which a paper on the antiquities of Castle Rising was read by Alan Swatman, esq. The company then proceeded to visit that important remain, being entertained on their way at Hillingdon by the hospitality of Sir William Folkes, Bart. At Castle Rising the chapel of the castle, the remains of which were exhumed a few years since, excited considerable discussion and variety of opinion. Mr. Harrod, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, expressed his conviction that it was contemporary with the Norman keep; Mr. W. Taylor, the author of "Antiquities of Rising," stated his view that it was of still earlier date. The extreme rudeness of its masonry, and the interior head-splay of the small windows still remaining in its easternmost portion, have been cited in support of this conclusion; but there is really nothing decisive in these remains. The party afterwards visited the adjacent church, a well-known example of rich and late Norman work, and of Transition, with a chancel of pure Early-English. On returning to Lynn, a conversazione was held at the Town Hall, and three papers were read: 1. On the Chapel of the Mount at Lynn, and the Pilgrimage to Walsingham, by Mr. W. Taylor; 2. On the celebrated monumental brasses of Flemish workmanship at Lynn, by the Rev. C. Boutell, of Downham Market; and 3. On the discovery of fragments of a fine monumental effigy at West Walton, by the Rev. C. R. Manning. A temporary museum was also collected for the gratification of the company; and, among other objects, the most conspicuous were the beautiful Lynn cup, and rubbings of the grand brasses of Robert Braunche at Lynn and of Abbat Delamere at St. Alban's, both the work of the same Flemish artist, which were judiciously placed side by side.

On the following morning the members again met at the Town Hall, when Mr. Greville Chester read an account of an urn discovered, with British coins, in a barrow on Salthouse Heath; Mr. Wickliffe Goodwin exhibited two Anglo-Saxon charters of privileges granted to the monastery of Bury St. Edmund's, one by Canute, and the other by Hardicanute, but the genuineness of which is doubted. The Rev. G. H. M'Gill read a descriptive essay upon the fine church of Northwold and its remarkable Easter Sepulchre of stone. Mr. Harrod gave an account of the recent excavations made at Burgh Castle by its present proprietor, Sir John Boileau (as briefly noticed in our last number, p. 418). The question whether the western side of the camp (which overhangs the banks of the river Waveney) was ever inclosed is now set at rest, the foundations of a wall having been positively ascertained to exist. One of the gates has also been more perfectly developed, and an apartment, 17 feet square, found upon the inner side of the south wall. It was coloured red on the inside

of the walls, which were three feet thick, and contained a flue.—An adjournment then took place to the fine church of St. Margaret, the architecture of which was minutely explained by the Rev. C. Boutell; and this was followed by visits to the remains of the church of the Grey Friars, the church of St. James (now the union workhouse), still rich in Early-English features, the chapel of the Red Mount, and, lastly, the spacious Perpendicular church of St. Nicholas, which also exercised the descriptive talents of the Rev. C. Boutell. In the evening the annual dinner of the Society took place in the Town Hall, and the day was concluded with a concert.

BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The tenth general meeting of this association was held at Sudbury on Wednesday the 25th Sept. under the presidency of the Mayor, A. J. Skrimshire, esq. M.D. An interesting assemblage of antiquities and other objects of curiosity was formed in the Town Hall; the walls of which were covered with a series of rubbings in bronze from the sepulchral brasses of Suffolk, which have been prepared at considerable expense for Lord Thurlow. Among the articles exhibited were the silver tankard of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, belonging to the corporation of Sudbury,—which was engraved in our Magazine for Nov. 1848; the town maces, presented to the town by Richard Firmin, Mayor, in 1614; the matrix of the corporation seal, the gift of Richard Skinner, 1616; a beautiful written grant, dated 1397, from Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and lord of Clare, to the Corporation of Sudbury, giving them authority to appoint "two sergeants to carry before them maces of our arms within the franchise of our said town;" the original grant from Clarencieulx King of Arms, in 1676, of the arms and crest now borne by the Corporation; a letter from the Mayor of Sudbury to the Lord Abbat of Bury, dated 1577, resisting the claim of the latter to felons' goods within the borough; and the old Corporation pall, of purple velvet, embroidered with figures in shrouds, with legends over their heads, the work of the 15th century.

The Rev. C. Badham exhibited some Roman sepulchral remains, dug up at West Lodge, Colchester, the burial-ground of the Colonia Camulodunum; including a cinerary urn, containing incinerated bones, with fragments of the cover; an earthen bottle and small vase, in which were carried wine, milk, meal, or grain, which were poured on the funeral pile, and the vessel afterwards deposited with the collected ashes; a small lamp of rude form; a lachrymatory or unguentarium, taken from a cinerary urn; and a sepulchral lamp; all found, with many other vessels of similar character, at from 18 inches to 2 feet from the surface.

Mr. Almack exhibited a book printed this year at Boston, U.S. at the expense of the Hon. Nathan Appleton, relative to the family of Appleton, formerly resident at Little Waldingfield, in Suffolk; also a portrait of John Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts, whose Diary has been recently published at Boston, and other portraits of that family. Mr. Almack also exhibited some deeds relating to the Cloptons of Melford.

Mr. S. Fennell presented a beautiful mourning memorial, consisting of two minute skeletons enamelled on copper, and mounted on two different kinds of hair, having the date 1649.

The proceedings were opened by an introductory address from the Mayor, after which the Rev. C. Badham, Vicar of All Saints, read a memoir on the history of the town.

Mr. Stedman read a paper descriptive of the three corporation documents exhibited by the Mayor.

Mr. Tymms explained that a painting on panel exhibited by Gainsborough Dupont, esq. which is supposed to have formed part of a rood-screen in one of the churches of the town, is a representation of Sir John Schorn, a popular English saint, who conjured the devil into his boot, (some figures of whom have been published by the Norfolk Archæological Society,) and below him is part of St. Awdry, or Etheldreda, of Ely.

Mr. Almack read a notice of a coat of arms against a house in Northgate-street, Sudbury, being those of Cavendish quartering Smith; and derived from the marriage of Thomas Cavendish, who died in 1524, with Alice, daughter and coheir of John Smith, of Polbrook-hall, Cavendish.

The assembled company then attended the Mayor in a walk to the principal objects of interest in the town. The first was the house of Mr. Hill, in Sepulchre-street, the birthplace of the painter Gainsborough, upon which the Mayor read a brief memoir. The next was Salter's-hall, an old timber-house, of which Mr. J. A. Repton had communicated a sketch made by himself forty years ago. They then proceeded to Sudbury mill, passing through the ancient gate, now the only remain, of the college founded by Simon Theobald, otherwise de Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, who was beheaded by the rioters under Wat Tyler, in the

year 1481. This college, after having been long occupied as a workhouse, was pulled down in the year 1836. At All Saints' church the Rev. C. Badham, the Vicar, read an elaborate account of its early history, architectural features, and recent alterations. The chancel of this church is perhaps the oldest architectural remain in the town. The sacristy or vestry, which is the original one, is on the north-east of the chancel, and has a priest's room over it. The pulpit, which dates from 1490, is, with the exception of four, the oldest of the oak pulpits in England, and one of the most elegant in its formation. It has been recently restored by Mr. Ringham, of Ipswich, from designs by Mr. Sprague, architect. The chapel perceloses are interesting examples, and in the north chapel is a pedigree painted upon the wall, shewing the marriages of the Edens. Several of the ancestors of the Earls of Waldegrave were here interred, as well as the Littles and Burkitts, who were connected with Cromwell. The father of the Rev. W. Jenkyn, author of the Commentary on the Epistle of St. Jude, was buried in the churchyard, very probably near the tomb of the Rogers family, descendants of John Rogers, who rendered up his life at Smithfield, in 1555, "the protomartyr," as Foxe expresses himself, "of all the blessed company that gave the first adventure upon the fire." Jenkyn married a grand-daughter of the martyr. Until the present incumbency much of the beauty of the edifice was concealed by pews of unusual height; but these have been replaced by open benches, with carved poppy-heads, the work of a self-taught artist, Mr. Thos. Elliston, the sexton of the parish.

The company afterwards visited the remains of the Priory, and St. Peter's church, and at half-past four sat down to a cold dinner in the assembly-room of the Town Hall.

The meetings of this Society for 1851 are fixed for Mildenhall and Icklingham in June, and Stowmarket and Haughley in September.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The success of the Schleswig-Holsteiners in their attack upon Friederichstadt was not so splendid as at first represented, and has subsequently been turned into defeat. After six days' continued bombardment General Willisen determined upon an assault on the morning of the 5th Oct. The troops advanced in three columns, by the Eider-dyke, the high-road, and the Treenen-dyke. The Danes opened a severe fire along their whole line of defences against the advancing columns, which were thrown back with great loss. Sixteen officers out of twenty belonging to one of the battalions engaged in the assault were slain. The Danish official journals state the total loss of the Danes during the recent operations, at two officers killed and two wounded, and 120 non-commissioned officers and men put *hors de combat*. The Holsteiners are compelled to admit that their loss is more than double that announced by General Willisen. The King of Denmark arrived at Copenhagen on the 2nd Oct. on his return from Schleswig. Before leaving Flensburg he directed that that town should in future be the seat of the Government of Schleswig, in acknowledgment of its fidelity under trying circumstances.

HESSE CASSEL.

The conflict between the Government and the people in Electoral Hesse continues to be carried on with equal tenacity on both sides. General Haynau issued a decree for the dissolution of the Civic Guards. Against this measure the Mayor formally protested, and the Guards themselves refused to give up their arms and accoutrements. On the other hand, the Permanent Committee presented to the Judge Advocate's Court a formal accusation against General Haynau, for violation of the constitution, and treason to the country, which was referred to the garrison court-martial. In this state of affairs, the members of the Supreme Court of Appeal, accompanied by the Attorney-General, proceeded to Wilhelmsbad for the purpose of urging the Elector to repeal such of his ordinances as command the adoption of compulsory measures. The officers of the garrison also waited

upon General Haynau, entreating him to suspend forcible measures, until one of their body, Lieut.-Col. Hildebrand, should return from Wilhelmsbad, whither he had gone to consult with the Minister of War, and probably with the Elector. Meanwhile, on the night of the 5th, General Haynau sent round patrols to close the presses and seize two or three journals. The editor of one of these, Dr. Oelker, having resisted, was arrested, and carried off to prison. An attempt was also made to arrest an ex-deputy, named Henckel, who, however, took refuge in the room of the Permanent Committee, when the President warned the officer employed of the inviolability of members during forty-two days after the dissolution of the chamber. The officer accordingly withdrew, and Dr. Oelker, who is also a member, was likewise released.—The Elector, by an ordinance, dated the 6th, conferred on General Haynau full powers to accept the resignation of the officers of all ranks, to cashier and punish all who disobey his orders, and to fill up the vacancies occasioned by such resignations, &c. Many officers had tendered their resignation, and such is the general detestation of Hassenpflug and his *clique* that nearly all the subaltern-officers have pledged themselves with an oath not to accept an officer's commission.

BAVARIA.

The colossal statue of "Bavaria," the gift of the ex-King, and the work of the lamented sculptor Schwanthaler, was inaugurated at Munich with much ceremony on the 9th Oct. A singular fatality has attended nearly all concerned in the plan and execution of this magnificent work of art. The King, who originated the idea, and whose splendid gift it was to his country, has been forced to abdicate; and not only the principal sculptor himself, but his two assistants, Stiglmayer and Lazarini, are both dead since the first castings were made. The ceremony was called the "unveiling" of the statue, and formed a climax to the performances of the annual *Volks-Fest*, or Industrial Festival of the Bavarian people. The Theresien Weise, the site of the "Bavaria," is elevated some forty feet above the general level; the statue itself being fifty-four feet high, and the granite pedestal thirty. The face is equal to the height of a man, the body twelve feet in diameter, the arm five, the index-finger five inches, and two hands cannot cover the nail of the great toe. It is cast in bronze, to procure a sufficient quantity of which Greek divers were employed to obtain the cannon sunk at the battle of Navarino, the whole weight of the metal being computed at about 125 tons. The figure is of great beauty, the head especially so, the grandeur of the features being sanctified by the gracious sweetness of the expression; the clustering hair falls on either side from the noble brow, and is entwined with a circle of oak-leaves, one uplifted arm holding the fame-wreath of laurel, the other grasping a sword, beneath which sits the lion. Skins clothe the vast body to the hips, solemn folds of massive drapery passing off the large symmetry of the limbs to the feet.

ITALY.

The Tuscan Government, in order to avoid all unpleasant consequences, has resolved to grant 25,000 crowns, on the demand of England, for the injuries and losses sustained by British subjects during the occupation of Leghorn by the Austrian troops.

A consistory was held at Rome on the 30th Sept. at which the Cardinal's hat was conferred on no less than fourteen new members of the Sacred College. Of fifty-nine Cardinals who were in existence last year, fifty-two were Italians; seven only belonged to other countries. The nomination which has just taken place indicates a complete change of policy in this respect; for of the fourteen new Cardinals two only are Italian, three are French, two Spanish, one Portuguese, three Austrian, two Prussian, and one English. Dr. Wiseman, who has long been distinguished as one of the most learned and able members of the Roman Catholic priesthood in this country, has been raised to the purple, with the designation of *Archbishop of Westminster!* The Pope has further endeavoured to advance his interests in this country by the promulgation of a Bull, which divides England into *twelve dioceses*:—An Archbishop of Westminster and a Bishop of Southwark for the two divisions of the metropolis and the adjacent counties; a Bishop of Beverley to hold spiritual sway in Yorkshire; Lancashire to be shared between the sees of Liverpool and Salford; Wales, between Salop and Merthyr-Tydvil cum Newport; the bishoprics of Clifton and Plymouth in the west of England, each comprising three counties; in the midland district the two episcopal sees of Nottingham and Birmingham, flanked by that of Northampton in the east. We hope the true ancient Protestant spirit of this country will revive, and scatter these innovations to the winds. The Bishop of London has set an excellent example, in answer to an Address from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill for the admission of California to the Union, having declined to form a separate state of its southern portion, as had been suggested in an amendment to the bill as it came from the Senate. The delegates from California were subsequently admitted to seats in the house. The house also passed a bill sent down from the Senate for the territorial government of Utah. The President has given his assent to both bills.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

On the 21st Sept. the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, the Lord Bishop of the diocese held his triennial visitation of the clergy in the new Cathedral, the consecration of which was celebrated in the morning. The cathedral is not completed, the part now built consisting only of the nave and aisles. In consequence of the great height, it now appears very much out of proportion, the height being increased on the south side by the sloping ground. This additional elevation has given occasion for, or rather has made necessary, a fine crypt, or under-croft, extending the whole length of the aisle (fully one hundred feet), which may be available for schools, vestries, or other purposes. There are two noble porches; one at the west end, approached by a very handsome flight of steps, and another on the north side, with a beautiful groined roof; over this is the parvise. The doors and hinges are of very beautiful workmanship, and in admirable keeping with the style of the building. The fittings of the interior were imported ready-made from England; they were designed by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, the architect, and fully sustain his reputation for perfect knowledge of all the details of ecclesiastical art and ornament. All are of English oak: the holy table, pulpit, and seats for the clergy enriched with carving; the other seats (which are all open) of the same substantial make and material, but (except the Governor's pew) with plain square ends. Seats are provided for eight hundred persons. The windows were furnished by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, and are of that kind of glass called cathedral green, which, being very thick, subdues the light, and gives some of that "dim religious" character which the poet admires in the "richly-dight windows" of our ancient churches.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 21. At the Bricklayers' Arms Railway Station an engine, by some accident, came against one of the iron pillars supporting the roof of a large shed, and the result was that the whole of the iron roofing, extending over a great area, fell to the ground, burying beneath its ruins both men and carriages. At the time of the accident there were not more than half a dozen men at work in the shed, all of whom, with the exception of one, who was killed, were protected from death by the carriages around them.

In consequence of the establishment of the electric telegraph, the old Semaphore, and other telegraphic apparatus at the *Admiralty*, had become useless. The wooden building which contained them has now been removed from the roof of that edifice; and in lieu a large flag-staff for the Admiralty flag has been raised over the front porch.

A monumental statue of the late Marquess of Londonderry, the tribute of his brother, the present Marquess, has been erected in Westminster Abbey, opposite to that of Mr. Canning. The figure is the size of life, and executed in white Carrara marble. The great senator is in the attitude of speaking. One hand holds a scroll on which is inscribed "Peace of Paris, 1814;" the other sustains the flowing robes of the Order of the Garter. The statue is the work of Mr. J. E. Thomas.

Sept. 19. A fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Allnutts and Arbouin, wine merchants, at No. 50, Mark-lane, and communicated immediately in the rear to a large range of bonding warehouses, known by the name of Barber's Wharves. The premises of Messrs. Hayter and Howell, army packers, were also burnt down, and likewise those of Coverdale and Smith, merchants. The flames took effect on the rear of the Corn Exchange, and spread to the roof, which is destroyed, and portions of the interior of the building injured, but not so much so as to put a stop to the regular transaction of business. Messrs. Hayter and Howell are the largest packers in London, and had a vast amount of government stores on the premises. The greatest loss, however, is the destruction of Messrs. Barber and Co's warehouses in Seething-lane, which were built by the East India Company, at a cost of upwards of 20,000*l.*

They contained the warehoused goods of various merchants. Messrs. Allnutt's premises were erected in the year 1672, and for a considerable period were the residence of the Spanish Ambassador, who built a Catholic chapel at the back, which remains, and is now occupied by Messrs. Capel, coopers. A very large quantity of wine was destroyed, being inundated with hot water.

Oct. 22. The new church of St. Mary's, in the parish of *West Brompton*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. It has been erected at the expense of the Rev. H. J. Swale, M.A. (who will be the first incumbent,) aided by Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building Churches. It is a small cross church, with aisles, with a diminutive tower, left incomplete, and is capable of accommodating about 750 persons. All of the sittings are open, but a portion only free, the endowment arising chiefly, if not entirely, from pew-rents. The architect is George Godwin, esq. F.R.S.

The greater part of the southern side of *Pall Mall* has already given way before the gigantic march of modern Club-houses. One of the finest old mansions in that locality is now partially destroyed. *Schomberg House*, which was erected in the reign of William III. by the Duke of Schomberg, has for many years been divided into several tenures, not the least important of which has been the vast bibliopolical magazine of Messrs. Payne and Foss. It has numbered among its occupiers Cosway and Gainsborough the painters, and Robert Bowyer with his Historic Gallery. The saloon of the painters has latterly been occupied by Messrs. Harding and Co. Silk-mercers, who have pulled down their premises, including the eastern wing of the mansion, to rebuild them on a more commodious scale.

Oct. 25. A banquet, given by the provincial mayors to the Lord Mayor of London, in return for his magnificent hospitality in the month of March last, was celebrated at York with all the *éclat* which the aids and refinements of art and luxury, and the presence of Royalty, could secure to the occasion. The total number of guests for whom accommodation was prepared was 240, and of those who accepted the invitation 93 were mayors of various provincial towns in the three kingdoms. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was unable to attend, but the Irish corporations were represented by the Mayors of Cork, Waterford, and Belfast. The banquet was prepared in the Guildhall, a fine Gothic building, erected in the year 1446. The Prince, who wore his Field Marshal's uniform, was conducted to his seat by the Lord Mayor of York. His Royal Highness sat upon the right hand, the Lord Mayor of London upon the left of the Lord Mayor of York. Amongst the other guests were—his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord John Russell, Lord Beaumont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquess of Abercorn, the Marquess of Clanricarde, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl Granville, Lord Feversham, the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. and Sir John B. Johnstone, Bart. His Royal Highness, in the course of his speech, said—"It could not be by the impetus of a momentary enthusiasm, but only by steady perseverance and sustained efforts that you could hope to carry out your great undertaking, and insure for yourselves and the nation an honourable position in the comparison which you have invited. If to cheer you on in your labours, by no means terminated, you should require an assurance that that spirit of activity and perseverance is abroad in the country, I can give you that assurance on the ground of the information which reaches us from all quarters; and I can add to it our personal conviction that the works in preparation will be such as to dispel any apprehension for the position which British industry will maintain. From abroad, also, all accounts which we receive lead us to expect that the works to be sent will be numerous and of a superior character. . . . Warmly attached to his institutions, and revering the bequest left to him by the industry, wisdom, and piety of his forefathers, the Englishman attaches very little value to any theoretical scheme. It will attract his attention only after having been for some time placed before him; it must have been thoroughly investigated and discussed before he will entertain it. Should it be an empty theory, it will fall to the ground during this time of probation. Should it survive this trial, it will be on account of the practical qualities contained in it; but its adoption in the end will entirely depend upon its harmonising with the national feeling, the historic development of the country, and the peculiar nature of her institutions. It is owing to these national qualities that this favoured land, whilst constantly progressing, has still preserved the integrity of her constitution from the earliest times, and has been protected from wild schemes, whose chief charm lies in their novelty; whilst around us we have seen, unfortunately, whole nations distracted, and the very fabric of society endangered, from the levity with which the result of the experience of ge-

nerations, the growth of ages, has been thrown away, to give place to temporarily favourite ideas. Taking this view of the character of our country, I was pleased when I saw the plan of the Exhibition of 1851 undergo its ordeal of doubt, discussion, and even opposition, and I hope that I may now gather, from the earnestness with which its execution is pursued, that the nation is convinced that it accords with its interests, and the position which England has taken in the world."

KENT.

Oct. 6. During a violent storm, very great mischief was done to the works of the Harbour of Refuge now in course of formation at *Dover*. The machinery was almost entirely drifted into the sea, but has since for the most part been recovered. The masonry was not materially injured. The great packet pier, after three years' labour, has been carried out 650 feet into the sea. It is eventually to be carried out 800 feet. About 700 acres of sea-room are to be taken in to make the harbour, and this will occupy another three years.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Sept. 4. The New General Cemetery at *Leicester* was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough. It is provided with two Chapels, one for the Established Church and the other for Dissenters; the architect Mr. Medland.

SUSSEX.

The sea, for some time past, has been encroaching on that part of the coast between Newhaven-pier and the Cliff-end at Seaford. In order to put a stop to this, it was proposed to throw out an immense fall of cliff into the sea, which, it is hoped, will prevent the beach from drifting eastward. The assistance of H.M. Sappers and Miners was obtained, and their works when completed have been thus described: —"A sort of staircase leads the visitor to a chasm in the lofty cliff about 30 feet above low-water mark. On entering, he finds a gallery six feet high and five feet wide, penetrating the interior of the cliff to a distance of 80 feet. He traverses this passage, and finds at its termination two smaller galleries branching off in opposite directions, one to a distance of seventeen feet and the other twenty-two feet. These smaller galleries are only three feet in height, and each of them terminates in a chamber which is six feet six inches each way. In these chambers, which for greater security have been cased with boards, 24,000 lbs. of gunpowder are deposited. Leaving this part of the works, and ascending to the top of the cliff, he finds five shafts have been sunk to a depth of 41 feet, each of which will contain a charge of 600 lbs. of gunpowder, so that, in the whole, no less than 27,000 lbs. will be the tremendous explosive force applied to the cliff in these operations." A voltaic battery was placed in a temporary building on the declivity of the hill, at a short distance from the upper mines, by which the whole was fired; and the object proposed was accomplished with perfect success, on the 19th of September. It is, however, doubtful whether a more compact wall will not be requisite to withstand efficiently the advances of the sea.

YORKSHIRE.

The large window of *Beverley* Minster has lately been opened to view; the whole of the stone-work having been renewed under the superintendence of Mr. Pugin, and stained glass added by Mr. Hardman. The stone-work comprises two tiers of seven compartments each: in the centre of the lower one is a figure of the Virgin Mary, on the left hand of whom are placed St. Matthias with the axe, St. Thomas with the spear, St. James the Less with club; and on the right St. John with cup, St. Matthew with builder's rule, and St. Simon with the saw. In the centre of the upper tier there is a representation of our Saviour, on the left of whom are St. Bartholomew with the knife, St. James the Great with a pilgrim's staff, and St. Peter with the Gospel and the keys; and on the right St. Paul with the sword, St. Andrew with the transverse cross, and St. Philip with staff and Latin cross. The window above the transom is divided by the intersecting mullions into eight compartments, four above four, on each side of the centre in which are placed the prophets Amos, Zechariah, Jonas, Micah, Zephania, Haggai, Obadiah, Malachi, Isaiah, Joel, Habbakuk, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Nahum, Hosea, and Daniel.

ALDERNEY.

Aug. 21. The Bishop of Winchester paid a visit to the island of Alderney, for the purpose of consecrating the new parish church of St. Anne's, and holding a confirmation. The church has been erected at the sole expense of the Rev. John Le Mesurier, of Christ Church, Oxford. It is built in the Norman style, cruciform, of granite from the island quarries, edged with Caen stone. It contains 649 sittings for adults, and 163 for children, being a total of 812; 400 of which are proprietary sittings, and the remainder free. An address of thanks from the States of Alderney was presented to the Reverend founder.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferments.

Sept. 24. To be members of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms: H. S. Smyth, esq. *vice* Blake; W. Lhoyd, esq. *vice* Hay.

Sept. 30. Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart. to be Under-Clerk of the Parliament, to attend upon the Commons in Parliament assembled.

Oct. 1. Sir G. W. Anderson, Knt. C.B. (now Governor of the Mauritius), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon; James Macaulay Higginson, esq. (now Governor of the Leeward Islands), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius; Robert J. Mackintosh, esq. (now Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher), to be Governor and Commander of Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica; Edward Hay Drummond Hay, esq. (now President and Senior Member of Council of the Virgin Islands), to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Christopher.—93rd Foot, Capt. W. B. Ainslie to be Major.—Royal West Middlesex Militia, the Hon. G. H. C. Byng to be Major.

Oct. 5. Royal Artillery, brevet Major C. H. Mee to be Lieut.-Col.—Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Tylden to be Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Col. G. C. Du Plat to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major T. Budgen to be Lieut.-Colonel.—North Devon Militia, G. S. Buck, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Oct. 8. 9th Light Dragoons, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. H. Grant, C.B. to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. A. Spottiswoode to be Major.

Oct. 9. George Deas, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shires of Ross and Cromarty.

Oct. 15. 47th Foot, Major J. Gordon to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Sutton to be Major.—69th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon A. B. Cleland, M.D. to be Surgeon.—Hospital Staff, Assistant-Surgeon J. R. M. Lewis, M.D., from the Rifle Brigade, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon.

Oct. 17. Peter Laurie, esq. of Park-square, Regent's-park, and Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, in compliance with a request contained in the last will of Catherine Jack, spinster, late of Sloane-street, to take the name of Northall before that of Laurie, and bear the arms of Northall quarterly with those of Laurie.

Oct. 18. 2d West York Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. H. Edwards to be Major.

Oct. 22. 71st Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon W. Simpson, M.B. to be Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* Assistant-Surgeon M. A. Jane, who exchanges.—Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Major P. W. Taylor to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. P. Hill to be Major.

Oct. 25. Brevet, Major-Gen. Sir J. Grey, K.C.B. to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in the East Indies.

Rt. Hon. J. H. Monahan to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; John Hatchell, esq. to be Attorney-General; and Henry George Hughes, esq. Q.C. to be Solicitor-General.

Rt. Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley, Q.C. to be Recorder of London.

Naval Promotions.

Oct. 1. Capt. E. Collier, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Captains T. B. Sullivan, C.B. and D. Scott, to be Retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed Sept. 1, 1846.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Herefordshire.—Thomas Wm. Booker, esq.
Montgomerysh.—Herbert W. W. Wynn, esq.
Poole.—Henry Danby Seymour, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments and Appointments.

Very Rev. Viscount Mount-Morres, LL.D. Deanery of Achonry.
Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Deanery of Waterford.
Very Rev. T. Townsend, Bishopric of Meath.
Rev. D. Anderson, St. Silas P.C. Liverpool.
Rev. C. R. E. Awdry, Draycot-Cerne R. Wilts.
Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, Sutton-Coldfield R. Warwickshire.
Rev. G. Bellamy, Charles' Chapel P.C. Plym.
Rev. G. P. Bennett, White-Notley V. Essex.
Rev. R. Bowcott, Bettws P.C. Carmarthensh.
Rev. T. Bleucowe, Marston St. Lawrence V. w. Warkworth C. Northamptonshire.
Rev. G. B. Blenkin, Boston V. Lincolnshire.
Rev. C. J. Blomfield, Launton R. Oxfordshire.
Rev. H. B. Bowlby, Oldbury P.C. Salop.
Rev. E. N. Bree, All Saints V. Hereford.
Rev. W. S. Bucknill, Stretton-Baskerville (Sinecure) R. Warwickshire.
Rev. R. J. Bunch, (R. of Emmanuel, Loughborough,) Hon.-Canonry of Peterborough.
Rev. E. B. Burrow, Evercreech V. w. Chesterblade C. Somerset.
Rev. R. P. Burton, Treborough R. Somerset.
Rev. T. P. A. Champneys, Owston V. Yorksh.
Rev. H. Cleveland, Romald-Kirk R. Yorksh.
Rev. C. J. Collier, Fairfield P.C. Kent.
Rev. J. Cordeaux, High Hoyland R. (one mediety) Yorkshire.
Rev. G. Dugard (P.C. of Barnard Castle), Honorary Canonry, Durham Cathedral.
Rev. E. R. Eardley-Wilmot (V. of Kenilworth), Honorary Canonry, Worcester Cathedral.
Rev. F. Fisher, Hillmarton V. Wilts.
Rev. R. H. Foord, Foxholes R. Yorkshire.
Rev. H. A. Green, Crowle V. Worcestershire.
Rev. T. Harries, Llandissilio V. Carmarthensh.
Rev. H. Harvey, Olveston V. Gloucestersh.
Rev. J. Haworth, St. Michael P.C. w. St. Olave P.C. Chester.
Rev. J. Haymes, Galby R. Leicestershire.
Rev. C. Herbert, (R. of Burslem, Staff.) Newcastle Deanery-Rural, dio. Lichfield.
Rev. J. Hollingworth, Skelmersdale P.C. Lanc.
Rev. H. Holmes, St. Anne P.C. Wandsworth.
Rev. S. Holmes, North Cray R. Kent.
Rev. W. Hornby (V. of St. Michael-on-Wyre), Honorary Canonry, Manchester Cathedral.
Rev. E. R. Horwood, All Saints V. w. St. Peter V. Maldon, Essex.
Rev. T. Hugo, St. Paul P.C. Halliwell, Lanc.
Rev. R. S. Hutchings, Monkton-Wyld P.C. Whitchurch-Canonicorum, Dorset.
Rev. D. L. Jones, Mothvey V. Carmarthensh.
Rev. E. R. Jones, St. Anne R. Limehouse.
Rev. W. D. Long, Trinity P.C. Woolwich, Kent.
Rev. W. B. Marriott, Lectureship, St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
Rev. M. G. Martin, Christ Church P.C. Old Kent Road, Camberwell, Surrey.
Rev. T. P. Nunn, West-Pennard P.C. Som.
Rev. A. H. Pakenham, Steeple-Barton V. Oxf.
Rev. E. Peacock, Christ Church P.C. North Bradley, Wilts.
Rev. C. S. Peel, Syresham R. Northamptonsh.
Rev. J. O. Powell, St. Thomas P.C. Toxteth Park, Liverpool.

Rev. W. Powell, Christ Ch. P.C. Folkestone.
Rev. R. Reade, Barkstone R. Lincolnshire.
Rev. E. Stokes, one of H. M. Preachers, Chapel Royal, Whitehall.
Rev. H. J. Swale, St. Mary P.C. West-Brompton, Middlesex.
Rev. C. T. Swan, Dunholme V. Lincolnshire.
Rev. J. H. Thomas, Priest-in-Ordinary of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal.
Rev. St. John W. Thorpe, Manewden V. Essex.
Rev. R. Wall, St. Anne P.C. Birkenhead, Chesh.
Rev. M. E. C. Wallcott, Evening Lectureship, St. James's, Piccadilly, London.
Rev. W. S. White, St. Just-in-Penwith V. Corn.
Rev. T. Williams, Burnham V. Somerset.
Rev. J. Wilson, Garsington R. Oxfordshire.
Rev. J. Wise, Offchurch V. Warwickshire.
Rev. C. Wordsworth, D.D. (Canon of Westminster) Stanford-in-the-Vale V. Berks.

To Chaplaincies.

Hon. and Rev. A. G. Douglas, to Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.
Rev. G. N. Barrow, Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
Rev. J. C. M. Bellew, to H.E.I.C.S. Bengal.
Rev. B. Brandfer, to Lord Dunboyne.
Rev. J. Godson, to the Workhouse, Oldham.
Rev. W. D. Griffith, House of Correction, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
Rev. S. Harris, Debtors' Prison, Halifax.
Rev. A. N. C. Maclachlan, St. Cross Hospital, Winchester.
Rev. C. Molyneux, Lock Hospital, London.
Rev. E. Ollivant, to the Bishop of Llandaff.
Rev. W. G. Parminter, British Church at Ems.
Rev. E. Smith, Partis College, Bath.
Rev. — Spencer, Docking Union, Norfolk.
Rev. H. F. Stoddart, Thrapstone Union, North.
Rev. J. W. Vivian, D.D. to the Lord Mayor of London elect.
Rev. T. Woodward, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Meath.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

R. Berry, B.A.; J. Ll. Davies, B.A.; W. F. Edwards, B.A.; R. Elwyn, B.A.; J. F. Thrupp, B.A.; and D. J. Vaughan, B.A. to Fellowships, Trinity College, Cambridge.
C. Cookson, M.A. Assist. Mastership, Charter House School.
Rev. J. G. Cromwell, Vice-Principalsh. Training School, Durham.
C. C. Egerton, Fellowship (Founder's Kin) New College, Oxford.
Rev. L. Evans, Head Mastership, Grammar School, Sandbach, Cheshire.
Rev. F. B. Guy, Headship of Bradfield college, Reading, Berks.
C. Lloyd, M.A. Assistant Mastership, Westminster School.
Rev. H. G. Merriman, Head Mastership, Bridgnorth Grammar School, Salop.
Rev. E. G. Penny, Second Mastership, Grantham Grammar School, Lincolnshire.
Rev. E. Rudge, North Surrey Industrial School, Norwood, Surrey.
Rev. V. W. Ryan, Principalship of the Church of England Metropolitan Training Institut.
Rev. A. P. Stanley, Secretaryship of Oxford Commission of University Inquiry.
W. Tuckwell, Fellowship, New College, Oxford.
Rev. D. H. Weir, Professorship of Oriental Languages, University of Glasgow.
Rev. J. Wilson, B.D. Presidentship of Trinity College, Oxford.

Errata.

P. 422, 1st col. *for* Rev. W. *Corke*, *read* Rev. W. *Cooke*.
Ditto, 2nd col. *for* Rev. C. W. *Symons*, *read* Rev. C. W. *Simons*.
Ditto ditto *for Llaneddewil*, *read Llanddewi*.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 7. At Kussowlie, East Indies, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Doherty, C.B. 14th Light Dragoons, a son and heir.——12. In Harley st. Mrs. William Jarvis, a dau.

Sept. 14. At Shute house, near Axminster, the wife of John Temple West, esq. Grenadier Guards, a son and heir.——15. At Geneva, the wife of Multon Lambarde, esq. of Beech Mount, Kent, a son.——16. At Tredegar park, the seat of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. the wife of Wm. Style, esq. a dau.——17. The wife of Cholmeley Dering, esq. a son.——At Greystoke castle, Cumberland, Mrs. Howard, of Greystoke, a son and heir.——In Cavendish square, the Hon. Mrs. Barrington, a dau.——18. At Woburn, Chertsey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, a dau.——19. In Wilton cresc. the Viscountess Seaham, a dau.——At Frittenden, the Lady Harriet Moore, a son.——At Leamington, the widow of Capt. H. Cary Elwes, a dau.——20. At Cadogan pl. Chelsea, the Lady Louisa Spencer, a dau.——At the British Museum, Lady Madden, a son.——21. At Hawswell hall, the wife of Major Wade, C.B. a son.——23. At Brighton, the Lady Louisa Monicriffe, a dau.—— At the Viceregal lodge, her Excellency the Countess of Clarendon, a dau.——25. At Bedale, the wife of H. de la Poer Beresford, esq. a son.——26. At Tregoyd, near Hay, Viscountess Hereford, a son.——27. At Florence, the Lady Methuen, a dau.——At Colne house, Cromer, the wife of Sir R. N. Buxton, Bart. M.P. a dau.——30. At Wildernesse park, the Marchioness Camden, a dau.——At Sharnbrook, Beds, the wife of Major Hogge, a dau.

Oct. 2. At Fox hill, West Haddon, the wife of C. Percival, esq. a son.——At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, the wife of Capt. George Mein, Major of Brigade, Midland District, a son.——3. At Uddings house, Dorset, the wife of Geo. Pleydell Mansel, a son.——4. At Browsholme hall, Mrs. Goulbourn Parker, a dau.——5. At the Manor house, Erchfont, Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, a son.——6. At Bilbrough, the wife of Childers Thompson, esq. a dau.——At Brighton, the wife of Walter Ricardo, esq. a son.——9. At the Rectory, Dittisham, Lady Henry Kerr, a dau.——At Upper Brook st. London, Lady Georgiana Codrington, a son and heir.——10. At Windsor Villas, the wife of Sir F. Astley, Bart. a son.——At the Old Vicarage House, Chard, the wife of the Rev. Richard Mant, a dau.——At Eton college, the Hon. Mrs. Yonge, a son.——16. At Osberton, Viscountess Milton, wife of Geo. Savile Foljambe, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 13. At St. Francisco, Robt. *Graham*, esq. of Auckland, New Zealand, to Sophia, dau. of Edwd. Swann, esq. Staff Surgeon, Military Prison, Weedon.

July 25. At Jamaica, Henry John *Blagrove*, esq. of London, eldest surviving son of the late F. R. Coore, esq. to Eliza, eldest dau. of Utten J. Todd, esq. of the Ridge, Jamaica, and Upper Halliford, Middlesex.

30. At St. Mark's Church, Laprairie, Canada East, by the Rev. R. Lonsdale, B.A. T.C.D. Mr. Charles Kadwell, jun. only surviving son of Mr. Kadwell, of Greenwich, to Caroline B. Macdonald, only dau. of James Macdonald, esq. of Laprairie, and granddaughter of Major William Macdonald, late 104th Regiment.

Aug. 20. At Scarning, Norfolk, Geo. *Barker*, esq. of Swaffham, to Diana, elder dau. of the Rev. William Girling, of Scarning.——At Congleton, the Rev. Henry *Lister*, Incumbent of

Boxmoor, Herts, to Mary-Turville, only child of the late William Drayson, esq. of Florefield house, co. Npn.——At Chelsea, B. W. *Mountfort*, esq. Architect, to Emily Elizabeth Newman, of Chelsea.——At Daventry, Geo. Sandford *Corser*, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Amy, youngest dau. of Edward Thompson, esq. of Daventry.

21. At Bayonne, Henry *Hamilton*, esq. of Ballymacoll, co. of Meath, late Capt. 13th Light Dragoons, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Col. William Dickson, 7th Bengal Cav. ——At Farlington, Henry G. *Metcalfe*, esq. of Ringwood, Hants, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late John S. Hulbert, esq. of Stakes hill lodge, Hants.——At Monkstown Church, co. Dublin, William Cunningham *Bruce*, Capt. 74th Highlanders, to Charlotte-Isabella, dau. of the late Hon. Waller O'Grady, of Castlegarde, co. Limerick.——At Llanblethian, the Rev. Fred. Francis *Edwardes*, B.D. of Gileston Manor, Glam. to Susanna-Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Bevan, esq. of Cowbridge.——At Woodchurch, Cheshire, Lewis, third son of Lewis *Williams*, esq. Vronwnion, Dolgelley, to Emily-Charlotte, second dau. of the late Edmund Abbey, esq. M.D.——At Guernsey, Alexander Young *Herries*, esq. younger, Advocate, of Spottes, to Harriet-Gore, only dau. of Capt. Charles Chepmell, of De Beauvoir.

22. At Leicester, the Rev. William Scott *Moncrieff*, B.A. eldest son of Robert Scott Moncrieff, esq. of Fossaway, Perthshire, and Curate of Burslem, to Hannah, youngest dau. of Robert Overton, esq. of Leicester.——At Bocking, Essex, Dr. William Henry *Paine*, of Corbett house, Stroud, to Emily-Julia, third dau. of John Burder, esq. of Codham hall, Essex.——At St. Thomas's, Stamford hill, Henry *Moon*, esq. M.D. of Lewes, to Caroline, third dau. of Edward Gardner, esq. of Stamford hill and Paternoster row.——At Aldingbourne, Sussex, Herbert *Davies*, esq. M.D. of Finsbury sq. Fellow of Queen's college, Camb. to Caroline-Templer, only dau. of the late James Wyatt, esq. of Lidsey lodge, near Bognor.——At Woolwich, George Hope *Skead*, esq. R.N. late Marine Magistrate at Chusan, to Eliza-Jane, dau. of Joseph Pinhorn, esq. of Her Majesty's dockyard.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Henry-Alexander-Starkie, eldest son of Col. *Bence*, of Thornington hall, to Agnes, second dau. of John Barclay, esq. of Norfolk cresc. Hyde park.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, James-Edward, fifth son of the late Gerald *FitzGerald*, esq. of Bath, and the Queen's County, to Fanny, eldest dau. of Geo. Draper, esq. of Woburn sq.

23. At Barton's village, Isle of Wight, Robert, son of Edward *Way*, esq. Mayor of Newport, to Sarah-Jane, youngest dau. of Benjamin Mew, esq.

24. At St. Mary's Bryanstone sq. Maximilian Montagu *Hammond*, esq. Capt. in the Rifle Brigade, third son of W. O. Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's court, Kent, to Anne-Rosa, dau. of George J. Pennington, esq. of Cumberland st. Portman sq.——At Dover, Henry Miles *Haviland*, esq. to Caroline-Forth, eldest dau. of Robinson Wordsworth, esq. of Harwich.

26. At Clifton, John Coke *Fowler*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Anna, second surviving dau. of the late Evan Thomas, esq. of Llwynmadoc, co. Brecon.

27. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. F. A. C. *Foley*, R.N. brother of Lord Foley, to Frances, younger dau. of Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, Fifeshire.——At Cheltenham, Mr. Frederic Perry, to Helen, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Barron.——At Rochester, George Henry *Knight*, esq. of Essex st. Strand, and Erith, Kent, to Sarah-Anne, dau. of George Essell, esq. of the Precinct, Rochester.——At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. H. F. *Bonham*, 10th Hussars, to Augusta, second dau. of the late Sir Christ. Musgrave, Bart.——At Edburton, the Rev. John Rustat *Crowfoot*, Senior Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. J. C. F. Tufnell, Rector of Edburton.——At Peckham, John Huson *Smith*, esq. to Margaret-Ellen, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Edward Kingsley, formerly of 58th Regt. ——At Everton, Francis *Morton*, esq. of Walton-on-the-hill, near Liverpool, to Elizabeth-Louisa, dau. of Capt. Jones, Royal Navy, and granddau. of the late Col. Charles Handfield, 89th Regt.——At Swallow, Lincolnshire, James F. T. *Dipnall*, esq. of Lee, Kent, to Julia-Maling, dau. of the Rev. G. M. Holiwell, Rector of Swallow.——At Stoke, the Rev. Fred. William *Pulling*, B.A. Curate of Tywardreath, Cornwall, to Sarah-Caroline-Cookson, second dau. of Capt. Thomas Sanders, R.N.——At Ealing, Henry *Taylor*, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Ann, youngest dau. of Alexander Wood, esq. of Boston road, Ealing, Middlesex. ——At Croxhall, Catton, Staffordshire, the Hon. Robert *Curzon*, eldest son of the Hon. R. Curzon and the Baroness De La Zouche, to Emily-Julia, dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Robt. Wilmot Horton, Bart.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Waller Augustus *Lewis*, esq. M.B. Cantab., of Hinde st. to Hester-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. H. Pringle, G.C.B. and great-granddau. of the first Earl of Chatham.——At Holywell, the Rev. Jenkin *Jones*, Incumbent of Gwernafield, Mold, and late Curate of St. John's, Cardiff, to Caroline-Frances, dau. of the Rev. T. S. E. Swettenham, Rector of Swettenham, Cheshire. ——At St. Pierre-du-Bots, Guernsey, Carey B. *De Jersey*, esq. of Grange lodge, to Martha, only dau. of the late Capt. William Robinson Grant, R. Art.

28. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Valentine G. *Faithfull*, to Frances-Maria, younger dau. of the late Major-Gen. Farquharson, Governor of St. Lucia.——At Brighton, Lord Alwyne *Compton*, youngest son of the Marquess of Northampton, to Florence-Caroline, eldest dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Anderson and of the late Rev. Robert Anderson.——At Cowhill, Marshall *James*, esq. Bengal Army, to Cecilia-Henrietta, fifth dau. of Rear-Adm. C. J. Johnston, of Cowhill, near Dumfries.——At St. George's Hanover sq. William *Chatteris*, esq. of Sandleford Priory, Berks. to Emily-Georgina, second dau. of the late Adm. Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. ——At Torre, Henry *Mercer*, esq. Royal Art. son of the late Col. Mercer, to Charlotte-Amelia, second dau. of George Atkinson, esq. Thornton, Torquay.——At St. Andrew's Holborn, the Rev. John Gay *Copleston*, Rector of Offwell, to Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the late George Lovell, esq. of Rookeley house, Hants.——At Bath, the Rev. John Arthur *Herbert*, of Glan Hafren, Mont. to Ellen-Mary, only child of the Rev. Charles Philipps, Vicar of Pembroke, and Canon of St. David's.—— At Howth castle, James Joseph *Wheble*, esq. of Bulmershe Court, near Reading, to Lady Catharine St. Lawrance, second dau. of the Earl of Howth.

29. At Stockwell, Nicholas *Cavanillas*, esq. of Brussels, to Eliza-Sarah, second dau. of the late Rev. Isaac Nicholson, M.A. Vicar of Great Paxton, Hunts.——At North Leith, John *Henderson*, esq. M.D. to Anne, eldest dau. of John Barry, esq. of Scarborough.——At Belfast, John Cooper, esq. of the Oaks, Penwortham, Lanc. to Mary, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Wright, C.B. 39th Regt.——At Kilroot and Temple-corran, his Grace the Duke of *Manchester*, to Harriet-Sydney, dau. of Mr. Conway R. Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, co. Antrim.

——At Brandon hill, the Rev. Edward Bloomfield *Turner*, Incumbent of Wortley, Yorksh. second son of Maj.-Gen. Turner, commanding the Forces in the Southern District, Cork, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Vernour, Rector of Bourton-upon-Dunsmore, Warw.——At Tanfield, Durham, Salem Constable, second son of Wilmer *Harris*, esq. of Sutton lodge, Hackney, to Ann, eldest dau. of Richard William Matthews, esq. of Beamish park, Durham.——At the Chapel of the French Embassy, and afterwards at St. Mary's Bryanstone sq. Camille F. D. *Caillard*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Emma-Louisa, only dau. of the late Vincent S. Reynolds, esq. of Canons grove, near Taunton.——At St. Clement's, Truro, Mr. Geo. Francis *King*, of the Borough, London, to Harriett-Ann, only dau. of the late Richard Lander, the celebrated African Traveller.——At Bangor Iscoed, Flintsh. Francis *Russell*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Rev. John Russell, D.D. Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London, and Canon of Canterbury, to Jessy-Anne, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Keightley, of Picchill hall, near Wrexham.——At Paddington, Henry Wells *Reynolds*, esq. surgeon, Thame, Oxfordsh. to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Richard Holloway, esq. of Arlescote house, Warwicksh.

30. At Hornchurch, Essex, Charles Ranken *Vickerman*, esq. of Blackmore, and of Gray's inn, to Jane-Dorothy, elder dau. of the late Rev. Bridges Harvey, Rector of Doddinghurst, and Vicar of Blackmore.

31. At St. Peter's Pimlico, the Earl of *Darnley*, to Lady Harriet Pelham, eldest dau. of the Earl of Chichester.——At Bath, George-Edward, of the Ordnance Department, second son of Col. *Durnford*, Royal Art. and grandson of Gen. Durnford, late Royal Eng. to Mary-Georgiana-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Chas. Beaven, esq. and granddau. of Capt. Hamilton Earle, 5th Foot. —— At Paddington, George Frederick *Coward*, esq. of Streatham, to Catharine-Hope, niece of Thos. Lee, esq. of Somers place, Hyde park.

Sept. 2. At Guernsey, Leonard, youngest son of the late M. L. *Coleman*, esq. of the War Office, to Louisa M. only surviving child of Capt. Robert Bastin, R.N.

3. At Brompton, D. Sarsfield *Greene*, esq. R.A. youngest son of W. Greene, esq. of Lota, co. Cork, to Anne-Augusta, third dau. of the late Edward Archer, esq. of Trelaske, Cornwall.——At Bath, Deane-Christian, second son of Deane *Shute*, esq. of Bramshaw hill, Hants, to Elizabeth-Isabella, second dau. of the Rev. John Brownlow, of Bath.——At Crediton, the Rev. Thomas *Renwick*, eldest son of Capt. Renwick, R.N. to Hannah-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Hugh Bent, Rector of Highbray, and Chaplain of Sandford.——At Clapham, Edward *Eagleton*, jun. esq. of Clapham rise, to Mary-Saffery, second dau. of the late William Window Phipps, esq. of Emsworth, Hants. —— At Westminster, James *Stephen*, esq. barrister-at-law, son of Mr. Serjeant Stephen, Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the Bristol District, to Caroline-Neville, fifth dau. of Dr. Henry Davies, of 18, Savile row, Burlington gardens.——At Horsley, Glouc. the Rev. Robert Kingsborough *St. Lawrance*, son of the late Bishop of Cork and Ross, to Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of the late R. B. Townsend, esq. of Castle Townsend, co. Cork. ——At Brompton, Edmund-Pinnock, fifth son of the late Lieut.-Col. *Denness*, 43d Regt. Barrackmaster at the Cape of Good Hope, to Caroline-Christiana, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B.——At St. Mary's Islington, the Rev. Mercer *Davies*, M.A. Curate of St. John's, Bethnal Green, to Frances-Mercer, dau. of J. Hunter, esq. of Compton terrace, Islington.——At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Marylebone, Erskine *Beveridge*, esq. Priory house, Dunfermline, N.B. to Maria-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Thomas Wilson, esq. of Sundon, Beds.——At Hanbury, Worcestershire, Edward *Morris*, esq. of Carmarthen, to Lucy-Theophania, second dau. of the Rev. William Vernon, Rector of Hanbury. ——Frederick Philip *Maude*, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, to Anne, elder surviving dau. of the late Edward Jackson, esq. of Guildford, and niece of Henry Malden, esq. of Russell sq.——At Wandsbech, in the Duchy of Holstein, Crawshay *Bailey*, esq. High Sheriff of Monmouthshire, to Ann, widow of William Bailey, esq. of Lewisham, Kent.——At Dunham-on-Trent, the Rev. Thomas *Cheadle*, B.A. Curate of Dunham-cum-Membris, to Lydia, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Newstead, esq.

4. At Bayswater, Richard Lambert *Jones*, esq. of Highbury park, to Sophia-Frisby, of Porchester terrace, widow of James Frisby, esq. of Taywell, Goudhurst, Kent.——At Bath, Randle Walbraham *Falconer*, esq. M.D. to Sophia-Harriet-Fanny-Howard, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. R. W. H. Howard Vyse, of Stoke Place, Bucks.——At Barford St. Martin, Wilts, Ainslie-Hall-Goodwin, son of the late Capt. *Harwood*, of Beaumont sq. London, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Green.——At Manchester, the Rev. Arthur *Tidman*, M.A. of Woodstock, to Mary, second dau. of James Kershaw, esq. M.P. for Stockport. —— At Heaton Mersey, Lancashire, Frederick M. *Selwyn*, barrister-at-law, second son of the Rev. Edward Selwyn, to Catherine, second dau. of John Marsland, esq. of Highfield, Heaton Mersey. —— At Edinburgh, Samuel Wilson *Block*, esq. of East Barnet, Herts. to Elizabeth, dau. of the late J. Cheyne, esq. M.D. Physician-Gen. to H.M. Forces in Ireland.

5. At Paignton, Devon, Lieut.-Col. A. Henry E. *Boileau*, Bengal Eng. to Matilda-Grace, second dau. of Alex. Tovey, esq. 24th Regt.—— At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. *J. Arkwright*, of Latton, Essex, to Laura-Eliza, youngest dau. of A. Greig, esq. of Lowndes st. ——At Prestwich, Lanc. Charles *Milne*, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of Oswald Milne, esq. of Prestwich-wood.——At Paddington, Ennis *Chambers*, esq. Lieut. R.N. eldest son of Ennis Chambers, esq. to Adelaide-Grace, youngest dau. of the late James Campbell, esq. of Hampton Court (goddaughter of the late Queen Adelaide) ——At Guildford, G. *Manbey*, esq. youngest son of the late W. Manbey, esq. of Brighton, to Georgiana, second dau. of Rear-Adm. Harper, C.B. of Guildford.——At Nether Winchendon, Bucks, Francis Bernard *Pigott*, esq. eldest son of Henry Pigott, esq. of Eagle hill, co. Galway, to Lætitia-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Thomas Tyringham Bernard, esq. of Winchendon priory.——At Brompton, Robert, son of the late William *Hardwicke*, esq. of Dyke, Linc. to Harriet-Martha, youngest dau. of the late F. E. Davies, esq. of the War Office, and widow of Richard Murch, esq.——At Withyham, Henry *Guy*, esq. of Beech green park, Sussex, to Helen-Harriet, second dau. of the late George Barlow, esq.——At Colchester, George *Brock*, esq. eldest son of Major Brock, to Mary-Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Shreiber.——At St. Marylebone, James *Burchell*, esq. barrister-at-law, son of James Burchell, esq. of Gordon sq. to Emmeline-Amicia, youngest dau. of the late Jonathan Hayne, of Dorset square.

6. At Plymouth, Comm. R. C. *Mould*, R.N. to Hariette-Matilda, dau. of Capt. F. J. Nott, R.N.——At Manchester, the Rev. P. R. *Williams*, of Halifax, son of Peter Williams, esq. of Leeds, to Susanna, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan.

OBITUARY.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

Oct. 10. At Ostend, aged 38, Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians.

Louise Marie Thérèse Charlotte Isabelle, Princess of Orleans, was the second daughter of the late King Louis-Philippe and Queen Marie Amélie, and was born at Palermo on the 3d of April, 1812. It is well known how deeply the education of his children engaged the attention of the late King of the French. His family has ever been a model of union, good morals, and domestic virtues. Personally simple in his tastes, order and economy were combined with a magnificence becoming his rank and wealth. Under the able and discreet management which marked the early and subsequent education of his family, those virtues and benevolent tendencies which in after-life constituted the principal charm of her highly useful career exhibited themselves in the youthful days of the Princess of Orleans, and procured for her the love and esteem of all who came within her influence.

On the 11th of August, 1832, the Princess of Orleans was wedded to Leopold, King of the Belgians. The nuptials were celebrated at Compeigne. From the moment she became Queen Consort the august lady commenced that uninterrupted career of boundless charity and benevolence which, for the last eighteen years, has made her the idol of the Belgian people. The quantity of work performed in the Queen of the Belgians' own family, and by others under her superintendence, in the shape of clothing for the poor in inclement weather, was enormous; and, in the ever-recurring lotteries on behalf of the poor, scarcely an exhibition took place in which the Queen did not contribute articles of clothing, screens, chair-covers, and little nic-nacs in Berlin wool, &c. But it was not only for her charities that the deceased Queen was revered by the people. She was destined to play a not unimportant, although a very unostentatious, part in Belgian politics. The King being a Protestant and herself a Catholic, she constituted herself a sort of link between the Catholic party and the throne. When the Catholic party evinced a disposition to exceed the limits enjoined by a just toleration, the Queen stepped in as a mediatrix; and when, on the other hand, the liberal party showed a tendency to apply too tight a rein to the Church, the same good offices were never refused.

Louis-Philippe had the highest opinion of her intelligence, and used always to speak of her as "*my* Louise." In June 1832, when a terrible insurrection was raging in Paris, it was considered necessary for the King, who was at Neuilly, to go to the Tuileries; but the Queen and royal family, alarmed for his safety, objected to his going alone. There was, however, no male member of his family to accompany him, his two sons, the Ducs d'Orleans and d'Aumale, being already at the Tuileries. At last the King, irritated at the opposition made to him, said, "Well, then, Louise shall accompany me;" and the young princess joyfully set forth. At Laaken, after her marriage, the Queen led a simple life, and employed a good deal of her time in active occupation. The marriage was not the result of political convenience alone, King Leopold having long before known and admired the princess. When the King was spoken of for the throne of Greece, it was proposed that he should marry the princess. The marriage was a happy one. The King generally passed his evenings in the private apartments of the Queen, and she frequently read to him. The last two works she read to his Majesty were Lamartine's "Histoire des Girondins," and Thiers' "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire." Their Majesties exchanged observations on different passages, and sometimes had a discussion. What the Queen said was always remarkable for justice, depth, and *à propos*. English was the language which the royal couple employed in their conversations: indeed, all their intimate communications were carried on exclusively in that language. Although her Majesty did not meddle in politics, she studied all political questions, even the most difficult. She caused the ex-tutor of one of her brothers to keep her constantly informed of the intellectual movement of Paris, and made him send her, immediately on their appearance, every publication of any importance. She assiduously read the newspapers, even those of the advanced opposition, both of Belgium and France. In every visit she made to Paris she received the well-known M. Michelet, who had been her professor of history: yet at the time she did so he had become noted for his violent opposition to the Government of Louis-Philippe, and for his extreme democratic opinions.

The Queen was a great letter-writer. Every day from that on which she quitted her family on her marriage, up to her fatal

illness, she wrote to the Queen, her mother, and every day her mother wrote to her. Her Majesty composed her letters all at once; those of her royal parent were commenced in the morning and kept open till post-hour, her Majesty noting anything that occurred—sending, in fact, a sort of journal. After the Revolution of February, when for eight days it was not known what had become of the ex-King of the French and his Queen, the Queen of the Belgians suffered the most poignant anxiety, and this emotion had a most lamentable effect on the disease which had long been undermining her health. The death of her brother the Duke of Orleans, and of her sister the Princess Marie, had previously been terrible blows to her. She most tenderly loved both, and kept up a daily correspondence with the latter. On the death of the princess, the Queen, her mother, caused a notice of her to be printed for the family (only twelve copies were struck off); and this notice was made up chiefly from the letters of the two royal sisters. These letters are described as profoundly affecting, and the manner in which she spoke of the death of Madame Mallet, their governess is, in particular, indescribably touching. After the death of the princess, the Queen, in addition to the daily letter to her mother, wrote every day to some other member of her family. She also at the same time kept up a constant correspondence with Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess of Prussia. When absent from the King, her husband, for however short a period, she wrote to him almost every day—twice a day, even when both were in Belgium—and the King replied to every one of her letters.

The Queen has left behind her three children, Leopold, Duke of Brabant, and heir to the Crown, born April 9, 1835; Philippe, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; and the Princess Marie Charlotte, born June 7, 1840. Her first born, Prince Louis-Philippe, died in early infancy.

The remains of this illustrious and amiable personage were on Thursday, the 17th Oct. interred in the cathedral church of Laaken. The Cardinal Archbishop of Malines and the clergy received the King at the entrance to the church. The King entered first, with Queen Amelie leaning on his arm. The King's sons, the Duc de Brabant and the Comte de Flandre, accompanied by the Princess Clementine, followed, and then came the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, and the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha. The Royal party was accompanied by the Duc de Cazes, General de St. Yon de la Rue, de Montesquiou and d'Houdetot, the Ducs de Marmier and de Treviso, &c.

RIGHT HON. C. W. W. WYNN.

Sept. 2. In Grafton-street, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Charles Watkyn Williams Wynn, a Privy Councillor, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Denbighshire, Steward of Denbigh, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, President of the Royal Asiatic Society, D.C.L. and F.S.A.

He was the second son of Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, the 4th Baronet, of Wynnstay, co. Denbigh, by his second wife, Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, sister of the late Lord Grenville, and aunt to the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. He was educated at Westminster school and at Christ church, Oxford, where he was created M.A. Nov. 7, 1798, and D.C.L. July 5, 1810.

Having entered at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar on the 27th Nov. 1798.

In 1796 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Old Sarum: but in the following year he was elected for the county of Montgomery, which he has ever since continued to represent. From his long experience in the business of the House of Commons, he had been regarded for many years as a chief authority in matters belonging to the proceedings of Parliament, and it was for some time expected that he would, on a vacancy, be nominated to the office of Speaker.

In Jan. 1822 Mr. Wynn was appointed President of the Board of Control, and was thereupon sworn of the Privy Council. He retained that office until 1828. He was subsequently, in Lord Grey's administration, Secretary at War from Nov. 1830 to April 1831; and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from Dec. 1834 to April 1835. He was also a Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy, and formerly a Commissioner of Public Records.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 9, 1800. He was from 1824 one of the Vice-Presidents of that society; but, having seldom if ever given any attendance, he resigned that situation in 1841.

Mr. Wynn married, April 9, 1806, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart. of Acton Park, co. Denbigh; and by that lady, who died in 1838, he had issue two sons and four daughters: 1. Charlotte; 2. Mary, married in 1832 to James Milnes Gaskell, esq. M.P. a Lord of the Treasury, and has issue; 3. Harriet-Hester; 4. Sydney (another daughter); 5. Watkyn-Henry,

who died in 1832, aged 16; 6. Charles-Watkyn, born in 1822; and 7. Emma.

The body of Mr. Wynn was deposited in a vault of St. George's chapel, Bayswater, by the side of those of his wife and son. Probate of his will has passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The acting executors are Joseph Phillimore, esq. D.C.L. and C. W. W. Wynn, esq. the son; J. M. Gaskell, esq. the son-in-law, also an executor, having a power reserved to him. The will was made in 1838, and a codicil in 1845. Both are in the testator's own handwriting. His mansion of Pentrego and lands in Myfod, and all real estate, and his town residence in Grafton-street, and the furniture there and at Llangedwyn, and all personal estate, he leaves to trustees, with directions to pay his daughter, who was living with him, 700*l.* a-year, with residence, and a like portion on her marriage as his other daughters. From the large property derived under the will of his mother, and which devolves to his estate on the demise of his sisters, he leaves to each of his four daughters an annuity for their respective lives, and a power to dispose by will of 1,000*l.* each therefrom. The residue of this property, and all other his estate real and personal, he leaves to his only surviving son.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SHADWELL.

Aug. 10. At his residence, Barn Elms, Barnes, aged 71, the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, LL.D. Vice-Chancellor of England, a Privy Councillor, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

He was born on the 3rd May, 1779, the eldest son of Lancelot Shadwell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, by Elizabeth, third daughter of Charles Whitmore, esq. of Southampton, and aunt to the present William Wolryche Whitmore, esq. of Dudmaston, co. Salop, late M.P. for Wolverhampton. His father was eminent as a conveyancer, and he may therefore be said almost to have inherited a knowledge of that particular branch of the law in which, both as a practitioner at the bar and as a judge, he excelled,—we mean the law of real property. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards went to Cambridge, where he distinguished himself, and gave promise of that success which afterwards attended his career. He was a member of St. John's college, and took his B.A. degree in 1800 as seventh wrangler, obtaining also the second Chancellor's medal. He subsequently acquired a fellowship, and proceeded M.A. 1803, LL.D. 1842. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn Feb. 10, 1803; and he was appointed a King's Counsel Dec. 8, 1821.

In 1826 he obtained a seat in Parliament for the borough of Ripon, where he exercised much influence in consequence of his holding an important office in connexion with the estates of the late Miss Lawrence, who owned the major portion of the borough property, and under whose will he received a bequest of 30,000*l.* During his brief parliamentary career, extending over little more than one year, he introduced a Bill, the object of which was to limit the duration of time within which writs of right, or real actions, as they were called, might be brought, after the period by which the ordinary remedies were limited and ceased. His advocacy of that measure gained for him the favourable opinion of the House, and several of the proposals which it contained have since been adopted. At the time, however, the Bill was unsuccessful; Parliament was prorogued on the 2d of July, 1827; and before it met again Sir Lancelot had become Vice-Chancellor of England.

The appointment to the Vice-Chancellorship of England took place, through the influence, as was supposed, of the Earl of Ripon, then Viscount Goderich, on the 31st of October, 1827. As a Judge Sir Lancelot was a great favourite, both on account of his eminent qualifications for his high office, and on account of the affability and courteous kindness with which he treated the bar, as well as the humorous and classical wit with which he often seasoned his *dicta*. The rapidity with which he disposed of the mere routine business of the court drew upon him the sarcastic observation from Lord Brougham that his Honour would dispose of such matters as unopposed motions and petitions, and the like, at the rate of one a minute. He showed great spirit and independence of character in refusing to adjourn his court in consequence of the absence of leading counsel. This was in accordance with the opinions he had previously expressed when at the bar:—"I cannot induce myself to think that it is consistent with justice, much less with honour, to undertake to lead a cause, and either forsake it altogether, or give it an imperfect, hasty, and divided attention,—consequences that inevitably result from the attempt to conduct causes before two judges sitting at the same time in different places. I have therefore resolved to refuse any business which may tend to prevent me from giving my undivided attention in court to matters that may be heard before the Lord Chancellor."

Among the cases that came before him one of the most important was that of

Lady Hewley's charity, the benefit of which was derived by Unitarian ministers and their widows, and was resisted on the ground of their not being ministers of "Christ's holy Gospel." Sir Lancelot decided against the Unitarians, by which he exposed himself to much obloquy. Nevertheless his decision, after having been immediately heard on appeal by Lord Brougham and two of the common law judges, was finally affirmed by the House of Lords. The collection of his decisions, reported principally by Mr. Simons, will long be resorted to by the profession as one of the great storehouses of legal learning.

His Honour twice filled the office of a Commissioner of the Great Seal; first, in 1833, after the resignation of the Lord Chancellorship by Lord Brougham, when he was associated in the commission with Lord Cottenham and the late Sir John Bernard Bosanquet; and a second time, a few weeks before his death, with Lord Langdale and Sir J. M. Rolfe.

The health of the Vice-Chancellor was, till within a late period, most robust, and his person was handsome and manly. He was in the habit of bathing every day, no matter how severe the season, in one of the creeks running from the Thames, near his house at Barn Elms. There is an anecdote that on one occasion his Honour granted an injunction in the water, during the long vacation.

His Honour was twice married; first, on the 8th Jan. 1805, to Miss Richardson, of Bath, sister to Sir John Richardson, some time a Judge of the Common Pleas; and secondly, in 1816, to Frances, third and youngest daughter of Captain Locke. By these two marriages he had issue seventeen children, of whom seven sons and four daughters survive. By the first marriage six sons: 1. Lancelot, who died an infant; 2. Lancelot Shadwell, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, an equity draftsman and conveyancer; he married Ellen, daughter of the late Iltid Nicholl, esq. of Portland-place, and has issue; 3. the Rev. John Æmilius Shadwell, late Rector of All Saints, Southampton, who married in 1836 Emma-Donna, second daughter of Isaac Cookson, esq. of Meldon Park, Northumberland, and died March 1, 1843, leaving issue; 4. Louis-Henry, barrister-at-law, drowned at Barn Elms in December last (see our last volume, p. 106;) 5. Charles-William, who died an infant; and 6. Charles-Frederick-Alexander, Commander R.N. now commanding H.M. steam sloop Sphynx. By the second marriage Sir Lancelot had issue six sons and five daughters: 7. Alfred, who died an infant; 8. Alfred-Hudson; 9. the Rev. Arthur-Thomas-Whitmore, in holy orders; 10. the Rev. Julius, also in holy orders; 11. Lawrence, an officer in H.M. 98th regiment of Foot; 12. Frances-Georgiana, (who died in 1843, aged nineteen); 13. George-Augustus-Frederick, married on the 16th July last to Frederica, widow of Phipps John Hornby, esq. late of the Engineers; 14. Anne-Elizabeth-Isabella, married to the Rev. Charles Leopold Stanley Clarke, of Elm Bank, Letherhead; 15. Frances; 16. Adelaide, married to Richard Blaney Wade, esq. of Barnes, co. Surrey; and 17. Sarah.

The will of Sir Lancelot Shadwell was made on the 31st July last, and is contained in a few words. With the exception of a legacy of 7,000*l.* to his son Charles F. A. Shadwell, he has left the whole of his property to Lady Shadwell, who is appointed sole executrix, and guardian of his youngest unmarried daughter. The amount of property passing probate under the will is 60,000*l.* The Vice-Chancellor had previously settled upon his children the fortune bequeathed to him by Mrs. Lawrence of Studley.

SIR WILLIAM PILKINGTON, BART.

Oct. 8. At Chevet Park, near Wakefield, in his 75th year, Sir William Pilkington, the eighth Bart. of that place (1635).

He was the second son of Sir Michael Pilkington, the 6th Baronet, by Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Rawstorne, of Babworth, co. York. He succeeded to the title and the family estates on the 8th July, 1811, on the death of his brother Sir Thomas Pilkington. He was formerly sheriff for Monmouthshire, but he declined that honour for Yorkshire. Sir William Pilkington was possessed of great literary attainments, having a thorough knowledge of ancient as well as modern languages, and studiously reading the classics to nearly the end of his life. He was also an excellent biblical scholar, delighting in the study of Hebrew. His taste in painting was accurate and refined, and he practised this art with success. He has left a memorial of his taste and skill in architectural design in the elegant mansion just completed, under his superintendence, on the family property in Staffordshire. One of his latest acts of benevolence was the erection, at his own cost, of the schools at New-Miller-Dam, for the poorer classes of that neighbourhood; and, although of a most benignant and charitable disposition, he was ever unwilling that any display should be made of his benevolence and liberality. Although partial to retirement, and devoted to the study of his favourite authors, Sir William was a most

affable and entertaining companion. As a landlord he was deservedly beloved, and as a master kind-hearted and considerate.

He married, in 1825, Mary, daughter of Thomas Swinnerton, esq. of Butterton and Wonastow, and has left issue three sons and four daughters. The eldest son, now Sir Thomas Edward Pilkington, attained his majority on the 19th of March last. The second son is William Melborne Swinnerton, and third is Lionel Pilkington, now about fifteen years of age. The daughters are Mary, Sophia, Portia, and Elizabeth.

Sir Charles Blois, Bart.

Aug. 21. Aged 84, Sir Charles Blois, the fifth Bart. of Cockfield Hall, Suffolk (1686), a Deputy Lieutenant of Suffolk.

He was the elder son of Sir John Blois, the fourth Baronet, and the only son by his first wife, Sarah, youngest daughter of George Thornhill, esq. of Diddington, co. Huntingdon, and sister to Thomas Thornhill, esq. of Finchley, co. York.

In early life he held a commission as Sub-Lieutenant in the Horse Grenadier Guards, dated the 14th July, 1790, from which he retired on full pay. He succeeded his father, Jan. 17, 1810, and was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 18—.

Sir Charles Blois married, on the 30th Dec. 1789, Clara, youngest dau. and coheir of Jocelyn Price, esq. of Camblesforth Hall, Yorkshire, and by that lady, who died on the 22nd Feb. 1847, he had issue five sons and three daughters. The former were: 1. Sir Charles, who has succeeded to the title; 2. John, Capt. R.N. who married, in 1827, Eliza-Knox, second daughter of the Rev. John Barrett, Rector of Iuniskeel, co. Donegal; 3. William, Lieut.-Colonel of the 52nd Foot; 4. Henry-Jocelyn, who died in 1817; and 5. Thomas. The daughters were: 1. Frances-Mary, married Dec. 14, 1815, to the Rev. Eardley Norton, Vicar of Arnecliff, co. York; 2. Clara, married on the same day to William Palmer, esq. of Ladbroke, co. Warwick, who has since taken the name of Morewood, having succeeded to the estates of that family in Derbyshire; and 3. Lucy-Anne, married in 1817 to Joshua the late Lord Huntingfield, and is mother of the present Lord.

The present Baronet is Lieut.-Colonel of the East Suffolk Militia.

Sir W. L. G. Thomas, Bart.

Aug. 24. At Weymouth, Sir William Lewis George Thomas, the fourth Baronet, of Yapton Place, Sussex (1766).

He was the only son of Sir George Thomas the third Baronet by his first wife Mademoiselle Sales, of Pregny la Tour. He succeeded his father May 6, 1815.

He married, in 1815, Elizabeth-Lucretia, daughter of Richard Welch, esq. and by that lady, who died on the 21st Jan. 1848, he had issue, three sons and three daughters: 1. Sophia, who died unmarried 1848; 2. George, who died at Trincomalee in 1820, a midshipman in H.M.S. Leander; 3. Eliza; 4. Helen, married in 1830 to James Brymer, esq.; 5. Sir William Sidney, who has succeeded to the title; and 6. Montagu (so named after his grandfather's second wife, Sophia, daughter of Admiral John Montagu), a Commander R.N. (1844), who married in 1845, Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Bowle, Vicar of Idmiston, Wilts.

The present Baronet is also a Commander R.N. (1842), and married in 1843 Thomasine, only daughter of the late Capt. Henry Haynes, R.N.

Sir Peter Pole, Bart.

Aug. 30. In Welbeck street, aged 79, Sir Peter Pole, the second Bart. of Wolverton, Hants (1791).

Sir Peter was the eldest son of Sir Charles Pole, the first Baronet, (who assumed the name of Pole in 1787, in lieu of his paternal name of Van Notten,) by Millicent, eldest daughter (by the second wife) of Charles Pole, esq. of Holcroft, co. Lancaster. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 18, 1813.

He was a partner in the banking-house of Pole, Thornton, and Co. which firm was dissolved in the year 1826.

He married Dec. 24, 1798, Anna-Guelhelmina, eldest daughter of Richard Buller, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1835, he had issue four sons and five daughters: 1. Anna, who died unmarried in 1822; 2. Sir Peter, who has succeeded to the title; 3. the Rev. Richard Pole; 4. Samuel, a Captain on half-pay unattached; 5. Amelia; 6. Edward, a Captain in the 12th Lancers; 7. Matilda; 8. Wilhelmina, married in 1832 to Thomas Eaton Swettenham, esq.; and 9. the Right Hon. Maria Countess of Winterton, married in 1832 to Edward Earl of Winterton.

The present Baronet was born in 1801, and married in 1825 Lady Louisa Pery, aunt to the present Earl of Limerick; and has issue.

Adm. R. D. Oliver.

Sept. 1. At his residence, Barnhill, Dalkey, near Dublin, aged 83, Robert Dudley Oliver, esq. Admiral of the Red.

This officer entered the navy May 13, 1779, on board the Prince George 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Digby; and in the following December sailed with Sir George Rodney for the relief of Gib-

raltar. During the passage he assisted at the capture of a 64 gun-ship (afterwards named the Prince William, in honour of his late Majesty, who was on board the Prince George), six armed vessels belonging to the Royal Caracccas Company, and 14 sail of transports from St. Sebastian, &c.; and also at the defeat of the armament under Don Juan de Langara, Jan. 16, 1780. Gibraltar having been placed in a state of perfect security, he was, while returning to England, present, Feb. 23, 1780, at the capture of the Prothée, a French 64-gun ship, and three vessels, forming part of a convoy bound to the Mauritius, laden with naval and military stores. Towards the close of 1782, having participated in the relief of St. Kitts, and in Rodney's celebrated action of the 12th of April, Mr. Oliver successively joined the Vixen galley, the Albacore sloop, both on the North American station, where, from June 1783 until July 1785, he acted as Lieutenant in the Ariadne. He then came home as a supernumerary of the Hermione; and in 1789 he again received an order to act as Lieutenant in the Racehorse sloop, in the North Sea. Having been officially promoted by a commission, bearing date Sept. 21, 1790, he was successively appointed senior Lieutenant of the Aquilon 32, and Squirrel, employed on the Channel and Irish stations; in 1793 of the Active frigate, and in 1794 of the Artois, of 44 guns and 281 men, both commanded by Captain Edmund Nagle. For his conduct in the latter ship at the capture of Révolutionnaire of 44 guns, after an action of 40 minutes, Mr. Oliver was made Commander, Oct. 21, 1794 (the date of the occurrence). He was appointed, Nov. 3 following, to the Hazard sloop; and after a service of seventeen months in that vessel on the coast of Ireland, he was posted April 30, 1796, into the Nonsuch, lying in the river Humber. On the 2nd Feb. 1798, he was appointed to the Nemesis 28, in which he escorted convoy to Quebec. In March 1799, he was removed to the Mermaid 32, and made a voyage to the Mediterranean, where he effected the capture of three corvettes, and upwards of 70 sail of vessels, and returned with Lord Hutchinson, the conqueror of Egypt, to England. In March 1803, he received the command of the Melpomene 38, and was in 1804-5 engaged in blockading the French coast, on two occasions conducting the bombardment of Havre de Grace. In Oct. 1805, he was appointed to the Mars 74, in which, on the 28th July, 1806, he made prize, off the coast of France, after a chase of more than 150 miles, and in presence of three other heavy French frigates, of Le Rhin, of 44 guns. He retained command of the Mars for about twelve months. In May, 1810, he was nominated to the Valiant 74, in which he cruised in the North sea, Channel, and West Indies; assisted at the capture, June 17, 1813, of the Porcupine letter of marque, of 20 guns and 72 men; and was a considerable time employed at the blockade of New York, New London, and other places on the American coast. He resigned the command in July 1814. He became a Rear-Admiral Aug. 12, 1819; a Vice-Admiral July 22, 1830; and a full Admiral Nov. 23, 1841.

He married, June 19, 1805, Mary, dau. of the late Sir Charles Saxton, Bart. commissioner of the Royal dockyard at Portsmouth, by whom he had issue five sons and one dau. One of the sons, Richard-Aldworth, is a Commander R.N.—*O'Byrne's Royal Naval Biography.*

Admiral Oliver had been for many years a resident of Dublin, and was an active member of the Bible and other religious societies established in that city.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR J. S. BARNS, K.C.B.

Oct. 6. In London, Lieut.-General Sir James Stevenson Barns, K.C.B., K.T.S., and K.C., Colonel of the 20th regiment of Foot.

This aged and distinguished officer obtained a commission in the army in 1792, as an Ensign in the Royals, with which regiment he served at Toulon, under General O'Hara, until its evacuation, and was present at the defence of Fort Musgrave, and also at the sortie from Toulon, in Nov. 1793. The following year Lieut. Barns served the whole of the campaign in Corsica, including the storming of Convention Redout, capture of San Fiorenzo, Bastia, and the siege and surrender of Calvi. Having in 1796 obtained his company, he proceeded in 1799 to Holland, where he served in the actions of the 10th Sept. and 6th Oct. in the latter of which he was wounded. In 1800 he accompanied the expedition to Ferrol; and the next year he served in Egypt the whole of the campaign until the surrender of Alexandria. In 1809 he joined the expedition to Walcheren. From 1810 until the conclusion of the war he served in the Peninsula, and commanded the third battalion of the Royals at Busaco, Salamanca (where he was severely wounded), St. Sebastian, and the Nive, for which services he received the gold cross. He received a medal with three clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, and Nivelle. He was also nominated a Knight of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, and in 1831 a K.C.B., and a Knight of the Crescent for his services in Egypt. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in

1837. In 1833 he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 2nd battalion of Rifle Brigade, and in 1842 was removed to the colonelcy of the 20th regiment.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR JAMES SUTHERLAND.

May 15. In Cumberland-street, aged 66, Major-General Sir James Sutherland, K.L.S. of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay establishment.

He was a cadet of the year 1796, and was appointed Colonel of the 2d Bombay Native Infantry June 5, 1829. He was gazetted to the local rank of Major-General in her Majesty's armies in the East Indies June 28, 1838.

Sir James Sutherland was in apparent health on the day of his death, when he had invited a party to dinner, and, whilst giving instructions to his butler with respect to wine, in his drawing-room, he suddenly grasped his wife's shoulder, who was standing near him, and expired.

COMMANDER C. M. WHITE, R N.

At East Retford, aged 78, Commander Charles Mason White, R.N.

Mr. White was the only son of Charles White, esq. of Portsea, where he was born on the 9th Feb. 1772, in what was then designated Union-street, Portsmouth-common. His father was in the employ of the government, under whose auspices as an architect he remained for several years. The houses on Portsea-common were originally erected with the understanding that they should be pulled down in case of an invasion; yet they rapidly accumulated, especially during the war with the American colonies, so that there are now numerous streets, crescents, squares, terraces, and public and private buildings, several of which were planned and set out by Mr. White, and the immense Lion Gate, which still remains there, are proofs of his skill in architectural design, and of his good taste in artistic decoration.

Mr. White, the son, received what was then deemed a liberal education, and having been partially brought up under the superintendence of his father, evinced an early predilection for the sea. He entered the Hon. East India Company's service in 1792, and forthwith proceeded to China; but in 1795 was admitted into the Royal Navy as Midshipman, and was made Master on the 21st April, 1796. During the same year his ship, "The Lion," one of the vessels which had been employed on Lord Macartney's embassy to China, was ordered for England, and whilst on her passage encountered a terrific storm off the Cape of Good Hope, when the subject of this memoir, with several others on board, were struck senseless with lightning, and barely escaped death.

Having passed a short time in England, he was appointed master of the Diligence, and was soon afterwards ordered to the West Indies, where he remained during the years 1796, 1797, and 1798, and was at the capture of various privateers. The first action in which he was engaged was under Capt. Robert Mering, in 1797, when his ship fell in with a privateer and six merchant vessels (in open day between two batteries, French and Spanish respectively), which had been cut out in Mona passage, Aguada Bay, Porto Rico. In 1798 the Spanish ship Natividad (an armed merchant vessel belonging to the king of Spain), was captured off Cuba, after a brilliant engagement, which Capt. White ever regarded as the brightest passage in his life, and of which he possessed a splendid oil painting by Huggins. In 1799 he was Master of the Adventure in the expedition to the Helder. In the following year he was attached to a flying squadron, with a military force, menacing the enemy's coasts; and was of the Monmouth in the expedition to Egypt, and consequent operations, in 1801. In 1805, as Master of the Amphion, he joined in Nelson's pursuit of Villeneuve, and was smartly engaged in Rosas Bay, with a flotilla of 27 gun-boats. In the following year he was Master of the Phœbe, off Boulogne. In 1807 and 1808, he was Master of the Excellent at the defence of Rosas, and of the Adriatic in 1809. With this his active career appears to have ceased.

In 1810 Mr. White married at Lanchester church, in the county of Durham, his cousin Eleanor (who survives him), daughter of Thomas White, esq. of Woodlands, in the same county, and formerly of West Retford House, Notts. Soon afterwards he had charge of gun-boats in the river Medway, and subsequently he was appointed Master-Attendant in the dockyard at Chatham, and ultimately in that of Sheerness, where he remained until 1826, when he retired on superannuation to East Retford, and in 1846 was promoted by brevet to the rank of retired Commander. His name stood at the head of the list of Masters on retired pay, in the receipt of £228 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and he had also a retired allowance on the civil service as a retired master in the Dockyard at Chatham.

Since Captain White settled at Retford he lived a very retired life. His time, when his health permitted him, was generally spent in writing, and it is understood that he has left behind him several valuable MSS. connected with his life, and the service to which he had the honour to belong.

THOMAS THISTLETHWAYTE, ESQ.

Sept. 14, (being the 71st anniversary of his birth,) at Southwick Park, Hampshire, Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of that county, hereditary constable of Portchester Castle, and warden of the Forest of Bere.

He was the second but eldest surviving son of Robert Thistlethwayte, esq. of Norman Court, Hampshire, M.P. for that county from 1780 to 1790, by Selina, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Frederick, Bart.—that lady being his cousin, as their mothers were Anne and Selina, two of the daughters of Peter Bathurst, esq. of Clarendon Park, by Lady Selina Shirley, daughter of Robert first Earl Ferrers.

Mr. Thistlethwayte was in early life a Captain in the Hampshire militia. He afterwards raised a company of volunteers in Southwick; and he commanded the Portsdown corps of yeomanry cavalry, but left the command on being unable to enforce so rigid a discipline as he wished. He succeeded to the estates of the family on the death of his father in 1800. In 1806 he served the office of High Sheriff of Hampshire; and in November of the same year he stood a contested election for the county, which lasted for six days. His name was placed at the head of the poll, which terminated as follows:—

Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq.	2373
Hon. William Herbert	2318
William Chute, esq.	1971
Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay	1880

The mansion of Norman Court, which his great-grandfather had acquired by marriage with the heiress of Whithed, was sacrificed to defray the expenses of this arduous struggle; and Mr. Thistlethwayte did not again contest the seat at the general election of the following year; on which occasion Mr. Herbert was also defeated, and Sir Henry Mildmay and Mr. Chute were returned.

Mr. Thistlethwayte was twice married: first, on the 2d April, 1803, to Mary-Anne, second daughter of John Guitton, esq. of Wickham, Hants; she died in 1823; and secondly, Jan. 16, 1827, to Tryphena, daughter of the Right Rev. Henry Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich. By the former lady he had issue two sons, Thomas, born 1811, and Alexander, born 1814, died in 1841; and eight daughters, namely, —1. Selina, married in 1827 to William Garnier, esq. of Rookesbury, Hants, eldest son of the Rev. William Garnier, and nephew to the Earl of Guildford; 2. Elizabeth, married to Colonel Custance, Commandant at Parkhurst barracks; 3. Mary-Anne, married to the Rev. Stephen Butler, and died in 1837; 4. Catharine, married to Sir Francis Collier, R.N.; 5. Louisa, married in 1831 to Edward W. Trafford, esq. of Wroxham Hall, Norfolk; 6. Matilda, married in 1838, to George Orred, esq. of Tranmere, Cheshire; 7. Caroline, married to John P. Bruce Chichester, esq. sometime M.P. for Barnstaple; and 8. Laura, married in 1847 to Major Charles Dunsanne, of the 42d Royal Highlanders. By his second wife Mr. Thistlethwayte had further issue two sons, Augustus-Frederick, born in 1830; and Arthur-Henry, born in 1832; and one daughter, named Grace. The first of these was a godson of his late R.H. the Duke of Sussex, who was a frequent guest at Southwick Park.

The present Mr. Thistlethwayte, the eldest son and heir of the deceased, has married, during the present year, a daughter of the late Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B. Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, and niece to the late Duchess of Wellington.

JOSEPH BAILEY, ESQ. M.P.

Aug. 31. In Belgrave-square, aged 38, Joseph Bailey, jun. esq. of Pen Myarth, Brecknockshire, and Easton Court, Herefordshire, M.P. for that county, a deputy-lieutenant of Brecon, and chairman of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway.

He was the eldest son of Joseph Bailey, of Glanusk Park, esq. M.P. for the county of Brecon, by Maria, fourth daughter of Joseph Latham, esq.

He commenced his career in public life by contesting the boroughs of Monmouth, &c. at the general election in 1835. He was unsuccessful on that occasion, the former member, the present Sir Benjamin Hall, defeating him by four votes only (428 to 424); and he was defeated also at the subsequent general election in 1837, when Mr. Blewitt polled 440 votes, and Mr. Bailey 386. In Dec. 1837 he was chosen for Sudbury, in the room of Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and in 1841 he was first returned for the county of Hereford.

Mr. Bailey entered Parliament as a staunch Conservative, and was amongst those who in 1846 continued true to agricultural protection. He seldom spoke in the house, but he has been one of the most consistent opponents of free-trade, and in all great political struggles invariably recorded his vote against the present Government.

He married, June 22, 1839, Elizabeth-Mary, only child of William Congreve Russell, esq. and has left issue.

The general regret entertained in the loss of Mr. Bailey, has suggested the erection of some public testimony to his memory; and it has been announced that the result of the subscription will be probably a memorial window in the cathedral of Hereford.

R. E. Heathcote, Esq.

May 29. At Geneva, aged 69, Richard Edensor Heathcote, esq. of Longton Hall and Apedale Hall, Staffordshire.

At the general election of 1826 he was proposed as a candidate for the city of Coventry, the former members, Messrs. Moore and Ellice, having offended a large proportion of their constituents by supporting the claims of the Roman Catholics. After a very turbulent contest Mr. Heathcote and Mr. Fyler were returned at the head of the poll, which terminated as follows:—

R. E. Heathcote, esq. .	1535
T. B. Fyler, esq. . . .	1522
Edward Ellice, esq. . .	1242
Peter Moore, esq. . .	1182

In Nov. following a petition was presented to Parliament against the return of Messrs. Heathcote and Fyler, but without success.

In March, 1829, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, signed by 3,915 persons of Coventry against making concessions to the Roman Catholics. Mr. Fyler opposed the concessions, but Mr. Heathcote voted for them. In 1830, upwards of 1,600 persons forwarded a memorial to Mr. Heathcote, requesting him to resign his seat, in consequence of his neglect of his parliamentary duties during the time of general distress. The following was Mr. Heathcote's reply:

"Longton Hall, April 4, 1830.

"Sir,—I have no intention of relinquishing my seat for Coventry previously to a dissolution of Parliament, nor any desire to occupy it one day afterwards. In the mean time I shall take leave to exercise my own discretion as to the period when my attendance in the House may be most likely to promote the interest of my constituents and the public.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient and humble servant,

"R. E. Heathcote.

"To Mr. R. Harvey, Minster, Coventry."

Mr. Heathcote subsequently explained to the freemen that private circumstances had prevented him from attending the House so frequently as he wished to have done, and they had a right to expect. At the following election in June Mr. Heathcote did not again offer himself.

G. R. Robinson, Esq. M.P.

Aug. 24. At Tunbridge-wells, aged 69, George Richard Robinson, esq. M.P. for Poole, and late Chairman of Lloyd's.

Mr. Robinson was a native of Wareham, or its immediate neighbourhood, where his father was for some time in practice as a surgeon, but from whence he afterwards removed to Poole. From a connection by marriage with the family of the Garlands, the son at an early age obtained a situation in the employ of Benjamin Lester, esq. who at that period was engaged in the Newfoundland trade, and for the promotion of which he had establishments both in Poole and on that island. It was in the latter branch that Mr. Robinson was engaged, and thus the earliest part of his commercial life was spent in the practical pursuit of the business from which his future prosperity was mainly derived. After remaining some years in Newfoundland, Mr. Robinson returned to England, and occupied a seat in the office of Mr. Joseph Garland, merchant of London. On the death of Mr. Gaden, of St. John's, partner in the house of Hart, Epps, and Gaden, the managing partnership of the Newfoundland branch of this firm was offered to Mr. Robinson, who now found himself for the first time fairly embarked in business on his own account. In this connection he passed some years; but on again revisiting his native country he transferred his duties to Mr. T. Brooking, and was himself admitted partner in the house of Hart and Garland (thus changed to Hart, Garland, and Robinson), of Walbrook, London, the business of which was subsequently merged in the firm of "Robinson, Garland, and Brooking," at the head of which establishment he continued to the time of his decease.

In 1826 he first entered Parliament as member for Worcester, which city he continued to represent till 1837. On the retirement of Mr. Alderman Thompson in 1834 he succeeded that gentleman as chairman of Lloyd's. In 1841 he unsuccessfully contested the Tower Hamlets, and in 1847 he was elected for Poole. His politics were Liberal. "I rejoice to say that I voted for Catholic Emancipation, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, for the Reform Bill, and the emancipation of the Negro slaves." He chiefly distinguished himself in Parliament by his motions for a commutation of taxes and the substitution of a property tax in their place. He was a director of the British American Land Company and of the National Bank of England.

In accordance with his expressed desire, his remains were removed to Poole for interment.

EDWARD CARTER, ESQ.

Aug. 12. At Portsmouth, in his 66th year, Edward Carter, esq. Alderman and Magistrate of that borough.

In recording the death of this popular and very charitable gentleman, we are tempted to give a somewhat detailed account of his family. The name of Carter appears recorded in the history of Portsmouth for exactly two centuries. In the reign of Charles II. Peter Carter held one of the most respectable parochial offices heretofore performed by the mayor. At the period of the death of Queen Anne, John Carter was imprisoned by Col. Gibson, the Lieutenant-Governor, for presuming to promulgate the news of the death of that sovereign, and the consequent accession of the Hanoverian dynasty, before it was officially published. In 1725–6, John Carter, a wealthy builder, contributed the timber necessary to erect an asylum for the poor on the lands and garden of a tavern called "The Maiden's Bower," in Warblington-street. In 1747 John Carter, his son, had advanced to the dignity of an alderman of the corporation, and was elected mayor in 1750; he disputed the power of the Lords of the Admiralty to nominate the parliamentary members, which they had done for years. This proceeding gave rise to sundry pamphlets and caricatures, printed by the Government, in which the corporation were held up to ridicule.

Mr. John Carter gradually acquired the supreme authority in the body corporate, consisting of himself, Aldermen Missing, Rickman, White, Chandler, Stannyford, Leeke, Linzee, apothecary to the garrison, and Mounsher, the postmaster. John Carter was mayor in the years 1747, 1754, 1759, 1762, 1765, 1767, and during these years defended causes brought into the courts to take away the power of the corporation, and quo-warrantos, which drained the corporate coffers, and went nigh to destroy the corporate character of the borough entirely. John Carter married one of the daughters of William Pike, esq. of Portsmouth, T. Bonham, esq. of Petersfield, marrying the second; and thus the large estate of Mr. Pike, who was a man of most penurious habits, became vested in the Carter family. He died at a very advanced age, at Wymering, leaving four sons—three by his first marriage, viz. John, William, and Edward; and one by his second marriage, James.

John Carter, junior, as he is denominated in the list of mayors, was the eldest son of the above gentleman. He was elected a burgess of the corporation when only five years and ten months old, a situation from which he was ousted by an information tried in 1774 before Chief Justice Ashurst; and for nine years after the borough was again the scene of civil discord, owing to the Carter family refusing to accept the nomination of the Admiralty nominee, Peter Taylor, esq. and inviting J. Iremonger, esq. to oppose the Government interest. During these tumults, judgments of ouster were obtained against the patriotic party, the mayor, several aldermen, and sixty burgesses, by the Government, and twenty-nine of the ministerial party were also ousted by their opponents; thus was the borough left without mayor, recorder, and only four aldermen, Messrs. Linzee and Varlo, ministerialists, and Messrs. Carter and White, patriotics, and no legal election was made for nine years, the burgesses choosing a mayor from their own class, who was always ousted by information, the election being illegal. At length, by the death of Messrs. Linzee and Varlo, the power fell to the patriotic party. The vacancies were filled up legally, and the Carter family became the patrons. In 1780 John Carter brought forward the Hon. H. Monckton against Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, and the result was—Monckton, 34; Sir W. Gordon, 20; Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, 11; by this their patronage was consolidated. John Carter married Miss Cuthbert, a sister of the Rev. G. Cuthbert, and was subsequently knighted by George the Third, and played no trifling part in the political history of Portsmouth for many years, being well known as Sir John Carter, Knight. A finished memoir of this "Fine Old English Gentleman" is given in Hone's Every-Day Book, in connexion with the mutiny at Spithead, and his portrait is in the Beneficial Society's Hall at Portsea. Sir John Carter was mayor in the years 1769, 1772, 1782, 1786, 1789, 1793, 1796, 1800, and 1804. Sir John was also a magistrate for the county of Hants, for which he served the office of sheriff in 1784. He died on the 18th of May, 1808, universally regretted. He was offered a baronetage in 1806 by Mr. Fox, which he declined. Sir John bequeathed his political influence to his son, John Bonham Carter, alderman, and for many years Member for this his native place; his son, John Bonham Carter, esq. is the present Member for Winchester.

William Carter, brother to Sir John, whose portrait in his robes, from the easel of the Rev. George Cuthbert, is in the Council Chamber, was mayor in 1773, 1784, 1787, and 1790, and dying left two sons—John Adam Carter, who was mayor in 1806, and died of a fit of epilepsy when quite a young man; and Thomas Wren Carter, a Captain in H.M.

Navy, who is a burgess of the corporation and one of the freemen under the Municipal Act. James Carter, half-brother to Sir John, and an officer in H.M. Customs, was mayor in 1812, 1817, 1821, 1824, and 1831; his son James was also an alderman of the borough, and is now a puisne judge in Nova Scotia. Edward Carter, esq. brother of Sir John, left Portsmouth, and settled near Horsham, in Sussex, where he had a fine estate, and became Major in the Sussex militia; he was the father of the gentleman now deceased.

The late Mr. Carter was educated for the law and entered the Temple, but did not remain long enough to take his degree. He practised for a short time as a proctor in the ecclesiastical courts; but came to Portsmouth on the death of Alderman Adam Carter to superintend the mercantile affairs of the family. He became an alderman, and assumed the mayoralty on Monday, Sept. 30, 1811, on which occasion Lords Erskine and Keith honoured his inauguration dinner by their presence. He was subsequently in the commission of the peace, an office he filled with unblemished honour and integrity, as was fully admitted by his most violent political opponents during the municipal inquiry by Her Majesty's Commissioners in 1833—"The administration of justice in the borough is as pure as it is possible to be," was the universal reply to the question of the Commissioners on this subject. Mr. Carter filled the office of mayor in 1811, 1816, 1820, 1823, 1828, and again in 1836, being unanimously elected by the new municipal body to the office, speaking thus the wish of the whole of the inhabitants by their freely elected representatives. Since 1836, although from time to time re-elected an alderman, Mr. Carter declined to take any active part in municipal matters. His last appearance in public was on the occasion of her present Majesty opening the New Steam Basin in the Dockyard. A portrait of Mr. Carter is in the presentation drawing in the Council Chamber.

Although not possessed of brilliant talents or commanding oratory, his sound judgment, moral worth, probity, and unassuming demeanour, gained for him a prevailing influence, in the exercise of which his sole aim was invariably the welfare and interests of the borough at large. He took a very active share in all public business, whether municipal, magisterial, or parliamentary; and his influence in the borough was paramount before the passing of the Parliamentary and Municipal Reform Acts. Having served the office of mayor five times during the old regime, such was the universal respect felt towards him for the integrity and excellence of his character, that on the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, when the whole power of the ancient corporation was placed in the hands of an entirely new constituency, he was, by the representatives of the people in the council, chosen, by acclamation, the first mayor of the new municipality. In early life he took an active part in public questions, unflinchingly maintaining his ground as an honest, sincere Whig. On the great questions of Catholic Emancipation, Extinction of Slavery, the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and Jewish Disabilities, he never allowed a mistake to arise as to his opinions; he was ever supporting Reform, alike in its cloudy and sunny days. In the grand struggle in favour of Parliamentary Reform he was in the field in favour of the measure, although conscious, if passed, it took from himself and family the influence which their position, wealth, and character had long given them. For many years he was the quiet but firm friend of a repeal of the Corn Laws, and the principles of Free Trade; a warm friend to education, both private and national, his purse was always open for its support, and to its general diffusion he looked forward as the means of carrying on the great cause of social improvement. In his character as a magistrate he has never been surpassed; cool in his decisions, calm in delivering his opinions; while firm he was merciful, and amidst the turmoil of party strife was respected by men of all shades in the political and religious world. In his religious opinions he was an Unitarian, but he was never known to say anything harsh towards those of a different belief. When health permitted, he was a regular attendant on the religious services in the High-street chapel, and on friendly terms with all he met there.

He married a daughter of Sir John Carter, and by that lady, who died a few years since, he has left issue four sons and two daughters.

The remains of Mr. Carter were deposited in the ground attached to the Unitarian Chapel in High-street, Portsmouth.—*Derived from "Edward Carter, a Biography: by Henry Slight, Physician, 1850."*

REV. JAMES INGRAM, D.D.

Sept. 4. At his lodgings, Trinity College, Oxford, aged 75, the Rev. James Ingram, D.D. President of Trinity College, Rector of Garsington, Oxfordshire, and F.S.A.

The names of the ancestors of Dr. Ingram for two generations will be found in

Sir Richard C. Hoare's History of Modern Wiltshire, Hundred of Heytesbury, p. 232, as recorded on a tablet in the church of Codford St. Mary in that county. His father John Ingram is recorded to have been "for 27 years churchwarden," and to have died on the 3d July, 1785, aged 71 years; and Elizabeth his wife died on the 20th Dec. 1814, aged 79 years. Dr. Ingram was born at East Codford on the 21st December, 1774. He was placed at Warminster school in 1785; entered a commoner of Winchester college in 1790; and removed in Feb. 1793 to Trinity college, Oxford, where he subsequently became Fellow and Tutor, having in the interval accepted the post of an Assistant Master at Winchester, which he held for four or five years from 1799. He graduated B.A. Nov. 3, 1796; M.A. May 8, 1800; and proceeded B.D. Dec. 1, 1808, and D.D. July 10, 1824.

In 1803 he was unanimously elected Anglo-Saxon Professor on the foundation of Dr. Rawlinson; and in 1807 he published an "Inaugural Lecture on the utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature." 4to.

In 1809 he superintended a new edition of Quintilian, De Institutione Oratoria, abridged after the manner of Rollin, with notes, for the use of students, 8vo. In the same year he was nominated one of the first three Masters of the Schools, on the new statute; and in 1815 he was elected by a considerable majority in convocation to be Keeper of the Archives of the University.

In Dec. 1816 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Rotherfield Greys in Oxfordshire, which he held until the year 1824, when, on the death of Dr. Thomas Lee, he was elected President of his college, to which office is annexed the rectory of Garsington.

After having spent many years in the preparation of a new edition of The Saxon Chronicle, it was published, with an English translation, in 4to. 1823. The only previous edition was that by Bishop Gibson, accompanied by a Latin translation, in the year 1692.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 4th of March, 1824.

His Memorials of Oxford, written to accompany a series of plates prepared by Mr. J. H. Parker, is a well known and much esteemed work; for it contains a great variety of information which had not before been given to the public, set forth in a very agreeable manner. It was published in parts, forming three 8vo. vols.

Dr. Ingram was also the author of—

A Sermon preached at St. Mary's Church, Henley-on-Thames, June 15, 1821, on occasion of the Archdeacon's Visitation. 1821. 8vo.

Observations on a Bill in progress through Parliament in support of the spiritual authority of the Church of Rome. 1825. 8vo.

Apologia Academica; or, Remarks on an article in the Edinburgh Review. 1831. 8vo.

Dr. Ingram was one of the oldest living contributors to the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, and he continued one of its occasional correspondents during a long period. His earliest communication of importance that we can trace is a version of King Alfred's account of the first discovery of a passage to the White Sea, which was printed (accompanied by a small chart engraved on wood) in the Magazine for November, 1808, and the following Supplement. This was afterwards added to his Inaugural Lecture already mentioned.

In 1824, part i. p. 591, will be found a curious communication from Dr. Ingram relative to various memorials of the Knollys family remaining at Rotherfield Greys.

In Jan. 1841, and again in July of that year, he communicated some account of a new grammar-school built by him at Garsington, on each occasion accompanied with a view. To this structure he nominally contributed 200*l.* and 100*l.* in the name of Mrs. Ingram; but in reality he was a benefactor to a much greater extent, having expended on that institution, and in the repair of the chancel of the church, a very large sum. In this chancel he was buried.

Dr. Ingram always retained his affection for his native county, and was a friend of its antiquaries, the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, with whom he was on terms of great intimacy, and Mr. Britton. He was a contributor to the account of Wiltshire compiled by Mr. Britton for the Beauties of England and Wales; as well as to that author's descriptions of the cathedrals of Oxford and Winchester. Mr. Britton possesses a MS. Tour which Dr. Ingram wrote whilst a master at Winchester, and a very large mass of philological and antiquarian memoranda and drawings by himself remain among his papers.

He was a man of remarkably kind and benevolent disposition, very liberal to those who required his assistance, and fond of society as long as he was capable of enjoying the conversation and company of his guests, to whom he ever gave a most warm and hospitable reception. He has bequeathed some pictures to the university galleries at Oxford; a considerable collection of coins, chiefly found in Oxfordshire, to his friend Mr. Duncan, with a view of their being placed

ultimately in the Ashmolean Museum; and a principal portion of his library to his college, to which he also leaves a pecuniary legacy, in token of grateful remembrance and affection for that society, towards which he entertained the warmest attachment to the last.

The greater portion of his property is left to three nieces. The will is dated Nov. 2, 1846; and the executors are the Rev. Philip Bliss, the Rev. John Seagram, and the Rev. John Wilson, now his successor as President of Trinity.

REV. WALTER DAVIES, M.A.

Dec. 5, 1849. At the vicarage house of Llanrhaiadr Mochnant, in his 89th year, the Rev. Walter Davies, the incumbent of the parish, and also of Yspytty Ivan, both parishes being in the county of Denbigh, and diocese of St. Asaph.

Mr. Davies was born on the 15th July, 1761, at a place called Wern, in the parish of Llanfechain, in the county of Montgomery, and, with reference to his native parish, assumed in after life the bardic name of Gwallter Mechain. He was paternally descended from Davies of Nant-yr-erw-hardd, who married the heiress of the Kiffins of Trebrys, a branch of the Kiffins of Bodvach and Garth. But, although connected with ancestors of a superior class, he was born of parents in humble circumstances, and it must be acknowledged to have been greatly to his credit that he succeeded, by the grace of heaven, and his own laudable exertions, in gradually raising himself above the unprovided condition of his birth and childhood, to a position in life approaching to what was due to his high talents and acquirements.

The advantages of education which he received in early life were meagre and scanty, and he was in a great measure the creator of his own eminence in the several branches of literature, as a bard, scholar, and divine, in which he obtained distinction. When a mere child of three or four years of age, he took delight in transcribing or copying, on a rude piece of slate, whatever writing or curious figures might chance to arrest his attention. And this, with other traits of early genius, and rapid advances in acquiring knowledge as he proceeded in years, induced his neighbours and friends to consider him as a boy of great promise, and a neighbouring gentleman was in the habit of addressing him as the young bishop; and at a school kept in his native parish, where he attended, he soon exceeded his master in learning, who told him to take to his books, as he would make something of them.

When he became advanced in age, the finances of his parents not allowing them to keep him any longer at school, he was obliged, in order to gain a maintenance, to have recourse to mechanical employment in the first instance, and subsequently he became a schoolmaster, and occasionally inscribed grave-stones. And thus he continued until his 29th year, taking advantage, however, of every spare hour he could obtain to improve his mind by reading such books as came in his way.

The Cambrian Society of the Gwyneddigion in London, having, in the year 1790, offered a premium for the best Welsh Essay on LIBERTY, to be read at their Eisteddfod or literary meeting at St. Asaph, a subject to which at that time was attached great interest, Mr. Davies became a competitor; and, adducing the information which his diligence and extensive reading had supplied him with, his essay was adjudged to be the best of the rival compositions. And in cursorily looking over the essay in advanced age, a month or two before he died, he said that he did not think that he could then do better. It may be observed that in the preceding year, 1789, he had been likewise the successful competitor for the best Welsh Essay on the Life of Man. Both these compositions gained him considerable literary distinction, and may be said to have been his introduction to the world of letters.

His studious character, therefore, and literary merit becoming well known, and his desire to procure holy orders to enable him to proceed in his studies being communicated to his friends and acquaintance, they recommended and promoted his going to one of the universities to obtain the requisite qualifications. Accordingly about the year 1791 he became a member of All Souls' College, Oxford; and, whilst there resident, held office at the Ashmolean Museum. This circumstance, with his close application to reading and study, and his anxious desire to make the most of the favourable opportunities which the place offered for improving his mind, induced him to remain at Oxford during all the vacations, as well as in term time; so that he did not return to his native district until after the number of years which the academical course required had terminated. He obtained the degree of B.A. in 1795, and that of M.A. some years subsequently in the university of Cambridge, having become a member of Trinity college for the purpose.

Having received holy orders, he became curate of Meivod, Montgomeryshire, and in 1799 succeeded to the incumbency of the perpetual curacy of Yspytty Ivan, in

Denbighshire. Subsequently he was collated to the rectory of Llanwyddelan, co. Montgomery, by Bishop Horsley, which he resigned in 1807, on being collated to the rectory of Manavon by Bishop Cleaver; it was considered on account of the assistance he gave in correcting the orthography of the Welsh Bible, published about that time for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He resigned the benefice of Manavon in 1837, on his collation to the vicarage of Llanrhaiadr Mochnant, which he held until his decease. With respect to the attention paid to his merits by the several bishops who gave him preferment, he had the satisfaction of contemplating that they were voluntarily conferred on him without application.

About the year 1803, he married Mrs. Pryce, widow of his friend, Rice Pryce, esq. of Rhosbrynbwn, under whose benign influence his house soon became the residence of domestic bliss and cheerful hospitality. By this lady, who died some years ago, he had a son and daughter, who survive him.

At the time he married he ranked already very high amongst the Welsh scholars and bards, having gained literary and poetical prizes at every one of the Eisteddfod meetings lately revived, excepting only those held in the years 1793 and 1794, during which time he and the Snowdon bard Dafydd Ddu Eryri were suspended from being competitors for bardic prizes, on the ground that if admitted they were almost certain to leave no chance of success to others. The renown which he thus had earned during the first half of his life greatly increased during the second, preserving until his death not only his literary activity but also his power of poetical composition.

His poems are by far the greater part written in the ancient bardic style, as it was handed down by a continuous line of poets from the school of Aberffraw in the twelfth century to Edmund Prys in the seventeenth, he having died about the year 1623, and was resumed about 130 years later by Goronwy Owen. A small portion of his poems are Dyrivau (numbers or rhymes), being lyrical compositions in a style less severe, and more adapted to popular singing. As beautiful specimens of the different kinds of poetry which he composed in the old style, may be mentioned the poem on the Fall of Llewellyn, the Elegy on the Death of Iolo Morganwg, and the Englyn, or lyrical epigram on the harp. As specimens of his Dyrivau may be mentioned the Song on the Bees, and the Lamentation of David over Absalom; by which lyrical complaint the poet seems to have given vent to the deep affliction into which he himself and family were thrown by a calamity analogous to the loss of the beloved son of the king of Judah.

The prose writings of Mr. Davies consist for the greater part of prize essays, and contributions to Magazines and other periodical publications, as, "The Cambrian Register," "Cambro-Briton," "Cambrian Quarterly," "Y Greal" (Magazine), and "Y Gwyliedydd" (Watchman),—every one of which is indebted to him for some of the most valuable portion of its contents. The greater part of these essays and articles refer to subjects connected with Wales, whose topography, history, and language they tend to illustrate, and whose state of existence, past and present, they are perhaps better suited than any others of the kind to introduce to the acquaintance of the Welsh student; being not less remarkable for the clearness and liveliness of the style in which they are written, either in Welsh or English, than for the extent and accuracy of information and the soundness of judgment which they exhibit.

What has been said respecting the merits of the smaller essays and articles of Mr. Davies applies to his greater works, which are three in number—one referring to practical topography, namely, his General View of the Agriculture and Domestic Economy of North Wales and South Wales, in three volumes, 8vo. published by order of the Board of Agriculture in 1813, 1815; a work full of shrewd observation, lively description, and practical advice; and two in the line of literature, which are, his edition of the Welsh Poems of Huw Morus, in two volumes, 18mo. 1823; and the Poetical Works of Lewys Glyncothi, 8vo. 1837, which he edited in conjunction with a younger friend of his, Tegid (Mr. John Jones). The works of both the authors being very excellently edited.

Mr. Davies preserved his mental energy to extreme old age in a surprising manner. He proposed on the Saturday before his decease to write an article for a Welsh periodical on the following Monday; which, however, was never done, for when Monday came he was seized with illness, and on the next day but one peacefully departed. His strength of mind and body were so different from that of the generality of mankind, that, although borne down with the weight of upwards of eighty years, and his departure so near, yet old age had not exhausted his powers, which he still retained in vigour and activity.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 21. Drowned when bathing at Baddegamme, in the island of Ceylon, the Rev. *C. Greenwood*, missionary. He was the second son of the late John Greenwood, esq. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, and nephew to Mr. Thorpe, bookseller, of London. He had been in Ceylon for more than eight years, and was to have preached his farewell sermon at Baddegamme the next day, being about to remove to Cotta. He has left a widow and two children.

June 28. In King's College hospital, aged 32, the Rev. *W. Gascot*, minister to Dorkin Union, in Norfolk. He had been a patient in the hospital on various occasions, and he was again admitted on the previous day for the purpose of having further advice. He was examined by Dr. Ferguson, and, having been told that another operation would be necessary, appeared very much alarmed, and said he hoped he should die before the night. On the following day he was found suspended by a leather strap belonging to his carpet-bag. Verdict,—"Temporary Insanity."

Aug. 9. At Kensington, aged 25, the Rev. *Francis Samuel Richards*, Curate of that parish. He was a native of Grantham, and B.A. of Queen's college, Cambridge.

Aug. 18. At Frome, aged 77, the Rev. *Daniel Trotman*, formerly of Tewkesbury.

Aug. 23. At Ilfracombe, Devon, the Rev. *John Allen*, P.C. of Upper Arley (1824), Staffordshire, caused by injuries sustained by the overthrow of a carriage. Lady Valentia and Miss Mary Somerset, a niece of the Duke of Beaufort, were in the carriage at the time of the accident, but have recovered from the injuries they sustained.

Aug. 26. At Brighton, aged 61, the Rev. *Timothy Conyers*, of Guyers house, Corsham, Wilts, and of Bennett st. Bath.

At Barby, Northamptonshire, the Rev. *Charles Williams*, M.A. thirty-five years Rector of that parish.

Aug. 27. At Heath, Derbyshire, aged 53, the Rev. *Charles Currey*, Vicar of Ault-Hucknall and Heath. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1826.

At Croxton, Cambridgeshire, aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Kidd*, Rector of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, as 5th Junior Optime, M.A. 1813; and was instituted to Croxton in the latter year. He was formerly Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Norwich, was one of the personal friends of the late Professor Porson, and well known in the literary world as a sound scholar and judicious critic. On the recommendation of the late Lord Melbourne, her Majesty was pleased in 1842 to bestow upon Mr. Kidd a pension of 100*l.* per annum, in token of the general appreciation of his services as a scholar, and an instructor of youth for nearly half a century. He was the author of several articles in Valpy's Classical Journal; of Opuscula Rahnkeniana, 1807, 8vo.; and an edition of Horace, 1817.

At Keene Ground, Hawkshead, aged 57, the Rev. *John Lodge*, late Tutor of Magdalene college, Cambridge, and for twenty-three years the admirable librarian of the university. His death will be very greatly regretted, for his most amiable disposition had won the affections of all who knew him.

Aug. 30. Aged 53, the Rev. *William Whinery*, Perpetual Curate of Silverdale, Lancashire (1828).

Sept. 2. At Westbourne Park villas, Paddington, the Rev. *George Frederick Tiley*, late Curate of Bengeo, Herts; second son of William Tiley, esq. late of Reading. He was B.A. of St. John's college, Oxford, and was some time Curate at Barnsley, in Yorkshire.

Sept. 3. At Waringstown, co. Down, aged 84, the Very Rev. *Holt Waring*, Dean of Dromore, Rector of Shankell, and a magistrate for the co. Down. He was the eldest son of Holt Waring, esq. by Anne, daughter of the Very Rev. William French, Dean of Elphin. He succeeded to the representation of his ancient family on the death of his uncle, Samuel Waring, esq. in 1793. He married in that year, Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of the Rev. Averell Daniel, Rector of Lifford, co. Tyrone, and had issue two sons, who died in infancy, and five daughters, viz. 1. Elizabeth-Jane, married to James Whapshare, esq. and is deceased; 2. Anne, died unmarried; 3. Louisa, married first to the Rev. John Michael Brooke, and secondly to Colonel St. John Augustus Clarke, C.B.; 4. Frances-Grace, married to Henry Waring, esq. Newry; and 5. Jane, married to Henry Samuel Close, esq. a banker in Dublin. His body was interred in the churchyard of Waringstown, when the pall was borne by the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, the Rev. Edward Kent, the Rev. Mr. Dolling, Colonel Blacker, Wm. B. Forde, esq. and Charles Douglas, esq.

Sept. 5. At St. Helen's, Jersey, the Rev. *Thomas Stafford*, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1821, formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Stafford, Rector of Hemingford Abbot's, and of Upton, co. Huntingdon.

Sept. 7. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 58, the Rev. *David Williams*, Rector of Bleadon, and of Kingston Seamoor, Somersetshire. He was presented to the former by the Bishop of Winchester, and to the latter by J. H. S. Pigott, esq.—both in 1820.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 21. Mr. B. Simmons, a frequent contributor of lyrical poems to Blackwood's Magazine, and to several of the annuals. He held a situation in the Excise-office.

July 30. Aged 72, Maria, wife of John Wm. Liddiard, esq. of Leigham-house, Streatham.

Aug. 28. Aged 81, the Rev. R. H. Philp, of Islington. He commenced the "City Missions" in the densely populated part of Spitalfields, which have since been followed in other parts of London and most large towns.

Sept. 4. At Wilton-terrace, aged 75, Henry M'Manus, esq. for many years Assistant Military Secretary for Ireland.

Sept. 5. Elizabeth, wife of John Hoffmann, esq. of Hanover-terr. Regent's-pk.

In Chester-terrace, Eaton-sq. aged 75, Mrs. Helen Morris, of Wilton-street.

Charles Fitzgerald Mackenzie, esq. of Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane.

Sept. 7. In the Queen's-road, Bayswater, aged 79, John Wheeler, esq. formerly of Manchester.

Sept. 8. In Princes-st. Cavendish-sq. Michael O'Callaghan, esq. of Caracas.

Sept. 9. Aged 82, Edward Olderenshaw, esq. Augustus-sq. Regent's park.

Sept. 11. Aged 65, Thomas Bentinck Rigg, esq. of Albion-st. Hyde-park.

Sept. 13. George Lyndon, third son of the late George Lyndon, esq. of Gray's-inn, barrister-at-law.

Aged 56, Major Andrew Mitchell Campbell, seventh son of the late William Campbell, esq. of Fairfield, and brother-in-law of the late Duke of Argyle. He was of the Madras Service, in the 7th Light Cavalry.

Sept. 14. Aged 19, William-Donaldson, only son of Capt. William Cruickshank, E.I.C.S.

Sept. 16. In Wilton-st. Mary, wife of James Lyster O'Beirne, esq.

Sept. 17. In Upper Gloucester-pl. aged 93, Thomas Elliot, esq.

At Bayswater, suddenly, by fire, aged 19, Eda, wife of Thomas William Kough, esq. and second dau. of Edw. Anketell Jones, esq. of Sewardstone-lodge, Essex.

Sept. 18. At Dalston, aged 62, Thos. Daniel Mildred, esq.

Sept. 19. In Claremont-sq. aged 66, Christopher Kreeft, esq. Consul-Gen. for Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.

In Cumberland-st. aged 57, Capt. Thos. Wilson, late of 20th Light Dragoons.

Sept. 20. At Carlton-hill, St. John's Wood, aged 76, John Wells, esq.

In Park-cresc. Clapham-road, aged 63, William Mead De Charms, esq.

At Melrose-lodge, Holloway, aged 66, William Sharp, esq.

Sept. 21. Louisa Susannah Thorp, widow of Alfred Thorp, esq. of Cambridge-terr. Hyde-park, whom she only survived two months, eldest dau. of the late Sir William Plomer, Alderman of London.

Sept. 23. At Devonshire-terr. aged 20, Robert-Harris, only son of Comm. Robert Mann, R.N.

In Sussex-terr. Hyde-park, aged 79, Sarah, widow of Samuel White Sweet, esq.

Sept. 24. At Lambeth, of which parish he was an old and very much respected inhabitant, aged 79, James Bailey, esq.

At his Chambers, Clement's-inn, Alexander Lyons, esq. For more than a quarter of a century he was associated with the literary department of the Morning Herald, which records him as "a finished scholar, and in every relation of life the perfect gentleman."

At Barnsbury-park, aged 55, Robert Smith, esq. Secretary to the New British Iron Company.

In Guildford-st. aged 80, Mrs. Charlotte Maria Wye.

At Highbury-grove, aged 68, George Morrice, esq.

Sept. 25. In Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq. Richard Baldwin, esq.

Sept. 26. In Montagu-sq. aged 75, Charles King, esq. of Broomfield Place, Essex.

In Whitehall-place, aged 87, William Pearce, esq.

In Frederick-st. Anthony Van Dam Nooth, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Nooth, of Devonport.

Sept. 27. In Albany-st., James Thomson, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. James Thomson, Rector of Ormesby, Yk.

Sept. 28. At West Hackney, aged 47, Charles Law, esq. formerly of Margate.

In Gloucester-terr. Hyde-park, Esther, wife of James Vaughan, esq. barrister.

Aged 83, B. G. A. Kieckhoefer, esq.

At Old Brompton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lyall, of Craven-st. widow of Clement William Lyall, esq.

Sept. 29. In Brydges-st. Covent-garden, aged 43, Mr. Henry Alexander, for 12 years reader of the Law at the Western Synagogue, St. Alban's-place, Haymarket.

Sept. 30. Aged 58, Leader Stevenson, esq. of Vanbrugh-fields, Blackheath, and Barge-yard, City.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 73, John Metcalfe, esq.

Sept. 30. In Westbourne-grove West, Bayswater, aged 71, Jameson Hunter, esq.

In Upper Stamford-st. William Wheatley, esq.

Lately. At Greenwich Hospital, Comm. Joseph Corbyn, (1814,) of that establish-

ment: to which he had been attached from 1840.

Oct. 1. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Christopher Rymer, esq. of Wolsingham, Durham, solicitor.

In Holles-st. Cavendish-sq. William C. Hamilton, esq. of Craighaw, Wigton.

At his father's, Notting-hill, aged 30, William Henry Poland, esq. of Bread-st.

At Kensington, William Barroud, esq. of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Oct. 2. At Bayswater, aged 84, Thomas Hunt Andrews, esq.

Aged 47, Lady Oakeley (née Baronne de Lomet), widow of Sir Charles Oakeley, second Bart. She was married in 1820, and left a widow in 1829, having had issue three daughters.

Oct. 3. At the house of W. K. Fogerty, esq. surgeon, Kensington-gard.-terr. Hugh Cleverly, esq. late of Bombay.

At Bayswater, aged 44, John Dell, esq. son of the late Rev. John Dell, Rector of Weston Longville, Norfolk.

Oct. 4. At Camberwell, aged 86, Alice, widow of William Morley, esq. of Canterbury, and mother of William Morley, esq. of Midhurst.

Aged 63, Charles Malton, esq. of Notting-hill.

At Westbourne-park-rd. aged 81, Ann, relict of William Rogers, esq. formerly of Thorns, Beaulieu, and Southampton.

At Brompton, Elizabeth, wife of Eneas MacDonnell, esq.

Oct. 5. In Dorchester-place, aged 47, Elizabeth-Lucy, widow of Captain Claude Adolphus Roberts, Madras Army.

In Alfred-pl. aged 89, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Hawker, esq. Clarenceux King of Arms.

In Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. aged 86, Mary, widow of Chas. Vaughan Blunt, esq.

Oct. 6. At Bayswater, aged 79, John Wheeler, esq. formerly of Manchester, and for nearly half a century proprietor of the Manchester Chronicle.

In Russell-sq. aged 87, Ann, relict of Robert Moore, D.D. Vicar of Thurleigh.

In Upper Albany-st. Patteson Holgate Gedney, esq. of Brigg, Linc.

Oct. 8. In Stamford-st. aged 68, Jas. Dunn, esq. R.N. formerly purser of H. M. S. Spartan, and secretary to the late Adm. Sir Benj. Hallowell Carew and Sir Robert Moorsom.

Aged 42, Henry Nathaniel Belchier, esq. son of the late Capt. N. Belchier, R.N.

At Clapham-rise, aged 74, George Saffery, esq. of Deal.

In Great Ormond-st. Charles G. A. Brodie, of the Ordnance Office, Tower, second son of the late Major Brodie.

At Highgate, aged 59, Lucy, widow of James Sadler, esq. of Jamaica.

In Eaton-square, aged 74, William Sampson, esq.

Suddenly, at his office in the City, aged 50, Charles Herring, esq. of Cavendish-road, St. John's-wood, and late of Brazil.

At Barnsbury-park, aged 11, Fanny, third daughter of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of Islington.

Oct. 10. In Langham-pl. Mary-Henry, wife of Alfred Markwick, esq. surgeon.

In Park-st. aged 76, Richard Henry Croft, esq.

BUCKS.—*Aug.* 9. At Castle Hill, High Wycombe, aged 57, John Neale, esq.

Oct. 10. Suddenly, aged 73, Mr. John Pocock, of Lake End, Burnham. He was well known for the great extent of his landed possessions and other property, and for the extreme plainness of his manners and habits of life. Parsimony bordering upon avarice was the distinguishing trait of his character; but he was liberal to his labourers and servants. Lieutenant Oakes and his sister, the nephew and niece of the deceased, are his nearest relatives; Lieutenant Oakes belongs to the 13th Light Infantry, and distinguished himself at the seige of Jellahabad, where he was wounded. The body of Mr. Pocock was interred at Upton, where he had long since prepared a grave inscribed with his name.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Aug.* 21. Sophy, eldest dau. of the late John Johnson, esq. of Burwell Hall.

Aug. 24. Aged 44, Mr. Cranwell, librarian of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Aug. 26. At Babraham, the Hon. Matilda-Abigail, widow of Henry John Adeane, esq. She was the sixth dau. of Lord Stanley of Alderley, by Lady Maria Holroyd, eldest dau. of John 1st Earl of Sheffield. She became the second wife of Mr. Adeane in 1828, and was left his widow in 1847.

Aug. 31. In her 25th year, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bryant, esq. of Newmarket.

Sept. 3. Aged 50, Mary, wife of William Martin, esq. of Downham, Isle of Ely.

Sept. 7. At her residence, Brooklands, near Cambridge, Mrs. Foster, wife of R. Foster, esq. and mother of the Mayor of Cambridge.

CHESHIRE.—*Sept.* 18. At Rowton, aged 79, Anna Maria Tomkinson, eldest dau. of the late Henry Tomkinson, esq. of Dorfold.

Sept. 27. Aged 46, John Garforth, esq. of the firm of W. J. and J. Garforth, engineers, Dukinfield.

Sept. 28. At Cheadle, aged 61, Robert Barker, esq. late of Manchester.

Oct. 3. Aged 78, Henrietta, wife of Trafford Trafford, esq. of Oughtrington

Hall, and third dau. of the late Rev. Sir T. D. Broughton, of Doddington Hall, Bart.

CUMBERLAND.—*Oct.* 9. At Cockermouth, Catharine, eldest dau. of the late Daniel Bell, esq. of Wandle House, Wandsworth, Surrey.

DEVON.—*Jan.* 13. At Torquay, Mrs. Prowse, widow of Mr. J. Prowse, wine merchant. She was the author of a volume of Poems which was published by subscription. She has left one orphan son.

June 22. At Exeter, aged 88, Lieut. William Hewett, late of the R.V.B.

June 27. At Sidmouth, aged 75, Mrs. White, widow of Rear-Adm. George White.

At Oakfield House, near Honiton, Grace, relict of John Radcliffe, esq. of London.

Sept. 7. At Exeter, aged 74, Mrs. Hinckes, late of the R. Mil. College, Sandhurst.

Sept. 9. At Plymstock, aged 71, Penelope-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Lane, esq. of Coffleet.

Sept. 12. At Bideford, aged 83, Miss Dorothy Ann English, dau. of the late Major English, R.M.

Sept. 14. At Plymouth, Philippa, relict of Mr. Henry Searle, of Fowey, and last remaining sister of H. Lamb, esq. of Truro.

At the house of his father, Topsham, aged 37, Capt. Samuel H. Owen, late Comm. of the Zenobia, East Indiaman.

Sept. 15. At Willhayne Cottage, near Colyton, the residence of her sister Mrs. Spiller, aged 75, Mrs. Patience Coyell.

Sept. 16. At Exeter, aged 61, Miss Sarah Lewis, sister of the late James Lewis, esq. of Clifton, and of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. and the last survivor of the children of James Lewis, esq. (the elder), formerly of Jamaica, and of Clifton.

Sept. 18. At Tiverton, Thomas Macmillan Fogo, esq. M.D. late of Royal Art.

Sept. 22. At Anderton, near Devonport, aged 77, Daniel Tom, esq.

Sept. 27. At Salcombe Regis, near Sidmouth, aged 62, Samuel Lyde, esq.

Sept. 28. At Exeter, aged 75, Joseph Walker, esq.

Lately.—At Stoke, Devonport, Comm. Humphrey John Julian (1842).

Oct. 3. At Exeter, aged 20, Louisa, eldest dau. of Wm. Caird, Esq. and granddau. of Wilson Lomer, esq. of Reading.

Oct. 4. Aged 74, Mary, widow of John Hayman, esq. of Exeter.

Oct. 7. At Teignmouth, aged 71, Edward Price, esq. late in the civil service of the Hon. E. I. Company.

At Chudleigh, Charles Kendall, esq. solicitor.

Oct. 9. At Plymouth, aged 29, Mr. Robert George Adams Welsford Lillicrap, late of the Royal Navy.

Oct. 10. Aged 63, Mary-Ann, relict of Samuel Whiteway, esq. of Oakford, Kingsteignton.

Oct. 11. At Braunton, aged 63, William Vellacott, esq. Surgeon R.N.

At Bideford, Mrs. Wilcock, relict of Stephen Wilcock, esq.

Oct. 13. At Southernhay, Exeter, aged 30, John Bradford Ellicombe, esq.

DORSET.—*Sept.* 16. At Lyme Regis, Sarah, only dau. of Capt. C. C. Bennett, R.N.

Sept. 19. At Parkstone, near Poole, aged 47, Mrs. Maine.

Sept. 20. At Marnhull, at the house of her dau. Mrs. Taylor, aged 67, Rebecca, relict of Mr. Robert Cullum, proprietor of the Alfred newspaper.

Oct. 6. At Sherborne, aged 87, Charles Harman, esq. an old and much respected inhabitant, having only survived his wife a few days.

Oct. 9. At Nether Cerne, at the house of her father, John Baverstock Knight, esq. aged 32, Augusta, wife of George Fairclough Maskew, esq.

Oct. 10. At Poole, the fourth wife of John Durant, esq. to whom he had been married about nine months.

ESSEX.—*Aug.* 11. At Colchester, aged 92, Elizabeth, relict of John Goslin, esq. Comptroller of the Customs.

Aug. 28. At Bocking, in her 19th year, Anna, youngest dau. of John Tabor, esq.

Sept. 1. At Harwich, in his 74th year, Capt. George Deane, for many years commander of one of the Post-office packets from that port to Hamburgh. He was a Capital Burgess of the old corporation, and also a Magistrate and Alderman of the borough.

Sept. 29. Aged 36, George Edmund Piercy, son of the late George Piercy, esq. formerly of Cranham and South Weald, Essex.

Oct. 5. At Walthamstow, aged 63, Ann-Mary, widow of Edward Warner, esq.

Oct. 8. At Little Horkesley, aged 81, George Sadler, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Sept.* 10. At Wotton, aged 21, Harriet-Maria-Young, youngest dau. of the late T. Y. Lester, esq. 7th Royal Fusiliers, and grand-dau. of the late Major-Gen. Ferrier.

Sept. 13. At Clifton, Mrs. Strangwayes, widow of R. P. Strangwayes, esq.

Sept. 15. At Cheltenham, at an advanced age, Margaret, widow of Pryse Lockhart Gordon, esq.

Sept. 18. At Bristol Hotwells, aged 84, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, dau. of the late Angus Campbell, esq. of Jamaica.

At Stanley Hall, near Stroud, Charlotte-Anne, widow of Vice-Adm. James Young, formerly of Horsley.

Sept. 22. Aged 49, Elizabeth-Maria, wife of Joseph James Kelson, esq. surgeon, of Bristol.

Sept. 28. At Cheltenham, aged 63, retired Comm. Francis Beaumont, R.N.

Sept. 29. At Cheltenham, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Jonathan Morgan, D.D. Rector of Headley, Surrey.

Sept. 30. At Under-dean-Larches, near Newnham, Mary, relict of Capt. George Swain Hepburn, of the Indian navy.

Aged 33, Selina, wife of George Ford Copeland, esq. of Cheltenham.

Oct. 4. At Cheltenham, aged 86, Capt. John Cook Carpenter, K.H., R.N. He was raised to the rank of Commander by commission dated 11 April, 1809, for his conduct of a fire-vessel on that day in the attack on the enemy's shipping in the Basque Roads. He attained post rank 1821; was nominated a K.H. 1836; and accepted the retirement 1 Oct. 1846.

HANTS.—*Sept.* 14. At Southampton, aged 38, Robert, son of the late Dr. Wightman.

Sept. 18. At Southampton, Agnes, wife of William Henry Moberly, esq.

Sept. 19. At Southampton, aged 66, Emma Williamson, widow, sister of J. Freeborn, esq. H.M. Consul at Rome.

Sept. 21. At Southampton, aged 88, Mrs. Mary W. Davies, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Owen Davies, formerly of St. Mary's, and Rector of Exton.

At Frogmore House, Blackwater, Ann, wife of Jonathan Miles, esq.

Sept. 22. At Anderton, aged 77, Daniel Tom, esq.

Sept. 24. At the residence of her son, Richard Andrews, esq. Mayor of Southampton, aged 75, Mary, widow of Mr. Thomas Andrews.

Lately. At Woodcote, aged 7, John, eldest son of Mr. and Lady Louisa Cotes.

HERTS.—*Sept.* 19. At Westbrook-hay, aged 13, Francis-Edward, youngest son of the Hon. Granville and Lady G. Ryder.

Oct. 5. At Hitchin, aged 82, Mrs. Curling, relict of William Curling, esq. of that place, and formerly of Blackheath.

HUNTINGDON.—*Sept.* 17. At Fenstanton, William Wright, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Oct. 8. At Elton, aged 18, Charles Stewart, third son of the Rev. Allan Park, of Elwick Hall, Durham. He was accidentally drowned whilst shooting water-hens.

KENT.—*Aug.* 17. At Northfleet, aged 84, William Burleigh, esq. solicitor, for many years at Baythorn Hall, Essex, and at Haverhill.

Sept. 17. At Bexley Heath, aged 81, the relict of Samuel Smith, esq. of Belmont, Pendleton, near Manchester.

Sept. 18. Aged 22, Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. M. W. Jones, Vicar of Ospringe.

Sept. 20. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Maria, wife of George Clavering Redman, esq. and dau. of the late J. P. Baldry, esq.

Sept. 21. Aged 78, Mrs. Ann Apsley Ranger, relict of John Ranger, esq. late of Hunton.

Sept. 22. At Lewisham, aged 72, Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Rowland, esq.

Sept. 25. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Maria, wife of George W. Hearn, esq. one of the Professors.

At Rochester, Louisa, relict of Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, of the 49th Regt.

Sept. 27. At Rochester, aged 54, Thos. Burr, esq. He was the founder and active manager of the Kent Mutual Fire Insurance Society, and has for many years been one of the most successful Life Assurance agents in the kingdom. He has left a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

At Maidstone, aged 88, Samuel Shepheard, esq.

At Maidstone, aged 80, Miss Smythe.

At Canterbury, aged 78, Stephen Pym, esq. formerly of Eastchurch, Sheppey.

At St. Margaret's Rochester, aged 81, Mary-Ann, widow of George Hicks, esq. late of Cadogan-place.

At Belle-vue, Sevenoaks, Lieut.-Col. Henry Edmund Austen, 4th son of the late Francis M. Austen, esq. of Kippington.

Oct. 1. At Sidcup, aged 77, Thomas Henry Plasket, esq. of Clifford-street, and of Sidcup Place, Footscray, late Chief Clerk of the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department.

Oct. 2. At Woolwich, Captain Lawrence, R.A. He was captain and adjutant of the first battalion of Royal Artillery.

Oct. 3. At Dover, aged 78, Edward Hallands, esq. formerly Capt. of one of the Post-office packets, and an alderman.

Oct. 4. At Gravesend, Mr. John Ren Gatley, formerly a surgeon, but lately a spur manufacturer in Piccadilly. He had lately been in embarrassed circumstances, and was in a desponding state of mind. He was found dead in bed, having bled to death from a wound inflicted by himself in the right groin.

Oct. 5. Drowned at Woolwich Reach, by the upsetting of the yacht Fairy Queen, Mr. John Montford, of Brompton.

Oct. 6. At Plumstead, aged 83, Fanny, relict of Wm. Staines, esq. of Charton-house, near Farningham.

Oct. 7. At Tonbridge-wells, aged 33, Marian, dau. of the late Wm. Cattley, esq.

Oct. 8. At Maidstone, Mary Jolliffe, youngest surviving dau. of the late Christopher Jolliffe, esq. of Poole.

Oct. 10. At North Down, Thanet, aged 80, Robert Tomlin, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, Col. Morrison.

Elizabeth-Sophia, wife of John Sherer, esq. Tunbridge-wells.

Oct. 11. At Tunbridge-wells, aged 70, Mary, relict of John Meek, esq. formerly of Cateaton-st. and Homerton.

At Caple-le-ferne, near Dover, aged 62, Elias Pym Fordham, esq. C.E.

LANCASHIRE.—*Aug.* 26. At Liverpool, by suicide, John Warden, a Chartist leader in Lancashire, and who was some years ago tried at Liverpool for sedition, but acquitted.

Sept. 17. At Primrose, near Clitheroe, aged 71, James Thomson, esq. F.R.S. &c.

Sept. 19. At Manchester, aged 81, Hannah, relict of Thomas Cussons, esq. formerly of the Priory, Oldham.

Sept. 29. Aged 74, Richard Willis, esq. of Lancaster.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept.* 5. At Gunnersbury Park, aged 67, the Baroness Rothschild, widow of Nathan Meyer Rothschild the great capitalist, who died in 1836. She was the third dau. of Mr. L. B. Cohen, and sister to Sir I. Cohen, Bart. She leaves issue four sons and two daughters, viz. Baron Lionel, M.P. for London, Sir Anthony Rothschild, Bart., Baron Nathan, Baron Meyer, the Baroness Anselm Rothschild, and the Hon. Mrs. Henry FitzRoy. Her body was interred at Mile End.

Sept. 19. At Norwood, aged 36, Sarah, wife of Lewis Berger, esq.

Sept. 20. At Teddington, aged 75, Col. John Ross Wright, Royal Eng.

Oct. 3. At Brentford, Capt. James Blagg, formerly of the 25th Foot, for the last twenty-six years commandant of the staff at Brentford. He was the youngest brother of the late Dowager Lady White, of Tuxford, whom he survived scarcely three months, and uncle to Sir T. W. White, of Wallingwells, in the county of Nottingham.

NORFOLK.—*Aug.* 17. At Bracondale, aged 70, Mrs. Hannah Sarah Hancock, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Wigg Hancock, of St. Helen's, Norwich. She was the mainspring of the Norfolk and Norwich Ladies' Association for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Box Association, and the Juvenile Association; and by her own exertions alone collected for the Jewish Society no less a sum than 8,000*l.*

Mary, relict of John Drozier, esq. of Curd's-hall, Great Fransham.

Aug. 21. Mr. Samuel Harrison, organist of St. Andrew's Norwich.

Aug. 25. At Yarmouth, aged 60, John Prescott Oxley, esq. who served the office of Sheriff of Norwich under the old corporation.

Aug. 26. At Horstead, in his 76th year, Robert Partridge, esq.

Sept. 22. At Hackford, Eliza-Helwis-Thomasine, wife of the Rev. Edward Holley.

Sept. 30. At Hardingham rectory, aged 85, Jane-Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Geo. Paroissien, Rector of West Hackney.

Oct. 1. At Great Yarmouth, aged 77, Harriot, relict of John Lutyens, esq.

Oct. 8. At Morley rectory, aged 19, Henry Astley Cooper, only son of the Rev. C. Beauchamp Cooper.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—*Oct.* 1. Aged 19, Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Richard Walter, Vicar of Woodford.

Oct. 2. At Ashby St. Ledgers, aged 80, Lady Senhouse.

NOTTS.—*July* 19. At Tuxford, aged 77, Elizabeth dowager Lady White, widow of Sir Thomas Wollaston White, of Walling Wells, near Worksop. She was the daughter of Thomas Blagg, esq. of Tuxford, was married in 1801, and left a widow in 1817, having had issue the present Baronet, one other surviving son, and several daughters, most of whom died young.

Oct. 5. At Southwell, aged 81, Miss Elizabeth Hodgson, only dau. of the late Capt. Hodgson, formerly of the Life Guards.

OXFORDSH.—*Sept.* 13. At Oxford, aged 69, John Woodford Chase, esq. formerly of the Royal Malta Regt.

Sept. 26. At Henley-on-Thames, aged 42, Charles Bower Judson, last surviving son of the late J. H. Judson, esq. of Ware.

RUTLAND.—*Aug.* 12. At Uppingham, aged 28, William Thomas Cookson, esq. only son of the late Rev. Christopher Cookson, of Stamford.

SALOP.—*Sept.* 21. At Worfield, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. E. S. Davenport, of Davenport, Vicar of Worfield. She was the dau. of Joseph Tongue, esq. of Hollon; was married in 1806, and left a widow in 1842, having had issue the present Wm. Sharington Davenport, esq. and a numerous family.

Sept. 29. Aged 51, William Cooper, esq. banker, of Much Wenlock.

SOMERSET.—*Sept.* 18. At Coombe Down, Jane, wife of Capt. Miller, Paymaster of the Royal East Middlesex Militia, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Padget, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex.

Sept. 20. At Ashbrittle rectory, aged 55, Caroline-Mary, wife of the Rev. John Turner.

Sept. 22. At Dinder, near Wells, aged 3, Caroline-Mary, youngest dau. of J. W. Warre Tyndale, esq.

Sept. 24. At Taunton-lodge, aged 17,

Jane-Harriot, eldest dau. of Major W. H. Graham, of the Bengal Eng.

Sept. 29. At Langport, aged 57, Nicholas Broadmead, esq. solicitor.

Oct. 7. At Bath, aged 76, Ellen, relict of George Maynard, esq. formerly of the Customs, and of Muswell-hill, Middlesex.

STAFFORDSH.—*Sept.* 11. At Weeford cottage, near Lichfield, at an advanced age, Mrs. Proctor, one of the oldest surviving relatives of the late Thomas Guy, esq. the founder of Guy's Hospital.

Sept. 18. At the Hollies, near Newcastle, aged 27, Mr. Arthur Anderson Keary, fourth surviving son of the Rev. W. Keary, Rector of Nunnington, Yorkshire.

Sept. 25. At Lichfield, Mary, third dau. of the Rev. H. G. Lonsdale.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug.* 20. Aged 53, Susan, wife of William Boby, esq. of Walton, second dau. of the late William Crosse, esq. of Finborough-hill.

Sept. 20. At Tattingstone, aged 23, Giulietta-Romana, wife of T. Sutton Western, esq. eldest dau. of E. Buller, esq. of Dilhorn-hall, Staffordshire, and niece of Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart.

Oct. 4. Killed between Thurston and Elmswell, on the Eastern Union Railway, Mr. Hatchwell, station-master at Bury St. Edmund's, and Mr. Walton, station-master at Thurston. They were riding on the roof of a carriage, and their heads came in contact with the arch of a bridge, as the train was proceeding at the rate of 14 miles an hour.

SURREY.—*Sept.* 11. At Ash Lodge, near Farnham, aged 53, Comm. George Winsor, R.N. (1843) late of Exmouth.

Sept. 18. At Wonersh, aged 76, Richard Sparkes, esq.

Sept. 21. Sarah, relict of Mr. William Kent, Master of the Free Grammar School at Blechingley, who died in 1811.

At East Moulsey Lodge, aged 72, Samuel Kendall, esq.

At East-hill, Wandsworth, aged 16, Catherine-Maria, eldest dau. of W. Wilson Saunders, esq.

At Walton-on-Thames, aged 19, Ellen, wife of P. Drysdale, esq.

Sept. 25. At Tandridge, James Campbell, esq. fourth son of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. of Succoth, N.B.

Oct. 1. At Chertsey, aged 69, Wm. Gregg, esq. of Plymouth, solicitor.

Oct. 6. At Norwood, aged 70, James Pattison Mead, esq.

Oct. 13. At Wallington, aged 89, Mary, relict of James Dredge, esq.

Oct. 15. Jane-Bruce, wife of Thos. Samuel Girdler, esq. of Croydon.

SUSSEX.—*Sept.* 15. At Storrington, aged 54, Doctor T. P. Dennett.

Sept. 16. At Brighton, aged 24, Jessie-Eliza, eldest dau. of E. S. Delamain, esq.

Sept. 18. At Brighton, Henry Trewhitt, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex, and of the Château de Langesse, Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France.

Sept. 19. At Combe-banks, Uckfield, aged 69, Wm. Sandeforth Streatfeild, esq.

Sept. 21. At Brighton, aged 81, John Lowe, esq. of Montague-pl. Russell-sq. and Tanfield-court, Temple.

At Brighton, Eliza Baroness de Schacht, dau. of the late James Grant, esq. of Thoby Priory, Essex.

Sept. 22. At Brighton, aged 88, Thos. Okell, esq.

Sept. 24. At Lewes, aged 78, Catherine, widow of Mr. Domingus Barreiro.

Sept. 25. At the Rectory, East Hothley, aged 62, John Thomas Fuller, esq. Captain Royal Art.

Sept. 28. At Brighton, Major-Gen. James Durant, of the Bengal Army. He was a cadet of 1797, and attained the colonelcy of the 69th N. Inf. in 1828.

Sept. 29. At Brighton, aged 46, Elizabeth-Lascelles, wife of Robert Francis Jenner, esq. of Wenvoe Castle, Glam.

Oct. 2. At Brighton, aged 75, Julia, relict of Henry Blaney Martin, esq.

Oct. 3. At Brighton, aged 45, James Baker, esq. only son of the late Mrs. Baker, Winkfield Place, Berks.

Oct. 4. At Worthing, aged 72, Miss Elizabeth Barclay.

Oct. 6. At Hurst, aged 73, Mrs. Donnollon, of Cavendish-pl. Brighton.

Oct. 8. At Worthing, Jane, widow of Thomas Brock Yates, esq. formerly of Preston Brook, Cheshire, and Euston-sq.

Oct. 14. At Hastings, aged 29, Anne, relict of Harry Lumsden, esq.

At Lavant-house, Maria, wife of Major-Gen. James Cloud Bourchier.

WARWICK.—*Sept.* 19. At Leamington, Major George A. Kempland, late of the 8th Bengal Cavalry. He retired from the service in 1836.

Sept. 27. At Leamington, Hannah, sister of the late Edward Townsend Higgins, esq. of Bridge Town, co. Warwick, and Montague-st. Russell-square.

WILTS.—*Oct.* 2. At the house of her son-in-law, J. Silvester, esq. Froxfield, aged 91, Mrs. Luff, of Petersfield.

Oct. 3. At Crockerton, near Warminster, aged 75, Eliza, widow of the Rev. William Helps, Rector of Hawton, Notts.

Oct. 7. At Marlborough, Jane, third dau. of the late Thomas Ward, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

WORCESTER.—*Sept.* 5. At Stourport, the Rev. Jacob Stanley, once President of the Wesleyan Conference.

Sept. 18. At Pull Court, John Chris-

topher, youngest son of J. E. Dowdeswell, esq.

Oct. 5. At Worcester, aged 76, James Swift, esq. Surgeon R.N. last surviving son of the Rev. James Swift, M.A. Minor Canon of Worcester.

Lately. At Hagley, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. William Green, K.H. He served upwards of 29 years with his regiment (the 35th) chiefly on foreign service, and, in addition to the order of Hanover, had recently received a medal and clasp for the battle of Maida, in which his regiment acted so distinguished a part.

YORK.—*Sept.* 23. At North Dalton, aged 64, Thomas Binnington, esq.

Sept. 25. Aged 78, John Holt, esq. of Whitby, a magistrate of the north-riding.

Sept. 26. At the residence of J. Watson, esq. of Scalby, Mary-Ann, relict of T. Knaggs, esq. solicitor, of Scarborough, and dau. of the late Thomas Hayes, esq. of Aislaby-hall.

Sept. 28. At Cusworth-park, Doncaster, the seat of W. B. Wrightson, esq. M.P. aged 62, Miss Peirse, of Bedale-hall. This lady was Marianne, 2nd dau. and coheiress of Henry Peirse, esq. of Bedale, M.P. for Northallerton, by the Hon. Charlotte Grace Monson, 2nd dau. of John 2nd Lord Monson. Her elder sister was married to Inigo Freeman Thomas, esq. of Ratton, Sussex, and had issue Georgiana-Thomas, married to W. B. Wrightson, esq. now M.P. for Northallerton; and her younger sister, Henrietta, was married to Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart. K.C.B. and died in 1825, leaving issue. (See the Topographer and Genealogist. vol. i. p. 511.)

Aged 60, Mr. Thomas Nicholson, of the Light Horseman inn, Fulford-road, near York, late troop serjeant-major of the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards. He was present at the battle of Waterloo, and received a sabre wound through the body.

Sept. 30. At Sowerby, near Thirsk, aged 27, Anne, wife of Richard Pick, esq.

Oct. 2. Aged 94, John Copeland, esq. of Masbro' Bridge.

Oct. 8. At Gisbro', aged 26, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of T. T. Trevor, esq. and fourth dau. of the late J. Watson, esq. of Brighton.

Oct. 12. Aged 23, Georgina-Elizabeth, third dau. of R. Dunn, esq. of Bellefield, Wakefield.

At Willitoft-hall, near Howden, aged 87, Mr. R. Stephenson.

Oct. 13. At Wakefield, aged 84, Samuel Stocks, esq.

Oct. 16. Aged 85, Charles Weddall, esq. of Selby.

WALES.—*Sept.* 21. At Llanharran-house (the seat of Richard Hoare Jenkins, esq.) where, in the day of adversity and affliction, he had found a friend and a home, David Hopkins, esq. late of Ely Rise, Llandaff.

Sept. 22. At Coed Helen, Ann, sixth dau. of the late Rice Thomas, esq. and relict of Capt. John Browning Edwards, R.N.

Lately. At Swansea, at an advanced age, Mr. C. Oliver, many years in the employ of Messrs. Mears, bell-founders, Whitechapel, London. This is the man who hung the Great Tom of Lincoln, its weight being five tons eight cwt. and since that the great bell of York Minster, weighing twelve tons. The bells of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and those of St. Stephen's, Bristol, rang muffled on the occasion of his funeral.

Oct. 2. At Ongur Glyntawe, Brecon-shire, aged 70, Lewis Powell, esq. formerly of Falcon-square, London.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept.* 9. On his voyage from Edinburgh to London, aged 80, Alexander Craig, esq. of the firm of Craig and Co. clothiers, South Bridge. He was unmarried.

Sept. 11. At Inverernc-house, Morayshire, Robina-Anne, wife of John Peter Grant, esq. and dau. of the late Robert Grant, esq. of Kincorth.

Sept. 14. At Rothsay, Isle of Bute, Catherine-Wilhelmina, wife of Walter Johnston, esq. of Garroch, Gallowayshire, and second dau. of Currell B. Smyth, esq. of Leghorn, formerly of Dublin.

Sept. 15. At Edinburgh, aged 35, Louisa, wife of the Right Rev. Dr. Tomlinson, Bishop of Gibraltar, and eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G. by Catherine-Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Hon. John Rodney.

Sept. 17. At Monzie Castle, Robert Findlay, esq. of Batturich, Dumbartonsh. eldest son of Robert Findlay, esq. of Easter-hill.

Sept. 23. At Inveresk, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Christie.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Matilda, widow of Anthony Aufrere, esq. of Hoveton, Norfolk, and dau. of the late Gen. James Count Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath.

At Whitebog, near Raddery, aged 105, Ronald Macdonald.

Oct. 5. At Stranraer, in consequence of being thrown from his carriage, Alexander M'Neel, esq. Banker, and Collector of Customs.

Oct. 9. At Edinburgh, aged 20, Robert, youngest son of the late Richard Collis Botham, esq. of Chesterfield.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* Roger North, esq. a magistrate and landlord of King's County. He was shot dead within one mile of his house, as he was proceeding home on foot, from a farm of his, two miles from his residence.

Col. Stewart, proprietor of the splendid seat and magnificent demesne of Killymoon, county Tyrone, for which proposals of purchase were lately made by Lord Gough. Col. Stewart was a descendant of the junior branch of the Stuarts of Ochiltree, who were related to the royal line, and who received large grants from James I. after his accession to the British throne. The deceased was for many years a representative for the county Tyrone.

Oct. 5. At Lanesborough-lodge, co. Cavan, the Rt. Hon. Frances-Arabella, Countess of Lanesborough. She was the 3d daughter of the late Colonel Stephen F. W. Fremantle; and was married in 1815 to Mr. Butler-Danvers, who in 1847 succeeded his cousin as Earl of Lanesborough. Her Ladyship had no issue.

Oct. 7. At Londonderry, aged 55, Sir Henry Thomas Oakes, Bart. formerly in the 32nd Light Infantry. He was eldest son of the second Baronet, whom he succeeded in 1827.

Sept. 18. At Oakfields, aged 38, John Hildebrand Oakes Moore, Major in the 4th Regt. only son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Lorenzo Moore.

JERSEY.—*Sept.* 24. Drowned by the wreck of the Superb steamer, on her passage from St. Malo to Jersey, Mr. H. Wait Hall, solicitor, of Salisbury; also, aged 55, Mr. John Reid Jackson, of Cork-st. Burlington-gardens, and Hampstead; his only son, John-Reginald, aged 15, and his dau. Elizabeth-Percy, aged 14, leaving three younger children.

Oct. 6. At St. Aubin, aged 78, George Baumer, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

EAST INDIES.—*June* 21. At Lahore, aged 45, Lieut.-Col. George Augustus Mee, 65th Regt. N.I. son of the late Joseph Mee, esq. of Allsop's-terrace.

July 10. At Govindghur, Major Balfour, 32nd Regt. He entered the service in 1829 as an Ensign in the 72nd Highlanders, with which regiment he served at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Kafir war of 1834 and 1835 was aide-de-camp to Sir Harry Smith. Subsequently he exchanged to the 32nd Regiment, with which he was present at the first and second sieges of Mooltan (dangerously wounded) in 1848; also at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote; and for his services at the decisive battle of Goojerat was promoted to the rank of brevet-Major.

July 12. At Jellasore, Arthur Edward Clifton, esq. B.S.C. fourth son of Thomas Clifton, esq. of Lytham-hall, Lancashire.

Aug. 7. At Allahabad, aged 20, Ensign William Henry Thompson, 26th Bengal Nat. Inf. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Thompson, C.B. Deputy Commissary-Gen.

Aug. 8. Of jungle-fever, aged 23, Charles-Burton, eldest son of the late J. B. West, esq. M.P. for the city of Dublin, and grandson of the late Hon. Judge Burton.

WEST INDIES.—*July* 24. At Porto Rico, aged 25, George, eldest son of the late Edward E. Deacon, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple.

Sept. 13. At Antigua, on board H.M.S. Alarm, Mr. Henry King Conquer, paymaster and purser of that ship.

ABROAD.—*April.* 12. On board the French brig Aristide Marie, bound to the Isle of Bourbon, Dr. Judson, the Burmese missionary. He embarked for the East in 1812, and has thus been more than thirty-eight years in this missionary service, chiefly in connexion with the Baptist denomination. He translated the whole Bible into the language of Burmah, besides compiling a dictionary, and performing an immense amount of literary labour, in addition to preaching the Gospel.

April 15. At Hobart-town, T. Gibson, esq. of Doune, Scotland, Surgeon R.N.

April 27. At Sea, on board the Tartar, Charlotte, widow of William M'Taggart, esq. of Madras, and third dau. of W. R. Taylor, esq. Madras Civil Service.

May 18. On board the Emperor, on his passage home from India, aged 28, Jonas Hamilton Travers, 3rd Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late Col. Travers, of Timoleague-house, co. Cork.

June 17. At Hong Kong, China, aged 25, Lieut. William Charles Bruce, Ceylon Rifles, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Bruce, curate of Westbere, Kent.

June 19. At Labuan, off Borneo, aged 35, John Wilson, esq. M.D. 51st M.N.I. and acting colonial surgeon, second surviving son of Jonah Wilson, esq. late of Huntingdon. He was attached to the suite of Sir Jas. Brooke, with whom he co-operated in the discharge of the magisterial duties of the colony. His death was occasioned by a stroke of the sun.

June 20. At Taitan, China, Temple Hillyard Layton, esq. Her Majesty's Consul for Amoy.

June 22. At Rio de Janeiro, Jessie, eldest dau. of the late Philip Wiss, esq.

June 28. At Cincinnati, North America, aged 19, Lemuel, third son of the Rev. T. Schreiber, of Stokes-hall, Essex.

July 15. At Para, South America, aged 19, Thomas, second son of Hugh Lee Pattinson, esq. of Newcastle.

July 18. At La Boissiere, near Geneva, aged 23, Lieut. Charles George Guthrie, R.N. late of H.M.S. Harlequin, third

son of David C. Guthrie, esq. of Portland-place.

July 19. At Sierra Leone, the Hon. James Hook, Judge of the Mixed Commission Court and Member of Council.

July 22. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 27, Charles Reade Irvine, only son of Capt. Charles Chamberlayne Irvine, R.N. by Susan, dau. of the late Sir John Reade, Bart.

July 24. On board the steamer Ripon, aged 65, Frederick Handel Burkinyoung, esq. late of Calcutta.

At Calais, aged 80, Mary-Anne, widow of John Woodcock, esq. of Fern-acres, Fulmer, Bucks.

July 25. At Dinan, aged 83, John Shoales, esq. Q.C. for many years a leading member of the Irish bar.

July 30. At the Villa Lorenzi, Florence, James Robert Matthews, esq. formerly in the military service of the King of Sweden, and Aide-de-Camp to General Armfeldt, and subsequently for some years his Britannic Majesty's Consul-general at Lisbon. He was a brother of the late Mr. William Miller, of Chichester.

At Twillingale, Newfoundland, aged 43, Thomas Maximilian Lyte, esq. second son of the late Capt. Thomas Lyte, of Christchurch, Hants.

Lately. At Hobart Town, in Van Diemen's Land, aged 65, Penelope-Isabella, wife of John Burnett, esq. High Sheriff of the colony.

At the Chateau de Villelouet, aged 24, Madame de Vaines, a niece of M. Guizot; her death was caused by her dress having accidentally taken fire.

In Tuscany, aged 6, Harriet Sophia Cecil, only dau. of Lord Sussex Lennox.

At Leipsic, aged 27, Mary-Jane, widow of Capt. John Harvey, 9th Foot.

At Vienna, the Lady Augusta Nieumann, eldest dau. of the Duke de Beaufort, and wife of Baron de Nieumann, formerly Austrian Minister at the Court of St. James's. Her ladyship died in childbed, and her remains are interred in the family-vault at Badminton.

In America, Signor Sarti, the eminent anatomical modellist, leaving a young widow, an English lady. His design was to induce Government to found in London a national museum of pathological and anatomical wax specimens for the instruction of the people on the principles of health, similar to the famous ones founded in his native city, Florence. With this view, he visited the continent, and made a collection of some of the finest specimens of Italian plastic art, in human, comparative, and vegetable anatomy. He also purchased the copyright of Mascagni's colossal engravings. After immense toil he succeeded in gathering a most admirable collection of models. To his great grief, however, and that of a number of philanthropic friends, he failed to meet with Government countenance and support.

Aug. 4. At Jerez de la Fronters, John David Gordon, esq. of Wardhouse, H.B.M. Vice-Consul in that city.

Aug. 8. At Rotterdam, George Rous Keogh, esq. D.L. of Kilbride, co. Carlow.

At Tours, Charlotte, wife of Col. Verrier, and sister of Major-Gen. Brotherton.

Aug. 9. At her son's, near Kowno, Russia, aged 71, the Comtesse Louise Kossakouska, widow of the Comte Joseph Kossakouska, late Grand Veneur of Lithuania, and dau. of the Comte Stanislas Felix Potocki, formerly Gen. of the Artillery of Poland; also, at the same time and place, aged 11, her granddau. Olga Sophia Bower St. Clair, only dau. of Alexander Bower St. Clair, esq.

Aug. 10. At Kien, in Switzerland, in consequence of a wound received the previous day, from the accidental discharge of his gun when chamois-hunting on the Swiss Alps, aged 22, the Hon. John William Dutton, eldest son of the Hon. James Dutton, of Bibury House, co. Glouc. eldest son of Lord Sherborne. His body was interred in the Protestant cemetery of Stieg, one mile from Interlachen.

Aug. 12. At Lake Lachine, Canada, Eliza-Sophia, wife of Gilbert Griffin, esq. and younger dau. of the late Charles G. Wakefield, esq. of London.

Aug. 14. At Paris, aged 46, Major Henry Robert Thurlow, Capt. 90th Foot, and Aide-de-Camp to the Master General of the Ordnance. He was one of the sons of the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, M.A. (nephew to Lord Chancellor Thurlow,) by his first wife Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of James Thompson, esq.

At Dunkirk, France, aged 84, Edward Mottley, esq.

Aug. 17. At Freywaldau, in Austrian Silesia, aged 69, Julia Frances Lady D'Arley, widow of Sir William D'Arley, leaving one son and two daughters. She was the youngest sister of Thomas Law Hodges, esq. M.P.

Aug. 18. At Dusseldorf, aged 20, Emma, wife of Henry Scheuir, esq. and fourth daughter of H. I. Enthoven, esq. of London.

In Switzerland, Mrs. Julia Tod, relict of Col. James Tod, Hon. E.I.C.S.

Aug. 21. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Charlotte, wife of John Renshaw, esq. of Highbury Park, and Upper Thames-st.

Aug. 25. At Schmolen, near Wurzen,

Saxony, aged 72, Wm. Kinnaird Jenkins, esq. of Upper Avenue-road, Regent's-park.

At Boulogne, aged 57, Francis Leeson Ball, late Secretary of H.B.M.'s Legation at Buenos Ayres, eldest son of the late Benjamin Ball, esq. of Dublin.

Aug. 30. At Boston, U.S., aged 57, Professor John White Webster. He was the son of Dr. Redford Webster, an apothecary at Boston, where he was born in 1793. He graduated at Harvard University in 1811, and was appointed Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in that institution in 1815. On the 23rd Nov. last he murdered Dr. George Parkman, a physician of Boston, who called on him to demand payment of a debt, and whose mutilated remains were found some days after in Prof. Webster's laboratory. After eleven days' trial he was convicted on the 30th March, and, after lying five months in prison, he suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Boston. He has left a widow and three daughters.

Lately. M. Goldstein, one of the bankers of Vienna, leaving his only dau. a fortune of 10,000,000f.

At Nantes, in his 64th year, Rosenwinge Kolderup, Professor in the university of Copenhagen, and author of important works on legal antiquities.

Sept. 2. At Versailles, aged 52, Joseph Henry Cohen, esq. of the Great Dover-road, London.

Sept. 8. At Athens, Lord William Clinton, attached to the British mission. He was fourth son of the Duke of Newcastle, and was born 13th of January, 1815. His death was caused by fever, having imprudently started on a tour in the interior during the very great heats. He was followed to the grave by the diplomatic body, and the English mission and the English residents here.

Sept. 14. George Benjamin Maule, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. barrister-at-law (of Lincoln's-inn, 1838), and formerly student of Christ church, Oxford, eldest son of Geo. Maule, esq. of Wilton-crescent. He was amongst the passengers in the mail diligence, from Barcelona to Valencia, which was precipitated from a mountain pass, near Oropesa, into the sea, when all perished. Also, by the same accident, George-Henry, third son of G. T. Nicholson, esq. of Waverley-abbey, Surrey. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple 4 May, 1844.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Sept. 28 .	422	347	210	2	981	525	456	1473
Oct. 5 .	403	299	190	1	893	465	428	1402
,, 12 .	365	279	187	8	839	445	394	1369
,, 19 .	347	333	168	12	860	439	421	1502

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
41 1	28 2	17 4	24 9	29 5	30 3

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 28.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 28.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 14*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 7*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 28.	
Mutton	2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts	4579
Veal	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Calves	180
Pork	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	25,450
		Pigs	600

COAL MARKET, Oct. 25.

Walls Ends, &c. 14*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 41*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 40*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26, to October 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	55	59	56	29, 81	rain	11	47	50	43	29, 95	fair, cloudy
27	57	63	58	, 78	fr.cy.hy.rn.w.	12	46	52	39	30, 28	do. do.
28	55	62	52	, 88	do. do.	13	44	51	46	, 25	do. do. glmy.
29	55	62	52	, 79	do. do. shwrs.	14	45	52	48	, 03	do. do. do.
30	53	59	47	, 37	do. do. do.	15	45	51	42	, 04	do. do. do.
O. 1	49	58	51	, 44	do. do. do.	16	47	51	45	, 04	do. do.
2	49	57	51	, 78	do. do.	17	47	59	50	, 04	do. do.
3	50	55	52	, 87	rain, cloudy	18	52	62	53	, 10	rain, fair
4	52	59	52	, 87	fair, do.	19	52	59	51	, 93	fair, cloudy
5	49	57	43	, 77	do. do.	20	50	59	43	, 07	rain, fair
6	51	58	56	, 69	do. do. rain	21	45	52	43	, 95	do. cloudy
7	50	58	48	, 55	do. do.	22	42	47	42	, 83	do. do.
8	50	58	50	, 77	do. do.	23	42	45	43	, 18	heavy rain
9	48	55	46	, 88	do. do.	24	40	42	39	, 26	do. do. fair
10	48	55	40	, 89		25	42	46	41	, 31	fair, cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	——	83 87 pm.	63 66 pm.
28	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	——	83 87 pm.	66 pm.
30	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	——	87 pm.	66 pm.
1	——	——	96⅞	——	——	——	107¾	——	87 84 pm.	63 66 pm.
2	——	——	96⅞	——	——	——	——	——	84 87 pm.	66 63 pm.
3	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	——	84 87 pm.	66 63 pm.
4	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	——	84 87 pm.	66 63 pm.
5	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	——	87 88 pm.	63 67 pm.
7	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	——	88 pm.	67 pm.
8	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	——	85 88 pm.	64 67 pm.
9	——	——	96¾	——	——	——	——	265½	86 88 pm.	64 67 pm.
10	——	——	96⅞	——	——	——	——	——	88 89 pm.	65 68 pm.
11	210½	96¼	97	98¼	7⅜	——	——	——	86 pm.	68 65 pm.
12	210	96¼	97¼	98½	7⅞	——	——	——	86 pm.	65 68 pm.
14	——	96⅜	97⅛	98⅞	7⅞	——	——	——	89 pm.	65 pm.
15	210	96⅞	97⅝	99	7⅞	——	108	265	90 87 pm.	68 65 pm.
16	210½	97	97¾	99¼	7⅞	——	——	268	87 pm.	65 68 pm.
17	210½	97	97¾	99¼	7⅞	——	——	268	91 88 pm.	66 70 pm.
18	211	96⅞	97⅝	99⅛	7⅞	——	——	——	91 88 pm.	67 70 pm.
19	211	96⅞	97⅝	99⅛	7⅞	——	——	——	91 89 pm.	68 71 pm.
21	——	96⅞	97¾	99⅛	7⅞	——	——	268	——	68 71 pm.
22	211	97	97¾	99⅛	7⅞	——	——	269	88 90 pm.	71 68 pm.
23	211½	96⅞	97⅝	99	7⅞	——	——	269	88 91 pm.	70 67 pm.
24	212	96⅝	97¼	98½	7⅞	——	——	——	86 pm.	66 69 pm.
25	211⅝	96½	97¼	98⅜	7⅞	——	——	267	86 89 pm.	65 68 pm.
26	211	96½	97¼	98⅜	7⅞	——	——	267	86 pm.	68 65 pm.
28	212	96¾	97⅛	98¼	7⅞	——	——	270	——	65 68 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1850.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Buckhorse the Clown—Bp. Bedell's institution to Hornigsherth—Monumental Effigy of Sir W. Hankford—Did the arms of a Manor pass to a purchaser?—Sir W. W. Dixie 570

An Evening with Voltaire: by Mr. Richard Neville Neville 571

The New Cratylus: by John William Donaldson, D.D. 573

Old Ballads from Mr. Bright's Collection of MSS.—The Duke of Buckingham and Banister—Jerusalem, my Happy Home! 582

Memoir of the Abbé de Saint-Pierre: by F. Harwell, Esq. 587

Anglo-Norman Doorway-Arch at Tottenhill, Norfolk: by the Rev. Charles Boutell, A.M. (*with Engravings*) 595

The Duchess of Queensberry's Patronage of Gay 596

Dryden's Quarrel with Flecknoe: by Peter Cunningham, Esq. 597

Mrs. Jameson's Legends of the Monastic Orders 599

On Thomas Lodge and his Works: by J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A. 605

Birth of the Prince of Wales, son of James II. 611

Cooper's History of Winchelsea (*with Engravings*) 613

The Autobiography of John Britton, F.S.A. 618

The recent Papal Bull historically considered 622

NOTES OF THE MONTH.—Portrait of Mr. Amyot—Bradford's "Complaint of Verity"—Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners on the British Museum—Musical Commemoration at Windsor—Lord Mayor's Show—Glastonbury Abbey—Mediæval Exhibition of 1851—A Ragged School suggested in 1715 by Robert Nelson—Michael Angelo's portrait of Vittoria Colonna—Intended Exhibition of Sacred Incidents—"Imagination"—Recent Theological Works—Sea-Bathing Infirmary 628

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Wills and Inventories from the Registers of Bury St. Edmund's, 632; Jesse's London and its Celebrities, 635; Getty's Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland, 636; Tite's Catalogue of Antiquities found at the Royal Exchange, 637; John Howard and the Prison-World of Europe, by Hepworth Dixon, 638; Merryweather's Glimmerings in the Dark—Blackburn's Nineveh 639

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—Chronicle of Jean le Bel 639

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries—Archæological Institute, 640; Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton—The Bedfordshire Archæological and Architectural, and the Yorkshire Architectural Societies 641

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Foreign News, 643; Domestic Occurrences 645

Promotions and Preferments, 648; Births and Marriages 649

OBITUARY: with Memoirs of The Duke of Palmella; Dr. Stopford, Bishop of Meath; Lord Rancliffe; Lord Stanley of Alderley; Lord Leigh; Chief Justice Doherty; Sir Henry T. Oakes, Bart.; Sir G. B. Hamilton, K.C.H.; Major-Gen. Sir R. G. Stannus; Rear-Adm. Trollope; Major-Gen. Sir P. Ross; Major-Gen. Wingrove; Lieut.-Col. Fullerton, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. J. W. King; John Fane, Esq.; G. Croker Fox, Esq.; John Jardine, Esq.; Thomas Hodgson, Esq.; Rev. George Thackeray, D.D.; P. W. Banks, Esq.; Dr. Neander; Mr. John Ray; Mr. Charles Harman; Mr. William Barraud; Mr. J. S. Walker; Mr. Gale; Miss Biffin ..... 653—668

CLERGY DECEASED 669

DEATHS, arranged in Counties 671

Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 679; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks 680

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with Engravings of an ANGLO-NORMAN DOORWAY-ARCH at Tottenhill; Examples of NORMAN COFFIN-SLABS; a WINDOW AND DOOR, and PISCINA AND SEDILIA, at WINCHELSEA.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26, to October 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	55	59	56	29, 81	rain	11	47	50	43	29, 95	fair, cloudy
27	57	63	58	, 78	fr.cy.hy.rn.w.	12	46	52	39	30, 28	do. do.
28	55	62	52	, 88	do. do.	13	44	51	46	, 25	do. do. glmy.
29	55	62	52	, 79	do. do. shwrs.	14	45	52	48	, 03	do. do. do.
30	53	59	47	, 37	do. do. do.	15	45	51	42	, 04	do. do. do.
O. 1	49	58	51	, 44	do. do. do.	16	47	51	45	, 04	do. do.
2	49	57	51	, 78	do. do.	17	47	59	50	, 04	do. do.
3	50	55	52	, 87	rain, cloudy	18	52	62	53	, 10	rain, fair
4	52	59	52	, 87	fair, do.	19	52	59	51	, 93	fair, cloudy
5	49	57	43	, 77	do. do.	20	50	59	43	, 07	rain, fair
6	51	58	56	, 69	do. do. rain	21	45	52	43	, 95	do. cloudy
7	50	58	48	, 55	do. do.	22	42	47	42	, 83	do. do.
8	50	58	50	, 77	do. do.	23	42	45	43	, 18	heavy rain
9	48	55	46	, 88	do. do.	24	40	42	39	, 26	do. do. fair
10	48	55	40	, 89		25	42	46	41	, 31	fair, cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	——	83 87 pm.	63 66 pm.
28	——	——	96¾	——	——	——	——	——	83 87 pm.	66 pm.
30	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	——	87 pm.	66 pm.
1	——	——	96⅞	——	——	——	107¾	——	87 84 pm.	63 66 pm.
2	——	——	96⅞	——	——	——	——	——	84 87 pm.	66 63 pm.
3	——	——	96¾	——	——	——	——	——	84 87 pm.	66 63 pm.
4	——	——	96¾	——	——	——	——	——	84 87 pm.	66 63 pm.
5	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	——	87 88 pm.	[illegible] pm.
7	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	——	88 pm.	[illegible]
8	——	——	96¾	——	——	——	——	——	85 88 pm.	[illegible] pm.
9	——	——	96⅝	——	——	——	——	265½	86 88	[illegible] pm.
10	——	——	96⅞	——	——	——	——	——	88 [illegible]	[illegible] pm.
11	210½	96¼	97	98¼	7¾	——	——	——		[illegible] pm.
12	210	96¼	97¼	98½	7⅞	——	——	——		[illegible] pm.
14	——	96¾	97½	98⅞	7⅞	——	——	——		
15	210	96⅞	97⅝	99	7⅞	——	108	?		
16	210½	97	97¾	99¼	7⅞	——	——	——		
17	210½	97	97¾	99¼	7⅞	——	——	——		
18	211	96⅞	97⅝	99⅛	7⅞	——	——	——		
19	211	96⅞	97⅝	99⅛	7⅞	——	——	——		
21	——	96⅞	97¾	99⅛	7⅞	——	——	——		
22	211	97	97¾	99⅛	7⅞	——	——	——		
23	211½	96⅞	97⅝	99	7⅞	——	——	——		
24	212	96⅝	97¼	98¼	7⅞	——	——	——		
25	211¾	96½	97¼	98⅜	[illegible]	——	——	——		
26	211	96½	97¼	98⅜	[illegible]	——	——	——		
28	212	96½	97⅜	98	[illegible]	——	——	——		

ARNULL and ALL[illegible]

J. B. NICHOL[illegible]

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1850.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Buckhorse the Clown—Dr. Bodel's institution at Stoningsherth—Monumental Effigy of Sir W. Hankford—Did the arms of a Mantle yield to a purchaser?—Sir W. W. Dixie ..... [illegible]

An Evening with Voltaire: by Mr. Richard Neville Neville ..... [illegible]

The New Cratylus: by John William Donaldson, D.D. ..... [illegible]

Old Ballads from Mr. Bright's Collection of MSS.—The Duke of Buckingham and Banister—Jerusalem, my Happy Home ..... [illegible]

Memoir of the Abbé de Saint-Pierre: by F. Harwell, Esq. ..... [illegible]

Anglo-Norman Doorway-Arch at Tottenhill, Norfolk: by the Rev. Charles Boutell, A.M. (*with Engravings*) ..... [illegible]

The Duchess of Queensberry's Patronage of Gay ..... [illegible]

Dryden's Quarrel with Flecknoe: by Peter Cunningham, Esq. ..... [illegible]

Mrs. Jameson's Legends of the Monastic Orders ..... [illegible]

On Thomas Lodge and his Works: by J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A. ..... [illegible]

Birth of the Prince of Wales, son of James II. ..... [illegible]

Cooper's History of Winchelsea (*with Engravings*) ..... [illegible]

The Autobiography of John Britton, F.S.A. ..... [illegible]

The recent Papal Bull historically considered ..... [illegible]

NOTES OF THE MONTH.—Portrait of Mr. Amyot—Bradford's "Complaint of Verity"—Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners on the British Museum—Musical Commemoration at Windsor—Lord Mayor's Show—Glastonbury Abbey—Medieval Exhibition of 1851—A Ragged School suggested in 1725 by Robert Nelson—Michael Angelo's portrait of Vittoria Colonna—Intended Exhibition of Sacred Incidents—"Imagination"—Recent Theological Works—Sea-Bathing Infirmary ..... [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Wills and Inventories from the Registers of Bury St. Edmund's, 632; Jesse's London and its Celebrities, 635; Getty's Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland, 636; Tite's Catalogue of Antiquities found at the Royal Exchange, 637; John Howard and the Prison-World of Europe, by Hepworth Dixon, 638; Merryweather's Glimmerings in the Dark—Blackburn's Nineveh ..... [illegible]

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—Chronicle of Je[illegible] ..... [illegible]

AN[illegible]AN RESEA[illegible]ty of Antiquaries—Archæological Institute, 640; [illegible]al Soci[illegible]ecovery of Northampton—The Bedfordshire [illegible]al and [illegible] the Yorkshire Architectural Societies 641

[illegible] CHR[illegible] News, 643; Domestic Occurrences 645

[illegible] and Marriages 649

[illegible] of Palmerston; Dr. Stopford, Bishop of Meath; [illegible] Leigh; Chief Justice Doherty; Sir [illegible] C.H.; Major-Gen. Sir E. G. Stannus; [illegible] Major-Gen. Wingrove; Lieut.-Col. [illegible] Fane, Esq.; G. Croker Fox, Esq.; [illegible] Rev. George Thackeray, D.D.; F. [illegible] Mr. Charles Harman; Mr. William [illegible] ..... 658–[illegible]

[illegible] ..... [illegible]

[illegible] ..... [illegible]

[illegible]ropolis—Markets, 679; Meteorological [illegible]

[illegible] URBAN, Gent.

[illegible]-Norman Doorway-Arch at [illegible]; a Window and Door [illegible]

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

C. inquires, "Can any of your readers inform me whether the *clown* in the pantomimes or at the Circus during the early part of the reign of Geo. III. was named BUCKHORSE? or was *Buckhorse* a character in one of the plays acted about that time? The name occurs more than once in the Letters of Junius, and the following extract from that writer seems to imply that *Buckhorse* was the Grimaldi of that period, and well-known as a comic actor. It was asserted that Lord Hillsborough was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1768, *to correct the blunders of Mr. Pitt's administration.* "This," says Junius, "puts me in mind of the consulship which Caligula intended for his horse, and of a project which *Buckhorse* once entertained of obliging the learned world with a correct edition of the classics."

The Rev. H. HASTED, Rector of Horningsherth, in Suffolk, kindly writes to us in allusion to the question respecting the date of BISHOP BEDELL'S institution to that rectory, pointed out in our Magazine for November 1850, p. 479, as follows:—"I referred to the parish register, and I find it there stated in a list of rectors to have been in 1615; and that this is correct is proved by the register in his own nice handwriting, the first entry of which is in February 1615, and the last in May 1628. There is also in the church chest a deed with his signature and his seal, mentioned in Mr. Tymms's History of St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, page 124, and engraved in the "Proceedings" of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute."

ANCESTORS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—*Sir W. Hankford.* The writer of the article under this head in our number for November 1849, desires to correct the assertion (p. 492), that the "monumental effigies in incised brass of himself (Sir W. H.) and Sir Richard, his grandson, still exist." This is not the case. In Gough's Sepulchral Monuments there is direct and particular evidence that in 1786 not a vestige of these brasses, effigies, or inscriptions remained. The statement that the *effigies* still exist was made on the authority of "Manning's List of Monumental Brasses remaining in England, 1846," and the inference to that effect in Lysons's Devon, vol. ii.

T. inquires whether the ARMS of a family were ever considered to be appendant as it were to the possession OF THEIR CHIEF MANOR, so that they passed therewith to a purchaser. He mentions two instances which seem to lead towards that conclusion. One of Jenkyn Smith, the great benefactor of the town of Bury St. Edmund's, the arms attributed to whom are those borne by the Bretts of Hepworth, whose manor of Brett in Hepworth he purchased. The other is that of the Druries, whose *tau* he thinks was derived from their purchasing the manor of Talmaches or *Tau*maches in Hawsted, in Suffolk, formerly in the possession of the Beckenhams and Talmaches.

In the memoir of *Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart.* given in our Magazine for Oct. 1850, p. 434, several corrections are required. He was the 8th, not the 7th Baronet, was born on the 16th Oct. 1816, and was consequently *in the 34th year of his age.* He was the elder son of Sir *Willoughby*-Wolstan-Dixie, (his father was not named William) by *Belle*-Anna, younger daughter of the Rev. Thomas *Adnutt* (not *Allnutt*), Rector of Croft, Leicestershire. He succeeded his father Oct. 23rd, 1827. He has left and had issue *three* (not *two*) daughters; 1. Alicia-Frances-Anna; 2. Louisa-Julia-Mary; 3. Emma-Georgiana. His only brother the Rev. Beaumont Dixie, M.A. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Rector of Market Bosworth (born Nov. 6, 1817) having died unmarried Nov. 1, 1846, the title is inherited by his uncle Capt. Sir Alexander Dixie, R.N. now 9th Bart. who married in 1818 Rosamund-Mary, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Dixie Churchill, Rector of Cadeby, Leicestershire, by whom, who died in 1831, he has surviving issue three sons: 1. Alexander-Beaumont-Churchill Dixie, M.D. who is married and has issue four daughters; 2. Richard Dixie, also married, and has issue one son; 3. Wolstan-Fleetwood-Dixie; and two daughters. Sir Alexander Dixie married 2ndly Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Barnjum, but has no more issue.

P. 442. The wife of Mr. Brumell was Miss Williamson, not Wilkinson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. Leake's communication has been received, and is intended for insertion.—We are much obliged to "A new Subscriber."

ERRATUM.—In p. 488, col. 2, line 18 from the bottom, *for* "perfect *knowledge*" *read* "perfect love."

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AN EVENING WITH VOLTAIRE.

COMMUNICATED BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD BRAYBROOKE.

MR. URBAN, *Audley End, Nov. 2.*

MY grandfather, Mr. Richard Neville Neville, of Billingbear, Berks, during his residence at Geneva in 1772, was entertained at Fernay by Voltaire, and recorded the particulars of the visit in his journal. Perhaps they may interest some of your readers, in which hope I have sent you a literal transcript of the portion of the MS. relating to the interview.

Yours, &c. BRAYBROOKE.

"Last Saturday, July 4th, 1772, we supped with Voltaire by his own appointment. My relation Tronchin had told him my desire of seeing him, and received the following answer:—'Je suis bien malade, mais cela ne fait rien; venez tous deux ce soir sans cérémonie; si je suis mort, Madame Denis vous donnera à souper; si je suis en vie, nous boirons ensemble.' My son* preserves the original as a precious relic.† Fortunately for us, not a soul was with him but his own family, consisting of Madame Denis his niece, Mons. and Madame Fleurian, Père Adam the Jesuit,‡ and a poor little subdued soul, Mons. Durry, his secretary. These, with Tronchin, my son, and myself, formed his whole audience; yet did he seem as well pleased and as communicative as he could have been in a circle of admiring authors. From his note I was afraid we should have found him in low spirits, but on our return home Mons. Tronchin told us he always holds that language, that, should he dislike his company, he may have a better pretence for leaving the room. In fact he is famous for having a colic at command, and being seized frequently with it. This explanation raised our vanity, which had been a little tickled before by Madame de Fleurian's telling me she had not seen her dear papa (as she calls him) in such spirits for a great while. I will endeavour to recollect some of his sentiments, and put them down as they occur.

"Speaking of Dryden's Ode, he called it 'La plus belle Ode écrite depuis Pindar.' He wished it had been well set to music; we told him it had, by Handel; he seemed delighted. I asked him what he thought of Pope's on the same subject; he answered, 'Comme d'un carrosse coupé, trainé par deux petits chevaux noirs, fort jolis, suivant de loin un char triomphant, attelé de six chevaux blancs,' &c.

"Speaking of Pope himself, he said he had 'ni gaité, ni tendresse, ni imagination, mais qu'il avait du goût, qu'il savait faire de beaux vers, et choisir toujours le mot le plus propre, et qu'il avait aussi—that best and wisest art,

---

* The late Lord Braybrooke.

† Still existing at Audley End.

‡ This was the person whom Voltaire once introduced to a friend, in the following words:—"Monsieur, j'ai l'honneur de vous presenter le Père Adam, mais gardez vous bien de croire que c'est le premier des hommes."

the art to blot.' Upon our mentioning the Rape of the Lock as a proof of imagination, he said it was 'plât, glâcé,' &c.

"Boileau and his Lutrin fared no better than Pope and his Rape. He would scarcely allow Boileau any other merit than that of having taught the French to write good verses. But the Dispensary came off in great triumph, nor would he even admit any part of the merit of that poem to have been due to the Lutrin. To us this seemed a flagrant instance of the force of jealousy in rival authors.

"He said he had spent three months with Swift, that he was morose 'et plaisantait serieusement.'

"He spoke well of Arbuthnot, and of Gay as the most amiable of companions.

"The Duchess of Queensberry he had always found 'belle, brillante, et fière.' I told him she was so still, and repeated to him Horace Walpole's Epigram upon the occasion,—

> To many a Kitty, Love his car
> Would for a day engage;
> But Prior's Kitty, ever fair,
> Obtained it for an age.

He perfectly well remembered Prior's Ode, and was so well pleased with Walpole's use of it, that he made me repeat the epigram three times.

"Of all authors, living or dead, he detests Rousseau most. 'Il est fou d'orgueil, un cynique qui a tout le fiel, non pas de Diogène, mais de son chien.' It seems Jean Jacques wrote him a letter, which ended, 'Bref, je vous haïs; et je vous haïs comme un homme que j'ai cherché à aimer.' Their great quarrel was chiefly founded on their different sentiments about having a playhouse at Geneva.

"I could not help telling him I wondered that the author of Merope could admire Cato; 'J'avoue,' said he, 'qu'il est froid, mais de cette glâce Addison a fait un superbe diamant.' He then said that he had censured fully the foolish love scenes and far-fetched conspiracies so introduced in Cato, in his preface to Zaire. He can speak as freely of crowned heads as of authors.

"Talking of the great strides the House of Savoy has made, considering its origin as comtes of St. Maurienne, 'Possession contre laquelle je n'aurais pas troqué mon Fernay.' He told, admirably well, the fable of the Eagle, Cat, and Wild Sow, and when ended, cried 'Voilà l'histoire de la Maison de Savoie.'

"He charged my son to remember that he had it from his mouth, that not four months ago the King of Prussia had sent him 'un poëme en quatre chants contre les Confédérés, signé Frederick.' Various were his gestures to express the absurdity of the King's treating such a subject at such a time, and on being asked, if at least the verses were good, he said, 'J'ai reçu de lui des vers qui étaient vers d'un poète, ceux-ci sont des vers d'un roi.'

"I think we shall yet see strictures on Lord Clive's defence,—'J'ai donné tant de millions à mon secrétaire, tant à un favori, tant à un autre, tant à une maitresse; que voulez vous de plus, Messieurs?'

"We had some talk of Admiral Byng, and great indignation was expressed by Madame Denis, and assented to by nods from Voltaire, against a nephew of Byng's, who had told Voltaire his uncle deserved his fate, and he was glad of it.

"He is convinced Lord Bolingbroke would have persuaded Queen Anne to have declared the Pretender her heir had she lived a few months longer, but exculpated Harley from any such thought. He observed, that we had not had an Englishman on the throne since Edward the Confessor; and on its being remarked that France and most other kingdoms drew the origin of their princes likewise from Germany, 'Il est vrai,' said he, 'l'Allemagne est le pays aux rois, mais Louis XV. s'est bien Gallicisé.'

"He was reserved about Russia and Poland, and the partition of the latter. He only said the King of Prussia would take good care of himself, and that the King of Poland would be a certain gainer by the arrangement, as he would at least have a house to sleep quietly in, which he had not done since he wore a crown. With regard to Russia he had some apprehensions, his Cathos (so he calls the Empress) was not quite so easy, but probably the reports in the papers were without foundation.

"Talking of Garrick, he said, he wished he could see him act before he

died; and told a silly story that Garrick, when at Geneva, would not go to see him because he had written irreverently against Shakespeare. 'On me déchire à Londres comme un ennemi de Shakespeare; je suis, il est vrai, choqué et rebuté de ses absurdités, mais je ne suis pas moins frappé de ses beautés, et l'on trouvera après ma mort une edition de lui avec les beaux passages marqués de ma main, et en grand nombré.'

"He told me that he never could speak fluently or understand English as spoken in common conversation, and that he never at the play could follow without a book any actors, except Booth and Mrs. Oldfield.

"What he said about sacred history was only a repetition of what he has so often stated in print, and were it not I should scarcely enter his observations upon that subject here. One thing, however, I must not omit, he has found out in Berose* that King Chichuter, after the irruption of the Black Sea, which drowned all his country, fitted out an ark, and found out the waters were subsiding by the birds not returning to the vessel. Various were his flings at Christianity, but he is a strong anti-materialist, as he has particularly declared himself to be in a late work, 'Les Cabales.'

"He is very susceptible of flattery, consequently a well-turned compliment must please. Such was one Mons. Tronchin paid him, as quick as lightning. Voltaire, after repeating some passages of Garth, Dryden, &c. said, 'Je ne lis que les vers des autres.' 'Ma foi!' said Tronchin, 'les autres vous le rendent bien.' No lady ever received more compliments than he did upon his eyes: 'Qu'importe,' said he, 'que les fenêtres soient bonnes, quand les murailles tombent?'

"On expressing our amazement at his memory, he said, 'C'est l'effet de mon malheureux métier de compilateur.'

"These are nearly all his remarks, nay, his exact words, during our stay with him, which was till past twelve. He very civilly and graciously thanked us for the visit, and hoped to see us again, and attended us to our very carriage though so late at night."†

THE NEW CRATYLUS.‡

THE notice of a work which treats of grammar and comparative philology hardly belongs to the province of an historical magazine. We are unwilling, however, to pass over in silence so important a contribution to linguistic science as the New Cratylus; and we cannot but express our surprise that the volume before us should have failed to attract the attention of such of our contemporaries as could have afforded space enough for a satisfactory analysis of its contents. Such an analysis is beyond our scantier limits. We cannot pretend to give more than an outline of Dr. Donaldson's researches. Yet even this may suffice to convey to our readers some conception of one of the most scientific of recent treatises on the Greek language.

The dialogue of Plato, from which the present volume borrows its name, was not, properly speaking, a treatise on philology. The elder Cratylus was a humorous protest against the philosophic vagaries of the Eleatic and Heracleitean sects. Never, perhaps, was dialectic pleasantry more completely misunderstood. Etymologists have put language to inconceivable tortures for the purpose of establishing some of Plato's derivations. Camden gravely cites the Cratylus as an authority in

---

* Berosus, a priest of the Temple of Belus in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The only genuine writings of Berosus now remaining are a few fragments preserved by Josephus. The book which passes under his name is universally allowed to be a fabrication, probably of Annius of Viterbo, in the sixteenth century.

† Voltaire was then in his 79th year.

‡ The New Cratylus, or Contributions towards a more accurate knowledge of the Greek Language. By John William Donaldson, D.D. Head Master of King Edward's School, Bury St. Edmund's, &c. &c. Second edition. London. 1850.

ethnology; and the sportive chief of the Academy has been roundly rated by Whiter and Horne Tooke for his ignorance of verbal science, or his attempts to bamboozle the learned. It seems never to have occurred to these learned Thebans that a great philosopher may have something of the jester in his composition, and may hide under a serious brow the humour of a Rabelais. In fact, the ancients were neither philologers themselves, nor did they possess any sufficient materials for philological researches. Their delicate organs both of speech and hearing, as well as their national arrogance, caused the Greeks to recoil equally from the idioms and the written literature of foreigners; and, with the exception of the traveller Herodotus, to whom the language of barbarians must have been necessary as a passport, and of the exile Ovid, who wrote an elegiac poem in the speech of the Getæ, it would be difficult to name any one of the ancients who had made much proficiency in foreign languages. This self-sufficiency of the Greeks and Romans has proved, indeed, in this respect, a considerable hindrance to our acquaintance with the ancient world. They might, with the help of a little linguistic curiosity, have told us many things which we are now enforced to learn from obscure inscriptions or to guess by bold analogies. We are informed, for example, that the fugitive Themistocles acquired in a few months Persian enough to converse, without the aid of an interpreter, with Xerxes and his satraps, and we accordingly infer that the Greek and Persian tongues cannot have been radically dissimilar. Mac Dermot, King of Leinster, could not, in so brief an interval, have talked intelligibly to Henry the Second. Now the glossary which Themistocles used, when reading with his Persian private tutor, or a list of the Egyptian words which Herodotus and Plato picked up in colloquy with the priests of Memphis, would, if preserved, do us yeoman's service in solving many a linguistic or ethnological problem. Instead, however, of thus catering for the interests of a learned posterity, the Greeks and Romans misunderstood and perverted whatever they had learned of the dialects of their neighbours, and ridiculed their speech as the chirping of birds or the lowing of cattle. They abhorred the thick utterance of the Iberians and the trowsers of the Gauls; and Caligula is represented as deriving inextinguishable mirth from the sibilant Greek of the Jewish deputies from Alexandria. The Greeks believed that one language alone, their own harmonious and flexible dialect, was worthy the attention of reasonable men. But a single language can never afford room or illustration enough for the philological student, although it may serve well enough for the technical grammarian. We cannot indeed concede to Mr. John Mill that such singlehood of speech rendered the Greeks worse logicians than they would have been, if, like ourselves, they had been constrained to learn several languages. But we have no doubt that it disabled them from becoming comparative grammarians or sound etymologists even in their own tongue. It is in great measure the purpose of the New Cratylus to supply this original defect, and by the aid of comparative philology to guide both learners and scholars to a more comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the Greek language.

Cratylus junior, however, sets much more seriously to work than his ancestor. Had the learned author been contemporary with Horne Tooke we might perchance have witnessed another etymological "set-to," after the fashion of the former one, especially as Dr. Donaldson displays in his notes quite humour and asperity enough for a combat with the "Diversions of Purley." But to all the world, except Lord Brougham, the Diversions of Purley is defunct as a grammatical oracle, and accordingly the New Cratylus, having no particular Eleatic or Heracleitean sciolism to overthrow, proceeds deliberately and methodically with his argument. Of that argument the following is a brief outline:—

Dr. Donaldson starts with a description of the functions and an assertion of the claims of philology to be regarded as a science. He proceeds with a brief history of its origin, progress, and present state, with a cursory review of the most eminent classical and comparative philologers since the era of the Reforma-

tion, and with a recommendation to etymologists to combine the method of classical training now pursued in our public schools and universities with their wider and more adventurous excursions into the realm of language. We think that he overrates the benefits derived from the practice of composition in the dead languages. But on this point he certainly has a claim to speak *ex cathedrâ*, since he is both an accurate verbal scholar and an accomplished linguist. We have not leisure, however, to debate this much mooted question, although we sincerely hope that the University Commissioners will sift it thoroughly. For the system of our public schools and college lecture-rooms is either essential or it is highly mischievous. It is an elaborate instrument, if it be a useful one also. It produces definite results with great precision. Our doubt is whether these results are worth the enormous sacrifice of time and toil which they involve.

Sed hæc hactenus. — In his third chapter Dr. Donaldson treats of the philosophy of language, and enters upon an acute metaphysical disquisition respecting its original unity and subsequent divarications, its transitions, its corruptions, its materials, its organisation, its relations to mind and matter, its distinctions of speech and writing, and its functions as a social and psychological constituent of man's nature. As we shall presently notice portions of this chapter, we pass on at once to the section which possesses the most interest for the general reader—that, namely, on "the ethnographic affinities of the ancient Greeks." Upon this chapter we shall briefly dwell, both because its contents are better adapted to our narrow limits, and because the former emigrations of the human race cannot fail of being a subject of deep interest to an age and a country which, like our own overpopulated England, seem on the verge of some fresh impulsive movement over the steppes and savannas of imperfectly-peopled continents.

Philology holds an intermediate place between the sciences of geology and physiology. It takes up the one at its extreme bourne—the aptitude of the earth for the reception of the human race; it is the handmaid, or rather the guide, of the other in detecting and discriminating the migrations and varieties of mankind. Of the movements of the human swarm from their original hive in Asia, monuments, inscriptions, and tradition mark the successive stages; but anterior to all such records is language itself. Much time has frequently been lost and some gall been shed in attempts to discover the mother-nation and the primitive speech; and, by a singular infelicity, the tertiary language of the Hebrew people was selected by the elder etymologists as the claimant for seniority. This unfortunate surmise, which physiology and linguistic science equally oppose, has not only led to much Procrustean handling of the nobler and more perfect dialects, but has also been the cause of no little philological dishonesty. The wish to prove the language of the Hebrew scriptures the primitive speech of man has been the father of much gratuitous assertion, and has accordingly loaded bookshelves with many tons of ponderous hallucination. The search for a primitive tongue has indeed been to philologers what the search for the philosopher's stone once was to chemists. The inquiry itself led them far astray, yet it has indirectly benefited science, since it has enabled inquirers to pick up some sterling truths by the wayside. We believe the primitive language to be irrecoverably lost, although we cannot agree with Frederick Schlegel that, even if discovered, it would be quite unintelligible to our impaired and degenerate organs of perception. Nevertheless, approaches may be made, if not to its essence, yet at least to its outskirts: and they can be made only by inverting the former process of research, and by collecting, as Grimm, Bopp, and Dr. Donaldson have done, facts, phenomena, and analogies from every authentic member of the family of languages, and not from one of its idioms alone. For the history of all languages, and of their progressive development, proves that the older a language is, and the nearer it is to its original, the more complete and perfect are its forms.

That some part of Asia, some one of its great central plateaus, was, at a period long antecedent to history, the cradle of the human race, is an hypo-

thesis so consonant to all record and tradition, that, even without the aid of linguistic science, it must be deemed valid and incontrovertible. We can indeed only get rid of it by supposing, with the Greeks, that men in certain localities were autocthonous, and sprang, where they were wanted, like mushrooms from the earth. This is a theory which we suspect will find little favour with any sound philologist, in spite of the pleas which physiology sometimes enters in its behalf. For, setting aside the express testimony of the most venerable of records to the original unity of the human species, and the concurrent voice of tradition pointing from Europe eastward and from farther Asia westward to the source of population, it seems incredible that autocthons should have conspired first to invent a story of migration, thereby, as it were, cancelling their own patent of indigenous nobility, and then have been enabled to confirm their invention by coincidences in laws, national customs, and religious creeds, and, above all, by numberless similarities, or rather identities, of name for the objects and relations of life. Such a conjecture is disowned and refuted by all that is known of the history of language, and by the fact—which becomes more and more certain with the progress of research—that the higher we ascend towards the fountain-head of language, its divarications become fewer and the traces of an organic unity more frequent and palpable. In this, as in so many other respects, philology, which is often a groundless object of terror to the half-learned or wholly uninstructed, proves in the end the most efficient auxiliary of religious faith. It is with the simulated religion, which clings to dead formularies and obstinately refuses to gaze upon the light of reason, that philology wages, through good and through evil report, an internecine war.

"We might fairly assume," Dr. Donaldson remarks, "as the basis of our view with regard to the origin of language, the account given in the Book of Genesis, so far as that account is confirmed by the researches of modern philosophy. Now the results of our philosophy are as follows. We find in the internal mechanism of language the exact counterpart of the mental phenomena which writers on psychology have so carefully collected and classified. We find that the structure of human speech is the perfect reflex or image of what we know of the organisation of the mind: the same description, the same arrangement of particulars, the same nomenclature would apply to both, and we might turn a treatise on the philosophy of mind into one on the philosophy of language, by merely supposing that every thing said in the former of the thoughts as subjective, is said again in the latter of the words as objective. And from this we should infer, that, if the mind of man is essentially and ultimately the same—in other words, if man, wherever he lives, under whatever climate, and with whatever degree of civilisation, is still the same animal,—then language is essentially the same, and only accidentally different, and there must have been some common point from which all the different languages diverged, some handle to the fan which is spread out over all the world, some first and primeval speech: and that this speech was not gradually invented, but necessarily sprung, all armed like Minerva, from the head of the first thinking man, as a necessary result and product of his intellectual conformation."

The reader, who might perchance be deterred by the erudite aspect of Dr. Donaldson's pages in general, will find in his chapter on "ethnographic affinities" abundant matter of instruction and entertainment, without any peril of being reminded of the days when he was compelled to conjugate his verbs or mind his prosody. The charm and culmination indeed of philology to all except technical grammarians are the august and attractive spectacles it affords of the primal processions, the interweaving, and dispersion of mankind upon their appointed task of replenishing the earth. The ancients almost precluded themselves from the enjoyment of this ethnological panorama. The Hebrew and Egyptian believed all nations but their own impure; the Greeks aspired to isolate themselves from surrounding barbarism; and the Chaldean thought that all the earth beyond his ample plains and lustrous canopy of sky was, as it were, the penal settlement of degraded and sinful races. We owe probably to the more erratic and tolerant instincts of our Teutonic ancestors, who aimed rather at brotherhood than isolation, our larger sympathies with the movements and fortunes of the human

species. Comparative philology admits of no seclusion of races, but claims alike Jew, Greek, and Barbarian as members of a common family. We are unable to follow the successive stages of the march of nations by which Dr. Donaldson conducts the primitive population of the globe from the Armenian highlands to the extremities of the old continent, "eastward to Cathay" and westward to the Atlantic. He is led to define Armenia as the original seat and cradle of mankind by the following considerations. On the whole we think his theory more tenable than that of Herder and Blumenbach, who derive the original stream of population from the Hindoo Coosh.

"If we collect into one focus all the scattered information respecting the birthplace of the human race, which we can gather from tradition, from physiological considerations, and from the exhaustion of contradictory hypotheses, we must feel convinced that man originated in the temperate and fertile regions which lie between the southern extremities of the Euxine and Caspian seas. Independently of all special inductions, we should be inclined *à priori* to conclude, in accordance with the general and systematic arrangements which we notice in the procedure of creation, so far as we are able to trace its successive stages, that the human race would not be planted upon the surface of the globe until life had become both possible and easy to a creature so endowed, until the conditions of soil, atmosphere, vegetable production, and animal life, to which our existence is still liable, had been established on their present footing. And it is reasonable to think that man would be first cradled on some plateau which—while it was raised above the lacustrine impurities of the alluvial plains—was likewise free from an overgrowth of wood, and well adapted for the cultivation of those fruits and grasses which furnish the necessary food of man. There is no region in the world which combines all these recommendations so fully as the Armenian tableland lying to the south and east of Mount Ararat. All tradition points to this district. On the supposition that mankind originated there, we may harmonize every linguistic phenomenon, and explain every ethnographical fact. . . . . Armenia was always a fertile and prolific country. It abounded in corn, wine, and oil, and in those animals which minister most directly to the comfort of man. We cannot doubt therefore that the first society of human beings, having every advantage of climate and situation, could make a rapid advance in all the arts of life, and would soon lay the foundations of civilisation and citizenship. The earliest records tell us of the use of fire, of the fabrication of metals, of the computation of time, and even of navigation. We read of cities built, of fields cultivated, of herds collected; and even the fine arts were not unknown; at least, these early men were able to accompany their native poetry with the sweet strains of instrumental music."

We have no record, nor even any means of guessing, how many years or even generations elapsed before this original nation became too populous for the highland pastures of Armenia. But tradition informs us that primeval civilisation first extended itself to Asia Minor and afterwards to Mesopotamia. From Mesopotamia the stream of population descended the Tigris, skirted the mountains of Kurdistan, and established itself, as the central heart of mighty empires, at Babylon, upon the Euphrates. In Asia Minor the earliest emigration was into the district afterwards called Lydia; and the city of Iconium, in Lystra—more than once in subsequent history destined to become the camp and capital of nomade hordes—claimed for its founder Annacus, or 'Hanok, the first author of an improved calendar. So long as the primitive population was confined to Armenia and its Asian and Mesopotamian colonies there is no trace of any difference of nation or of language. On the lower Euphrates the settlers first became too numerous for the soil, and flowed forth in separate currents over the habitable surface of the globe. Hundreds and even thousands of years may have elapsed while these emigrants were wandering further and further away from home. Their course cannot have been uninterrupted. Necessity, caprice, and external violence gave various impulses to their movements; rivers and mountains barred their progress; they avoided the desert, they followed the fresh pastures; at one point they were stayed by luxuriant valleys, like the valley of Cashmere, at another they were turned back by the billows of the Indian and Persian seas. Those who advanced furthest from the centre of civilisation were probably the first to degenerate in manners and to introduce cor-

ruptions into language; and as the dispersion widened, and the Atlantic, the Baltic, and the Pacific became, respectively, the bourne and horizon of the wanderers, men whose ancestors had been on the same footing in regard to speech, colour, and frontal development, became Mongols, Tungusians, Mantchoos, and Samoyedes in Asia; Finns, Lapps, and Euskarians, in Europe; Negroes and Caffirs in Africa; and Red Indians in America. In a few cycles or generations after the peopling of the continent the Papuans, Tasmanians, and Polynesians, began to eat the bread-fruit, or chase the wild animals, of Polynesia.

The cultivation of the world has proceeded from three main sources, the Hebrew, the Hellenic, and the Teutonic races. Ethnology, however, regards all three as substantially one, and practically as two only. For the Semitic and Iranian stream flowed from the same Caucasian fountain-head; and the Greek and German races are only distantly-settled and long-severed brethren.

"Close to the original birth-place of man," Dr. Donaldson remarks, "two sister-races formed themselves with equal qualifications both of body and mind, and divided between them in nearly equal proportions the great work of developing the human intellect. The geographical line of demarcation, the boundary-line and wall of partition between their first abodes, is furnished by the mountains of Kurdistan and the Persian Gulf. To the south and west of this the Aramaic race occupied at a very early period Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, and all the north of Africa. To the east the Iranian race was more slowly developing itself on the great western plateau of Asia, from whence it sent off successively streams of colonists, who carried the original language, and the original appetences for high mental cultivation, into India to the south-east, and round by the north coasts of the Caspian and Euxine into Europe."

So long as the varieties rather than the affinities of the human speech were the object of the philologer, it was natural and indeed easy to believe that no system or even theory could bring into one circle the idioms of the Iranian and Aramaic sections of mankind, still less those of the more scattered and disintegrated members of the human family, the Turanian, Chinese and Polynesian dialects. The aim and scope of comparative grammar has now become, however, the discovery of contact and affinity; and the time is perhaps rapidly approaching when all discrepancies of idiom will appear inconsiderable, in their elements at least, and when the marks of a common origin and a family likeness will be as palpable as the basis of chemical bodies or the primitive phenomena of the geologist. The researches of Dr. Prichard and others have already reingrafted the Celtic and Semitic dialects on an Indo-Germanic stock, and rendered it probable that even the idioms of the Polynesians and American aborigines will be found to be integral particles of one central mass of speech—the speech which the primeval family employed in their first Armenian home. Some years ago two eminent philologists, A.W. von Schlegel and Bopp, concurred in recognizing three great families or classes of language. More recently, it has been thought convenient to divide all known languages into five different groups or dynasties. Dr. Donaldson, however, still prefers a tripartite division, which he further compresses into two groups, and designates them by what appear to us very accurate and expressive names.

"The two groups may be called (A) the *central* and (B) the *sporadic*. Group (A) contains (1) the Iranian languages, corresponding to the Indo-Germanic, or Sanscrit family: and (2) the Aramaic languages, corresponding to the Semitic or Syro-Arabian family. Group (B) (3) or the *sporadic* family, includes the Turanian, the Chinese, and all those other languages which were scattered over the globe by the first and furthest wanderers from the birth-place of our race. According to this arrangement, the first two families are classed together as constituting one group of languages closely related in their material elements, and differing only in the state or degree of their grammatical development. The third family stands by itself, as comprising all the disintegrated or ungrammatical idioms."

We must turn aside from these very interesting ethnological details, and from the subtle analysis of the physiology of language which accompanies them. To ourselves, a branch, and, historically and psychologically speak-

ing, the most distinguished branch, of the Teutonic stem, the fortunes and movements of the German race of emigrants are the most interesting, nor is the interest diminished by the fact that the Greeks who civilized the ethnic world, and the Germans who constitute the most cultivated portion of the Christian world, who espoused Christianity with an ardour and sincerity unknown to the effete Pagans of Italy and Hellas, and who by their assertion of the dignity of women introduced a new element into social life, were substantially not only offshoots of the same stock, but virtually also currents from the same stream of population. Dr. Donaldson thus concludes his account of the ethnical identity of the ancient Greeks with the Teutonic race. We much regret being enforced by our limits to omit entirely his history of the divarications of the great Teutonic stem.

"These resemblances (of language, social and intellectual structure) are still further confirmed by the appellations in which the Greeks and Germans equally delighted. We have seen above that the titles *Mann*, *Herrmann*, *Germann*, adopted by the eastern Teutons, indicated a predominance of the manly character, or that this race adopted a name particularly significant of their warlike temper. The same is the meaning of the word Hellene. Another special designation of the Eastern or High Germans is *Thur-ing*, which signifies 'highlander' or 'mountaineer.' We have found it combined with the former appellation in the name of the Hermun-duri: and it appears by itself in the words *Tyr-ol*, *Taur-us*, *Duro-triges*, *Dorset*, and *Taur-ini*. Now this name again is a distinctive title of the genuine Northern Greeks, as opposed to the Pelasgians: for the Δωρ-ιεις or 'highlanders' are represented as descended from Δῶρος the son of Ἕλλην, as well as their brethren the Αἰολῆις or 'mixed men,' and the Ἴωνες or coast-men. We can trace back this correspondence of ethnical nomenclature to the original sects of the Greek and German race in Asia. Immediately to the north of Greece, in the highest mountain-land of Epirus, we recognise in the Γραῖ-οι or Γραι-κοι about Dodona, the element *ger-* of the word Ger-mann: and in the Θρα-κὲς to the west we have again the element *Tor* or *Dor*. It has been already mentioned that the Γερ-μάνιοι were a tribe of the ancient Persians. And we may, with a fair amount of probability, maintain that the stream of High German or Greek emigration entered Europe by way of Asia Minor, and that its course may still be traced through the dry bed of obsolete proper names and shadowy tradition. Thus, to begin with the Hellespont, where Asia Minor and Europe are divided by a narrow strait, we find the well-known name of Τρόια, in which the element *Tor* is still conspicuous, and in connexion with the same region we have the hero *Dar-danus*. Then again the Teutonic name appears in *Teuta-mus*, *Teutheas*, and the like. And *Priamus* and *Paris*, whose common name is best explained from the Persian, appear as the leaders of a confederacy which extended throughout the whole of Asia Minor, and gave a hand to the western borderers of Iran. The evidence for this chain of ethnographic connexions is necessarily of a cumulative nature. Language, tradition, history, mythology, and, as far as this is applicable, those features in descriptive geography which influence the spread of population, enable us to trace the Græco-German race from the mountains of Karmania and Kurdistan through the north of Asia Minor and across the Hellespont into Thrace and Illyria. Nor do we stop here: for we may see how, in a strong but narrow stream, this warrior-band forced its way through the Sclavonian and Low German tribes into the march-land of Vienna, and from thence gradually expanded itself along the Danube, until it had peopled or conquered the whole of the central plateau."

From general philology and ethnological speculation, Dr. Donaldson passes on to the more immediate subject of his work—the structure and physiology of the Greek language. Could we have exhibited, with any profit to the reader or any fairness to the author, any one of his disquisitions upon syntax, metre, or etymology, we should have preferred extracting from this portion of the New Cratylus, rather than from the preliminary chapters. But we can only afford to glance at the contents of a closely-printed volume of nearly seven hundred pages, and those pages devoted to the most subtle metaphysics of language in general, and the Hellenic language in particular. An analysis of the Greek alphabet, and a dissertation on the parts of speech, bring the first book to a close. The introductory chapter of the second book contains, perhaps, the most original discussion in the whole treatise, that

namely on pronominal words. The following chapters ascend from the subject of numerals and prepositions to the doctrine of the noun and verb, and from the theory of simple propositions to the most minute properties of the logic of language. It is not to be expected that many readers, not professedly students of philology, can or will follow the windings of these profound yet luminous discussions. Like Monsieur Jourdain, the majority of us are content with perspicuity of style, without greatly heeding how it can be attained, or the laws which regulate it. But for the scholar, who has knowledge enough of Greek to appreciate the delicacies and mysteries of grammar, and, above all, for the youthful student who would erect his knowledge from the first upon a sound basis, and by the light of lucid and comprehensive principles, the New Cratylus is a *liber aureus*, and, duly read, marked, and digested, will not only help to render the proficient secure, but, at the expense of a few months' labour, will furnish the novice with laws and analogies applicable, in the first instance, to the harmonious and versatile speech of the Greeks, and afterwards to any one of the great families of language which welled forth from the Armenian mother-fountain.

Philology is a plant of English growth, but not, in any extended sense, of English culture. Our scientific grammarians are indeed so few in number, that, like the trees of the prophetic forest, "a child may count them." Pace, the commentator on Aristotle, Camden, the antiquary, and Gataker, the editor of Marcus Aurelius and other learned works, make up nearly all the names of really eminent English philologers before the age of Bentley. With the great Aristarchus of Trinity College and the Dunciad began a new race of scholars in the Greek and Latin tongues, but England, at present, has hardly contributed its quota of profound and subtle thinkers to the science of general grammar. The present century, and, indeed, almost the present generation, has first directed research into this interesting and important province.

We may account for the paucity of really scientific treatises in philology in various ways. It has not been encouraged at our elder universities. The London University is, we believe, the only academical body which boasts a Professorship of Comparative Philology. Oxford, with its prizes for Greek and Latin proficiency, and with its endowments for Oriental literature, has contributed little or nothing to linguistic science. In Anglo-Saxon it has left Mr. Kemble and Mr. Thorpe to do the work which might have been expected from the occupants of a university chair. Cambridge since the era of Newton has been absorbed by the studies of mathematics and physical science, and since the days of Porson has contributed much to Greek literature, and very little to any other department of the science of language. In the seventeenth century the men whom nature had qualified for philologers, the great questions of the time converted into theologians. The eighteenth century was occupied either with defending Christianity against the aggressions of French infidelity, or with adapting the philosophy of Locke and Paley to the spiritual demands of the age. The last century, indeed, either busied itself in the narrow circle of a philosophy of negation, or slumbered over the hoarded treasures of the Puritan controversy with the Church, or of the Protestant controversy with Rome. It might have been indeed expected that the researches of the Shakspere commentators would have given birth to a new and vigorous school of English philology. But those commentators were, with the exceptions of Farmer and Walter Whiter, men who might have been brained with a lady's fan, and who in the pile of notes collected in their final mass between the boards of Malone's Shakspere have left to posterity the most woful mausoleum of human dulness and misplaced ingenuity.

It is not probable indeed that any single generation, however addicted or however favourable to philological pursuits, should produce any considerable number of scientific linguists. It may give birth to more than one Mezzofante, since the gift of acquiring languages and dialects by no means involves the power of analysing their properties or detecting their analogies. But if it yields a single Bentley, it has probably exhausted its productiveness

as much as if it had produced an epic poet. Nor will this assertion be deemed hardy if we seriously weigh and take into account the qualities indispensable to a genuine professor of linguistic science.

Speculations on the origin, the texture, and the relations of language we possess in abundance. Indeed they are frequently as symptomatic of sciolism as of knowledge of the subject. For men take a deep and natural interest in the forms of language; but unfortunately they also have a greater zest for constructing theories of language, and, what is worse, for beginning to theorise before they have compiled either sufficient materials for the task, or dived to the root of universal phenomena and laws. The works of Harris of Salisbury and Lord Monboddo will suffice to explain the danger of premature theorising. They were for a brief while received as oracles; they have long slumbered on the shelves of large libraries, or amid the dust and defilements of bookstalls, side by side with Gébelin's Monde Primitif and Dr. Sacheverel's Trial. The true philologer aims at something distinct from specious theories of language. He obeys rigid laws of research; his experiments are made with the untiring zeal of a Wollaston and Davy, and his conclusions are little less certain than the laws which regulate matter, because, like those material laws, they are the result of a true Baconian method of investigation. But, in order to attain the precision which philology demands, a process resembling the method of the geometrician must be followed. There is nothing less arbitrary than language —at least than the language of those nations who have sustained and transmitted the civilisation of mankind. The speech of savages is indeed arbitrary, since the thought which gives birth to their words is undisciplined and inexact. But the speech of civilised man is, under all its phases, governed by laws little less certain than the laws which regulate the strata of the geologist or the operations of the chemist. Only these laws do not lie on the surface of language, but are for the most part hidden under depths of transformation and under accretions of time which science alone can disinter and discriminate. Among the indispensable conditions therefore for a philologer, such as we have attempted to describe, is not only an analytic intellect of the subtlest character, but also a constructive intellect of the most active and diversified range. With the one he detects the mutations which speech has undergone; with the other he divines the form which it wore originally, when most perfect and flexible in its forms. But the union in one mind of the powers of analysis and synthesis is necessarily a rare endowment, and, consequently, while the tribe of grammarians is almost as numerous as the sands of the sea-shore, the race of philologers is nearly as limited as that of epic or dramatic poets of the first order.

We are disposed to rank Dr. Donaldson among the race of genuine philologers. His New Cratylus exhibits many of the characteristics we have attempted to delineate. He is at once enterprising and cautious. His diligence in tracing the forms of language is unwearied; his sagacity in discerning likeness under the guise of diversity has rarely been surpassed. If we may judge by the specimens which the New Cratylus affords of his skill in enucleating the difficulties of the Greek language, we should pronounce him a most accurate metrist and verbal scholar; and, if we may judge by his wide and discursive analogies, we should describe him as combining with grammar an amount of comparative philology surpassed only by Bopp, Grimm, or Lepsius.

The New Cratylus indeed appears to us, so far as we have been able to examine and appreciate its contents, amply to justify the prognostications of the late Dr. Arnold, "that its learned author would one day produce a work on the science of language which would rank beside the most acute and elaborate performances of German erudition." That a work which the few rather than the many will consult should already have reached a second edition, must be regarded as one of the most favourable symptoms in the present condition of our native philology.

BALLADS.—THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND BANISTER. JERUSALEM, MY HAPPY HOME.

Mr. Urban,

AMONG the MSS. sold at Mr. Bright's Sale in 1844, was a small miscellaneous volume of poetry which found its way into the British Museum, and now forms the Additional MS. 15,225. It is referred, by the lettering on the back, to the reign of Elizabeth, but certainly belongs to the subsequent reign, as is rendered evident by many passages, and, amongst others, very clearly, by "the songe of the death of Mr. Thewlis," a Roman Catholic priest hanged at Lancaster in 1616, and by the occurrence of several references to the King, and still more explicitly to King James by name, as in the following:—

I say no more, God speed the plough!
God save King James from traitors' bane!

This volume seems to have been formed by or for some English Roman Catholic, and contains many devotional songs or hymns interspersed in various parts of it, with some others of a more general character. Lovers of our old poetry will be pleased to be informed of the exact contents of the volume, and I therefore subjoin, in the note below, a catalogue of the various pieces found in it.[a]

---

[a] fo. 1. A jolly shepherd that sate on Sion hill.
4. Calvary mount is my delight.
6. Amount, my soul, from earth awhile.
13. Jesus, my loving spouse.
14. No wight in this world that wealth can attain.
19. A word once said, Adam was made.
21. Who is my love I shall you tell.
22. Oh blessed God, O Saviour sweet.
25. A song of the Duke of Buckingham.
29. A doleful dance and song of death, intituled the shaking of the sheets.
32. Here followeth a song in praise of a lady.
33. A pleasant ballad of the just man Job, shewing his patience in extremity.
34. To pass the place where pleasure is.
35. I might have lived merrily.
37. Old Tobie called his loving son.
39. Behold our Saviour crucified.
45. Here followeth the songe Mr. Thewlis writ himself to the tune of .
50. Here followeth the song of the death of Mr. Thewlis, to the tune of "Daintie, come thou to me."
54. A song of the cross.
59. A song of the puritan.
61. A song of four priests that suffered death at Lancaster, to the tune of "Daintie, come thou to me."
65. A jolly shepherd that sate on Sion hill. (2 verses only.)
66. Winter cold into summer hot.
69. A song in praise of music.
72. A song made by F. B. P. to the tune of "Diana."
75. The thoughts of man do daily change.
77. A prisoner's song.
78. Jerusalem, thy joys divine.
85. My mind to me a kingdom is.
86. Oh man that runneth here thy race.
89. A singular salve for a sick soul, "Take a quart of the repentance of Nineveh," &c.
90. The bellman's good morrow, to the tune of "Awake, awake, O England."
94. A carol for Christmas Day, "From Virgin's womb to us this day did spring."
99. A parliament of devils.
115. A ditty most excellent for every man to read that doth intend for to amend and repent with speed, to the tune of "A rich merchant man," or "John, come kiss me now."
120. All you that with good ale do hold.

Among these poems, it is probable that there are many which are of a much earlier date than that which may be assigned to the MS. in which they are found, and the first of two to which I desire more particularly to direct your attention, belongs, I conceive, to that class. It is entitled "A Song of the Duke of Buckingham," and is a simple ballad history of the treachery practised towards Henry Stafford, the Duke of Buckingham of the reign of Richard III. by his servant Banaster. The same incident forms the subject of one of the songs, or poems, in Richard Johnson's "Crowne-Garland of Goulden Roses gathered out of England's Royall Garden," and Johnson's song was transferred into Evans's Collection of Ballads. But the ballad or romance-history which is found in the Garland and in Evans's Collection is altogether different from the following, in which the thoughts are far more simple and natural, many of the facts are not stated in the same manner, the incidents in which the two agree are treated more minutely, and the assertions of the chroniclers are followed for the most part so literally, that it is difficult to say whether the ballad-writer copied from the historian, or the historian built upon the authority of his humbler fellow-labourer. This version of the story varies so entirely from any other that I have been able to find, and the composition, humble as it is, is altogether so genuine a specimen of our old ballad, that I think it will be agreeable to many of your readers that you should print it. I will first give the story as it is simply told in Hall's Chronicle, and afterwards the ballad, in which I have taken the liberty to modernise the spelling, and to omit a superfluous word or two, indicating such alterations in foot-notes.

"The Duke thus abandoned and left almost post alone was of necessity compelled to fly, and in his flight was of this sudden [turn?] of fortune marvellously dismayed; and being unpurveyed what counsel he should take, and what way he should follow, like a man in despair, not knowing what to do, of very trust and confidence conveyed himself into the house of Humphrey Banaster, his servant, beside Shrewsbury, whom he had tenderly brought up, and whom he above all men loved, favoured, and trusted, now not doubting but that in his extreme necessity, he should find him faithful, secret, and trusty, intending there covertly to lurk till either he might raise again a new army, or else shortly to sail into Brittany to the Earl of Richmond. . . .

"King Richard . . . made proclamation that what person could show and reveal where the Duke of Buckingham was should be highly rewarded; if he were a bondman he should be infranchised and set at liberty; if he were of free blood he should have a general pardon and be remunerated with a thousand pounds. . .

"While . . busy search was diligently applied and put in execution, Humphrey Banaster (were it more for fear of loss of life and goods, or attracted and provoked by the avaricious desire of the thousand pounds) he bewrayed his guest and master to John Mitton, then Sheriff of Shropshire, which suddenly with a strong power of men in harness apprehended the Duke in a little grove adjoining to the mansion of Humphrey Banaster, and in great haste and evil speed conveyed him, apparelled in a pilled black cloak, to the city of Salisbury, where King Richard then kept his household.

"Whether this Banaster bewrayed the Duke more for fear than covetize many men do doubt: but sure it is, that shortly after he had betrayed the Duke his master, his son and heir waxed mad and so died in a boar's stye, his daughter of excellent beauty was suddenly stricken with foul leprosy, his second son very marvellously deformed of his limbs and made decrepid, his younger son in a small puddle was strangled and drowned, and he, being of extreme age, arraigned and found guilty of a murder, and by his clergy saved. And as for his thousand pound King Richard gave him not one farthing, saying that he which would be untrue to so good a master would be false to all other; howbeit some say that he had a small office or a farm[b] to stop his mouth withal. . .

"The Duke . . when he had confessed the whole fact and conspiracy upon All

[a] The editions of this Garland between 1592 and the close of the following century are almost innumerable. It has also been reprinted by the Percy Society, vol. vi. of their publications.

[b] *i. e.* a lease. Banaster was better rewarded than was commonly supposed. The manor of Ealding or Yalding, in Kent, part of the forfeited possessions of his master, was granted to him by King Richard. Harl. MS. 433, fo. 133.

Souls' Day, without arraignment or judgment, he was at Salisbury in the open market-place* on a new scaffold beheaded and put to death." Hall, pp. xxxix.-xl. ed. 1548.

The ballad runs as follows :—

A SONG OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

1.
The noble peer while he lived here,
The duke[a] of Buckingham,
Who flourished in King Edward's reign,
The fourth king of that name.

2.
Which did in service keep a man
Of mean and low degree,
Which of a child he had brought up
From base to dignity.

3.
He gave him lands and living good,
Of which he was no heir,
And married him to a gallant dame
As rich as she was fair.

4.
But, out alas! it came to pass,
And so the strife began,
The master he constrainéd was
To seek succour at the man.

5.
King Richard the third he got the sword,
Forswore himself t' be King,
Murdered two princes in their beds,
The which much strife did bring.

6.
This noble Duke when he saw that,
That vile and wicked deed,
Against this tyrant rais'd an host
Of armed men with speed.

7.
But when the King that he heard tell,
A mighty host he sent,
Against the Duke of Buckingham
His purpose to prevent.

8.
When the Duke's soldiers they heard tell,
Fear pierced their hearts each one,
That all his soldiers fled by night,
And left the Duke[b] alone.

9.
Then in extreme need he took his steed,
And posted night and day,
And to[c] his own man Banister
These words to him did say.

10.
"O Banister, sweet Banister,
Pity[d] my cause," quoth he,
"And hide me from my cruel foes
Which thus pursueth me."

11.
"O you are welcome, my master dear,
You are heartily welcome here,
And, like a friend, I will you keep,
Although it cost me dear."

12.
His velvet suit then he put off,
His chain of gold likewise,
An old leathern coat he put upon,
To[e] blind the people's eyes;

13.
Saying, "Banister, O Banister,
O Banister, be true."
"Christ's curse then light on me and mine,
If I ever be false to you."

14.
An old felt hat he put on his head,
Old leathern slops also,
A hedging bill upon his neck,
And so to the wood did go.

15.
This worthy Duke went to the woods,
As did not him beseem,
And so in sorrow spent his days,
As he some drudge had been.

16.
A proclamation there was made,
Whosoever then could bring
News of the Duke of Buckingham
Unto Richard the King,

17.
A thousand pounds should be his fee,
Of gold and money bright,
And be preferréd by his Grace,
And made a worthy knight.

---

* There has been a dispute as to whether the Duke was beheaded at Shrewsbury or Salisbury. Reference on the point may be made to Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, and to Hatcher's Salisbury in Hoare's Modern History of Wiltshire. We have no doubt that it was at the latter place, and that the incident took place just as it is represented in the Chronicles, and in Shakspere's Richard III. The Duke was arrested near Shrewsbury, and was led, in the first instance, into Shrewsbury for safe custody and consideration. He was then, according to the ballad, carried to London, but the King having gone off into the west to oppose Richmond, Buckingham was taken after him, as the chroniclers inform us, to Salisbury, where the King ordered his immediate execution.

[a] The worthy Duke, in MS.
[b] This worthie Duke, in MS.
[c] Unto, in MS.
[d] Pity thou, in MS.
[e] And all to, in MS.

18.
When Banister that he heard tell,
He to the court did hie,
And he betray'd his master dear
For lucre of that fee.

19.
King Richard then he sent in haste
[a]A host with arrows good,
[b]All for to take this worthy Duke
[c]A-wandering in the wood.

20.
And when the Duke that he saw that,
He wrung his hands with woe;
"O false Banister," quoth he,
"Why hast thou served me[d] so?

21.
"O Banister, false Banister,
Woe worth thy feignéd heart!
Thou hast betray'd thy master dear,
And play'd a traitor's part."

22.
This noble Duke was to London brought,
In his great fear and dread,
And straight in prison he was cast,
And judged to lose his head.

23.
Then Banister went to the court,
Hoping those gifts to have,
And straight in prison he was cast,
And hard his life to save.

24.
No friend he found in his distress,
Nor yet no friend at need,
But every man reviléd him
For his most hateful deed.

25.
His eldest son stark mad did run,
His daughter drownéd was
Within a shallow running stream,
Which did all danger pass.

26.
According to his own desire
God's curse did on him fall,
That all his wealth consuméd quite,
And so was wasted all.

27.
Young Banister liv'd long in shame,
But at the length did die;
And so our Lord he shew'd his wrath
For his father's villainy.

28.
Good Lord preserve our noble King,
And send him long proceed,
And God send every distress'd man
A better friend at need.

Another of the songs in this volume is worthy of publication on other grounds. All persons who are familiar with the collections of hymns sung at many of our churches and chapels are well acquainted with one which begins, "Jerusalem, my happy home!" It is a great favourite, and deservedly so, for, with the exception of one stanza, it is really a beautiful composition. It will surprise a good many of those whose hearts have been often lifted up in the singing of this inspiriting hymn, to learn, that it is built upon a Roman Catholic foundation, and that almost all its peculiarities are derived from a poem which appears in the volume now under consideration. When this hymn was introduced into Protestant hymn-books, I do not know. I have not traced it further back than the collection formed by that elegant poet James Montgomery, of Sheffield, but the one exceptionable stanza to which I have alluded is so determinedly prosaic that I cannot make up my mind to attribute its introduction to him. Some of your readers better versed in this department of literature than I am will perhaps be able to explain the history of its alteration and adoption into Protestant books of devotion, and also to tell us who was E. B. P. the author to whom it is here assigned, and whether the tune "Diana" is still known.

A Song made by F. B. P.—*To the tune of "Diana."*

1. Jerusalem! my happy home!
When shall I come to thee,
When shall my sorrows have an end,
Thy joys when shall I see?

2. O happy harbour of the saints,
O sweet and pleasant soil,
In thee no sorrow may be found,
No grief, no care, no toil.

---

[a] A mighty, in MS.
[b] And, in MS.
[c] As he was, in MS.
[d] Thy master, in MS.

3. In thee no sickness may be seen,
No hurt, no ache, no sore;
There is no death, no ugly deil,*
There's life for evermore.

4. No dampish mist is seen in thee,
No cold nor darksome night;
There every soul shines as the sun,
There God himself gives light.

5. There lust and lucre cannot dwell,
There envy bears no sway,
There is no hunger, heat, nor cold,
But pleasure every way.

6. Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
God grant I once may see
Thy endless joys, and of the same,
Partaker aye to be.

7. Thy walls are made of precious stones,
Thy bulwarks diamonds square,
Thy gates are of right orient pearl,
Exceeding rich and rare.

8. Thy turrets and thy pinnacles
With carbuncles do shine,
Thy very streets are paved with gold,
Surpassing clear and fine.

9. Thy houses are of ivory,
Thy windows crystal clear,
Thy tiles are made of beaten gold;
O God, that I were there.

10. Within thy gates no thing doth come
That is not passing clean,
No spider's web, no dirt, no dust,
No filth may there be seen.

11. Ah, my sweet home, Jerusalem!
Would God I were in thee,
Would God my woes were at an end,
Thy joys that I might see.

12. Thy saints are crowned with glory great,
They see God face to face,
They triumph still, they still rejoice,
Most happy is their case.

13. We that are here in banishment
Continually do moan;
We sigh and sob, we weep and wail,
Perpetually we groan.

14. Our sweet is mixed with bitter gall,
Our pleasure is but pain,
Our joys scarce last the looking-on,
Our sorrows still remain.

15. But there they live in such delight,
Such pleasure, and such play,
As that to them a thousand years
Doth seem as yesterday.

16. Thy vineyards and thy orchards are
Most beautiful and fair,
Full furnishéd with trees and fruits,
Most wonderful and rare.

17. Thy gardens, and thy gallant walks,
Continually are green;
There grow such sweet and pleasant flowers
As nowhere else are seen.

* Devil in MS. but it must have been pronounced, *Scotice*, Deil.

18. There's nectar and ambrosia made,
There's musk and civet sweet,
There many a fair and dainty drug
Are trodden under feet.

19. There cinnamon, there sugar grows,
There nard and balm abound,
What tongue can tell, or heart conceive,
The joys that there are found.

20. Quite through the streets, with silver sound,
The flood of life doth flow,
Upon whose banks, on every side,
The wood of life doth grow.

21. There trees for evermore bear fruit,
And evermore do spring;
There evermore the angels sit,
And evermore do sing.

22. There David stands with harp in hand,
As master of the quire,
Ten thousand times that man were blest
That might this music[a] hear.

23. Our Lady sings *Magnificat*,
With tune surpassing sweet,
And all the virgins bear their parts
Sitting above her feet.

24. *Te Deum* doth Saint Ambrose sing,
Saint Austine doth the like;
Old Simeon and Zachary
Have not their song to seek.

25. There Magdalene hath left her moan,
And cheerfully doth sing,
With blessed saints whose harmony
In every street doth ring.

26. Jerusalem, my happy home!
Would God I were in thee,
Would God my woes were at an end,
Thy joys that I might see.

There are other poems in the same MS. upon the same theme, and in all of them more or less of a character which reminds one of the imagery and general idea of the glorious allegory of Bunyan.

Yours, &c. BE.

THE ABBE DE SAINT-PIERRE.

AT a time when the project of a universal peace is revived in a more systematic, practical, and energetic shape than it has ever hitherto assumed, an account of him who, if not its first proposer, was, we believe, the first to give it literary celebrity, may not be unacceptable. Such an account is all the more necessary, as it is no uncommon thing for persons, otherwise well informed, to confound the Abbé de Saint-Pierre with Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, the author of "Paul and Virginia." A blunder similar to one we once heard made regarding the late Lord Melbourne, whose talents were strenuously defended by an admirer, gifted with greater zeal than knowledge, under the impression that his lordship, when Mr. Lamb, had been the author of the "Essays of Elia."

Charles Irénée-Castel de Saint-Pierre was born at the Château of Sainte-Pierre, near Barfleur, in Lower Normandy, on the 18th of February,

[a] Musing, in MS.

1658. He was cousin-german of the Maréchal de Villars, and, influenced by this relationship, he speaks very applaudingly of the Maréchal in one of his works, entitled "Annales Politiques," which contains his observations on the events occurring from 1658 till 1739. Of Saint-Pierre's early days not much is told us, either in the article on him in the "Biographie Universelle," or in the "Eloge" by D'Alembert, the two sources from which we draw our information, and probably there was little to tell; for, though he had an adventurous mind, he was far from having an adventurous career. He studied at Caen, and there became acquainted with Varignon, who subsequently obtained reputation as a mathematician, but at that time was seeking a renown of a totally different kind, that of a subtle and powerful disputant, by the theses which he embraced every opportunity of maintaining before the college. The conversations of these two students were principally occupied with metaphysical discussions. In accordance with the wish of his family Saint-Pierre adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and, after he had taken this step, it was his own desire to devote himself to the austerities of a monastic life, but the delicacy of his health prevented that desire from being realised. For the purpose principally of pursuing his studies, but probably also impelled by those vague and vast visions which the idea of an immense metropolis inspires, he went to Paris, taking Varignon with him, to whom he was much attached. He hired a small house in the Faubourg Saint-Jacques, where he and his friend lodged together, Varignon being exceedingly poor and Saint-Pierre not much richer. His whole income was only eighteen hundred livres. Of that sum he settled three hundred on Varignon, and in such a way as would be least painful to the recipient's feelings. Though Saint-Pierre became one of the most extravagant of dreamers, yet he always was one of the noblest of workers, and we cannot have a more beautiful proof of it than his conduct in this matter. While Varignon plunged deeper and deeper into the abstract sciences, Saint-Pierre turned altogether away from them, to meditate on moral and political subjects, meditations which engendered a thousand plans, in which the impossibility of accomplishment was as obvious as the benevolence of intention. By whatever they might be separated during the day, yet Varignon and Saint-Pierre always contrived to spend their evenings together. After a time they admitted to those conferences Fontenelle and Vertot, whose studious tastes were in harmony with their own. Fontenelle was one year and Vertot three years younger than Saint-Pierre. All four were natives of Normandy, and this perhaps strengthened the bond of union between them. Many years after, Fontenelle, in his Eloge on Varignon, speaks of the delight which those re-unions afforded: "Extreme was the pleasure which our meetings offered. We were young, full of the ardour which science in its first freshness inspires, exceedingly united and little known,—a blessing which we did not estimate at its full value."

On the 3d of March, 1695, Saint-Pierre was admitted a member of the French Academy. He did not owe this honour to his talent as a writer, which according to French notions was small, but to the eminence which he had reached as a student of French history and of the French language. The discourse which he delivered on being received into the Academy had been prepared in four hours. Fontenelle, to whom he shewed it, urged him to revise it, to omit some objectionable phrases, and to give to the style more variety, warmth, and finish. "My discourse appears to you very mediocre?" replied Saint-Pierre, "so much the better; it will be the liker myself." Fontenelle represented to him that he ought at least to have devoted more time to the composition. On no one could such a representation have produced less effect than on Saint-Pierre. "Discourses of this kind," he said, "do not deserve more than two hours for their preparation, if we look at how little use they are to the state. I have given four, and that is pretty well." Saint-Pierre did not despise good writing, but he had the modest conviction, which perhaps no other Frenchman has ever had, that he was not gifted with the ability to write elegantly; and besides, he was so earnest

and enthusiastic regarding the ideas which he wished to disseminate, that he would have considered it a desecration of the truth to waste time in weaving artistic ornaments when he was aiming as a prophet to convince. That he could appreciate his own defects as a writer is shown by his observation one day after hearing a charming woman speak with much grace on a frivolous subject: "What a pity," he cried, "she does not write what I think."

In 1697 Saint Pierre went to reside at Versailles. His reason for doing so was singular but characteristic. He thought that by living near men of power, and by making himself agreable to them, he could easily persuade them to adopt and to carry vigorously out his favourite reforms—amiable delusion of one who all his life had the innocence and the simplicity of a child!

By purchasing, in 1702, the office of chief almoner to the Duchess of Orleans, Saint-Pierre was brought into a somewhat larger intercourse with the world, and especially with the more fashionable portion of it, as he was under the necessity of attending occasionally at court. That necessity was not unpleasing, for he had a keen relish of female society and of brilliant conversation, though he was seldom disposed to be anything but a listener. On one occasion, perceiving the unpleasant effect which his continued silence produced on the company, he said, "I know very well that I am tiresome to you, and I am sorry for it; but as for me, I am very much entertained indeed, and I respectfully beg permission to remain." He was not however so deficient in conversational powers as he thought himself, for his knowledge on many subjects, especially history and politics, was extensive, and his head swarmed with facts and anecdotes which he told very simply, and above all with a scrupulous adherence to the truth, for he was in the habit of saying, "We are not obliged to amuse, but it is certainly our duty never to deceive." His reason for so rarely taking a part in conversation, and then only when he had the most intimate acquaintance with the topic treated of, and when his opinion was asked, is thus given by himself: "When I write a book nobody is obliged to read me; but those whom I should force to lend an ear to what my tongue utters must put themselves under a painful constraint in order to seem attentive, an annoyance which I wish to spare them as much as I can." He thought women more patient to what he considered his tiresomeness than men, and more indulgent to his peculiarities. It was this feeling which made him appear to more advantage in their presence. A lady of great talent, with whom he had been holding a long conversation, could not help testifying to him at its conclusion the pleasure which she had derived. Even the novelty of such praise did not overcome his modesty, for he replied, "I am a bad instrument, on which you have played well."

The Abbé de Polignac took Saint-Pierre with him to the Congress of Utrecht. Witnessing all the difficulties which stood in the way of reconciliation between the contending parties, Saint-Pierre conceived that the truest benefit which could be conferred on mankind would be the abolition of war. He at once proceeded to embody his idea, and published in 1713, the year in which peace was concluded, his "Projet de Paix Perpetuelle," in three volumes. The means by which he proposed that this perpetual peace should be preserved was the formation of a senate to be composed of all nations, and to be called *The European Diet*, and before which princes should be bound to state their grievances and demand redress. The Bishop of Fréjus, afterwards Cardinal de Fleury, to whom Saint-Pierre communicated his plan, replied to him, "You have forgotten the most essential article, that of sending forth a troop of missionaries to persuade the hearts of princes, and induce them to adopt your views." D'Alembert has made one or two just remarks on Saint-Pierre's dream of universal peace, which are as applicable now as they were a hundred years ago: "The misfortune of those metaphysical projects for the benefit of nations consists in supposing all princes equitable and moderate, in attributing to men whose power is absolute, and who have the perfect consciousness of their power, who are often exceedingly unenlightened, and who live always in an atmosphere of

adulation and falsehood, dispositions which the force of law and the fear of censure so rarely inspire even in private persons. Whosoever, in forming enterprises for the happiness of humanity, does not take into calculation the passions and vices of men, has imagined only a beautiful chimera." Rousseau thought that, even if Saint-Pierre's project were practicable, it would cause more evil all at once than it would prevent during many ages.

It was not in Saint-Pierre's nature to have anything of the violence or the vulgarity of the democrat, but he had a very low opinion of princes in general and an extreme dislike to them. Some one having repeated in his presence the phrase which flattery and superstition have often used, that kings are gods on the earth, he said, "I know not whether Domitian, Caligula, and others of the same stamp, were gods or not; this I know, that they were not men." Great as was his hatred of war, his hatred of tyrants was greater. He conceived that the civil wars of the Romans, horrible as they were, had been far less fatal than the despotism of Tiberius and Nero, because those wars called forth an energy of mind which tyranny crushed, and because what we feel to be the most cruel of wrongs is to be struck without the power to strike again. He was always, however, ready to do justice to those whom he considered to be good monarchs. He frequently cited with approbation what he deemed an excellent maxim of Francis the First, that, while the sovereign rules the people, the laws should rule the sovereign. Frederick the Great was one of his favourites, though he was young, and had achieved but a small part of his reputation when Saint-Pierre died. He said to a philosopher who had returned from England, and who was setting out for Prussia, "You have been seeing a nation that is greater than its king; you are about to see a king who is greater than his nation." Perhaps, however, there are not many monarchs who could stand Saint-Pierre's test of what constitutes a good king as contained in these words: "Whatever pleasure I may have in beholding a good king praised, whether in books, which are a suspicious testimony, or at court, a testimony still more suspicious, I am satisfied with the panegyric only when I find him praised in the villages." Louis XIV. was one of those whom he thought bad kings, and his antipathy to that stilted personage breaks forth in many passages of his works with much bitterness. "None," it was once said, "plays the king better than Louis XIV." "What! better than Baron?" was the reply;—Baron having been a famous actor a century and a half ago. That reply contains the true view of Louis's character. He was the greatest of theatrical kings, a class of rulers for whom France still retains a strong taste. In Saint-Pierre's time, however, Louis was still looked on as a model monarch, and it required much discernment to form a correct opinion respecting him, and much courage to avow it honestly. Saint-Pierre paid the penalty of his boldness. In a work published three or four years after the death of Louis, he spoke with excessive severity of his government. Words of wrath burst forth from all quarters, a wrath in some sincere but in many affected from servile and selfish feelings. The Cardinal de Polignac took up the matter with especial warmth. Unjustly disgraced and condemned to an exile of several years by Louis XIV., the cardinal, partly no doubt from a sentiment of real respect for the memory of his old master, but partly perhaps from an assumed magnanimity, constituted himself the champion of one to whom he owed no gratitude. He carried Saint-Pierre's book to the Academy, of which he was a member, read the reprehensible passages, denounced the author with eloquent indignation, and demanded that he should be punished as he deserved. The Abbé wrote to the academicians a letter desiring to be heard before being condemned. The request was refused, only four members voting in its favour, of whom one was Fontenelle, and another the Abbé de Fleury. At a meeting convoked for the purpose, on the 5th of May, 1718, Saint-Pierre's exclusion from the Academy was pronounced by twenty-three out of the twenty-four members present, Fontenelle alone voting against it. Over this meeting the Cardinal de Fleury presided and took an active part againt Saint-Pierre. The deci-

sion was not by any means pleasing to the Duke of Orleans, the Regent, with whom the Abbé was a great favourite; but he did not venture to annul it, lest he should seem to be countenancing Saint-Pierre's attacks on the late king. He expressed a wish, however, that no successor should be appointed to the excluded member during the life-time of the latter, and in accordance with that wish the place remained vacant. Saint-Pierre, so far from resenting the persecution he had suffered, continued to send his productions to the Academy, and to live in the utmost harmony with its members. It was probably a social rather any other feeling which induced him, eighteen months after his exclusion, to apply, though without success, for a revision of the proceedings which had been taken against him. But the verdict of the Academy had no effect on that freedom of speech which had always been one of his most notable characteristics, a freedom which perhaps he was allowed to enjoy in a larger measure than any of his contemporaries, from the belief that his works were read only by a few, were thoroughly untainted by malignity, and because it was thought that whatever they contained that was extravagant, paradoxical, daring, or even apparently seditious, was amply redeemed by the excellence of his motives, by his beautiful earnestness, by his childlike sincerity, by his exceeding modesty, and by a whole manner of life enriched and glorified by the spirit of the principle which he never ceased to preach, that the essence of all religion, the basis of all morality, the crown of all virtue, were to be found in *giving* and *forgiving*—a principle which he was in the habit of presenting in a more poetic form, by asserting, both in conversation and in his writings, that "Paradise belongs to the charitable and the merciful."

Among the countless and ceaseless labours of benevolence to which Saint-Pierre devoted himself, was that of providing trades for poor orphan children, by paying the price of their apprenticeship. But he would not permit them to learn any but useful trades, and such as were likely to last. They might become bakers, shoemakers, or tailors, if they chose; but every one was forbidden to learn the "art and mystery" of the *perruquier*, because Saint-Pierre foresaw, as he thought, the speedy downfal of that trade. The *perruquier* however continues to flourish, and if we go to Westminster Hall we might almost be inclined to think that he was part and parcel of the British constitution.

The Abbé de Saint-Pierre was one of the most honest and conscientious men, as he was indeed in every respect one of the best men that France ever produced. But he was not free from that curious inaccuracy and carelessness of statement to which Frenchmen above all other nations are so prone. One of the reforms which he advocated the most strenuously was the abolition of ecclesiastical celibacy. It appears that almost the only argument then used in favour of that celibacy was, that the houses of ill-fame in England received all their recruits from among the wives and daughters of clergymen. Now Saint-Pierre, instead of inquiring into the truth of so monstrous a statement, accepts it as a fact, argues on it, and endeavours to account for it. D'Alembert also lends a ready ear to the absurd and abominable lie, and ventures a suggestion on the mode of conquering so flagrant an evil. The French have a ready invention in matters that require them to look a few miles beyond the walls of Paris. In a work on Geography, published in France about five-and-twenty years ago, it is amusingly stated, that guards are placed all along the border to prevent the Scotish wolves from entering England.

If Saint-Pierre had not been the sincerest of men, earnest and enthusiastic in whatever he undertook or proposed, we should have thought him the greatest of satirists from the titles of some of his books. In all gravity and simplicity he published a "Projet pour rendre les Ducs et Pairs utiles." How much insulted would our peers consider themselves if a work with a similar name were to appear in England! Some one, aiming to be witty, offered as an amended title, "Project for rendering useful Dukes, Peers, and Spiders' Webs." Nicole had given to the world a treatise on the manner and means of deriving edification from bad sermons. Saint-Pierre, without

any intention probably of imitating Nicole, assigned in the crowd of his countless reforms a place to a "Moyen de rendre les Sermons utiles." It was suggested as an improvement that the title should be, "Project for rendering useful Preachers and Physicians, Tax-gatherers and Monks, Journals and Horse-chestnuts."

What exposed him to as much ridicule as the titles of his books was the excessive repetitions which they contained; but he regarded the pleasantries which assailed him on this point as the highest honour which he could receive as a writer, and the most convincing proof that the principles he propounded had excited interest and taken root. "I find," said some one, "excellent things in your writings, but they are too much repeated." He requested the objector to indicate some of the repetitions, a task not costing much trouble. "I am delighted," said Saint-Pierre, "that you have retained so well all these things. It is precisely that you and my other readers might retain them that I have repeated them. And I have done well; for, unless I had repeated them, you would not have remembered them."—A reply showing how much more desirous he was to persuade men of the truth than to please them by its embellishment; and unquestionably it is only by iteration and reiteration that an idea can sink into the depths of the general mind.

So firm, so profound, so ardent was the faith of Saint-Pierre in his plans of reform, and in the speedy and easy realisation of some of them, that all his anxiety was lest England should anticipate France in the good work, and rob the latter of the glory accruing therefrom. "I have an inexpressible dread," said he, in 1740, "lest human reason should grow faster in London than in Paris, where for the present demonstrated truths have more difficulty in embodying themselves into institutions." For others of his schemes he expected a less rapid success. The possibility of carrying one of them into effect at the end of five or six centuries was represented to him; Saint-Pierre was content to reply, in the language of the old proverb, "Better late than never."

True to his vocation of doing good, and of teaching men in a thousand ways, both by word and by example, how good could be done, Saint-Pierre had no taste for metaphysical speculations and disputes. A doctor of the Sorbonne published in 1736, under the name of the Abbé de Saint-Pierre, two "Letters against the Jansenists." Being complimented by a zealous Jesuit on the learned and eloquent manner in which those letters were written, Saint-Pierre, without troubling himself formally to disclaim the authorship, said, "I am, it is true, of Molina's opinion on the subject of moral liberty, but I am not a Molinist, for that is a term indicating a persecuting party. Now, charity never permits us to belong to a persecuting party—charity which aims at nothing but union and concord." "But," replied the Jesuit, "have you no care, no anxiety to save truth from the artifices of error?" "Certainly not, if, in order to save truth, we are forced to lose charity toward those who mistake truth for error. Truth cannot be drowned; plunge it as deep down as you like, it always returns to the surface, and floats triumphantly there. The man who does not know it to-day will know it to-morrow. But charity, on the contrary, is inevitably sacrificed to the contempt and the hatred which the spirit of party generates, especially in those who pride themselves on their zeal for their party."

The grand and noble aims which distinguished Saint-Pierre in an age of corruption no doubt received impulse and food from his repeated perusal during his youth of Plutarch's Lives, a book which continued to be a favourite with him to the last, and which, of all the works of the ancients, he esteemed the most. He had formed the design of adding at the end of each life moral and political observations, a design which he was able to carry out only for a few of the lives,—those of Socrates, of Pomponius Atticus, of Themistocles, and of Aristides. It was probably the reading of Plutarch which inspired him with the idea of one of his works, having for title "Discours sur la difference du Grand Homme et de l'Homme Illustre," in which he shows that an illustrious man is he who has performed brilliant actions, and a great man he who has done great deeds of

virtue, and rendered great services to humanity. Among great men he considered Epaminondas, Scipio, and Descartes the greatest, preferring Epaminondas to Scipio, and Descartes to Epaminondas. He supposed, and it was the prevalent belief of his time, that Descartes had taught men nothing but truths. There are few in these days who would maintain that Epaminondas, Scipio, and Descartes were the greatest men that ever lived. Opinions are somewhat divided as to what the real character of Epaminondas was; and who would now venture to compare Scipio with the infinitely greater Hannibal? As for Descartes, apart from his many exploded theories, how far was he left behind by Newton as a true philosopher! But the French, who place Racine above Shakspere, delight in exalting Descartes above all others in the domain of science. It is singular that Saint-Pierre, foe as he was of war, should have selected two of his three greatest men from among warriors.

Certain pedantic people have been pestering us during the last few years with harangues advocating the propriety and necessity of printing words exactly as they are pronounced. This they have considered a marvellous discovery, a perfect miracle of genius, but in truth it is no discovery at all; for in 1730 Saint-Pierre published a "Project for improving the orthography of the languages of Europe." In this work, which one of the author's biographers praises for the useful ideas which it contains, Saint-Pierre proposes to follow in writing the changes which from time to time take place in pronunciation, to adopt as many signs as there are sounds and articulations, to distinguish in each word the letters which are not pronounced, and to mark the quantity of the syllables. By adopting in his printed books the reforms in orthography for which he pleaded, Grimm thinks that Saint-Pierre greatly hindered the popularity of his writings, for to learn a new way of reading a language is like learning a new language, and few will take so much trouble, especially for books which are not otherwise attractive.

Into few of his schemes did Saint-Pierre pour a persistency so passionate as into one for the annihilation of Mahometanism, against which he had conceived a particular hatred, and the evil effects of which as a religion he seems to have much exaggerated; for it is doubtful whether the degradation and ignorance which are found in some Mahometan countries can be traced entirely to the Mahometan faith. To Saint-Pierre's plan, however, for extirpating Mahometanism and converting the Mahometan princes and nations, the warmest lover of tolerance could not object. It was this:—"Send philosophers, wise and good men, among the followers of Mahomet, but let them not attack the Koran openly and directly. Let them rather expound the general principles which by a striking truth and a palpable clearness would serve to show, without express application, the extravagance of the dogmas which the believers in the Koran receive. Let them further strive to teach and impress a morality pure, reasonable, interesting, and resting on a more solid basis than that of Mahometanism; for if we wish without danger to ourselves to make an unhealthy house be deserted by those who inhabit it we should take good care not to set fire to it, our sagest course being to build near to that house a more healthy and convenient one, and then the inhabitants of the first house, who would have defended it with fury against a violent attack, will come of themselves, and in the most peaceable fashion, to take up their abode in that which has been prepared for them." Perhaps of all the many impracticable plans of Saint-Pierre this for overthrowing Mahometanism is the most so, though interesting from the faith which it displays in the invincible force of truth.

Though not possessing in a large measure that *esprit* which is so peculiarly French, and which is so wholly untranslateable, yet Saint-Pierre often said things that are worth recording. A lady whom he was in the habit of frequently seeing, possessed in a high degree the talent of graceful and picturesque speech, provided she was allowed to talk uninterrupted for a long time, but she lost that talent the moment she began to converse. Saint-Pierre, when asked what he thought of her, said, "I think that she dances well, but that she does not know how

to walk." Speaking of books, he declared that the most of those he read were a poor thin stuff delicately and elegantly embroidered, but that his own were a good and solid stuff though destitute of any embroidery. Alluding to that future, which he expected to be so fertile in beautiful results, he said, that a time would come when the simplest Capuchin would know as much as the ablest Jesuit.

It is recorded of Saint-Pierre that he was the first to bring the word *bienfaisance* into extensive use among the French. It was fit, as D'Alembert says, that he should do so, seeing that to practise what the word signified was the one grand thought of his life. He devoted nearly the whole of his income to acts of charity, and his charity was generally of that wise and discriminating kind that it permanently benefited the objects relieved. How unlike to his is the philanthrophy of our own day, which either limits itself to vague and vapory declamations at public meetings, or swells by inconsiderate alms the mass of disconsolate or discontented pauperism!

It would be a waste of time to give the titles of Saint-Pierre's numerous publications, which amount in their collected form to twenty-five or thirty volumes. It is due, however, to so good and eminent a man to state some of the reforms which he advocated besides those we have already mentioned. He proposed an improved mode of raising taxes; urged on sovereigns the propriety of giving offices of trust only to the deserving; called the attention of the public to the means of diminishing the number of lawsuits, of extinguishing mendicity, of alleviating the hardships incident to a soldier's life, of giving more extension to home commerce, of favouring the progress of physical and medical sciences, and of making public debts useful. He wrote against luxury, against gambling, against duelling, against precipitation in making monastic vows, and he greatly delighted in repeating an expression of Segrais, who called the mania for a monastic life the small-pox of the mind. He pointed out a plan of preserving corn for a long time by keeping it from the contact of the air. As might be supposed, education occupied much of his attention. He recommended an increase of schools, and numerous amendments in the kind of instruction given, and the manner of communicating it. Saint-Pierre, though much of a dreamer, made many valuable and practical suggestions. Even in his own age some of those suggestions were thought worthy of being applied, and since then others of them have been receiving a gradual application. In 1725, in his *Mémoire pour diminuer le nombre des procès*, he demonstrated the desirableness of abrogating contradictory laws, and of giving one uniform code to the whole kingdom—a reform which the French Revolution proved to be possible, though at the moment when it was proposed it might be deemed absurd enough. Those earnest about the social elevation of the people might probably still discover in Saint-Pierre's writings a good deal worth looking at; and a student with patience, taste, and discernment, might perhaps find in them four or five volumes of extractable matter which the literary public would very heartily welcome.

Noble was the life of Saint-Pierre, and beautiful was his death. When he arrived at the age of eighty he wrote, "If life is a lottery for happiness it will be found that my lot has been one of the best. I would not change it for another, and I possess a great hope of eternal joy." Animated by such sentiments, full of confidence in God, calm and resigned as one who had faithfully fulfilled the grand gospel law of love, he died at Paris on the 29th of April, 1743. His intellect remained clear and unimpaired to the last, and his declining years had been unusually free from the infirmities of age. A day or two before his departure some one exhorted him to say a few words to those who surrounded him. "A dying man" he replied, "has very little to say, unless he speak from vanity or from feebleness." Voltaire relates that having asked Saint-Pierre on his deathbed how he felt in regard to his approaching end, "As of a journey into the country," he answered. Rousseau, in whose hands Saint-Pierre's nephew placed the manuscripts of his uncle, though he did not esteem highly the Abbé's talents as a writer, and though

STANFORD LIBRARY

STANFORD LIBRARY

At Watlington, Norfolk

At Southacre, Norfolk.

At Burgate, Suffolk.

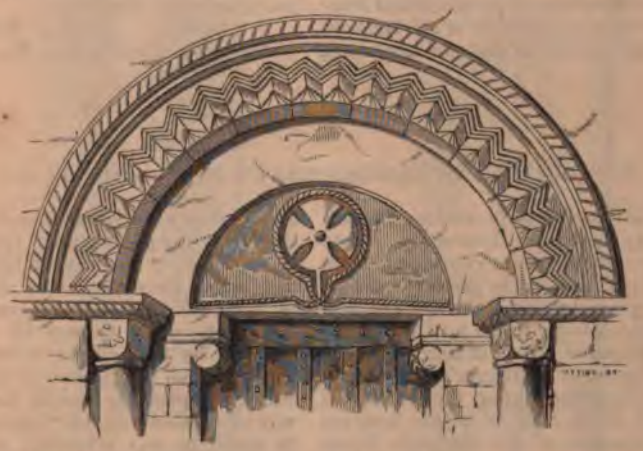
STONE COFFIN LIDS.

he judged his projects to be impracticable in having wished to render men like himself, instead of taking them as they are and as they will always continue to be, yet felt toward him the profoundest veneration, a veneration made warmer and more affectionate by personal intercourse. "He was," says Rousseau in his Confessions, "a most extraordinary man, the honour of his age and of his race, and, alone perhaps of all who have lived on the earth, he belonged to no other party but that of reason." Maupertuis, the successsor of Saint-Pierre at the French Academy, was not permitted to pronounce his *éloge*. It was only in 1775, two and and thirty years after his death, that this honour was done to his memory by D'Alembert, and in the manner at once clear and cordial which generally distinguishes D'Alembert's productions of this kind. But humanity has been still slower in doing justice to his name than the pedants of an academy. Yet whom ought mankind more to revere, whom ought they to hold in holier remembrance, than the saint whose brief but true and emphatic epitaph is this?

"HE LOVED MUCH."

FRANCIS HARWELL.

ANGLO-NORMAN DOORWAY-ARCH AT TOTTENHILL, NORFOLK.



MR. URBAN,

THERE is perhaps no district in the kingdom in which the small parish churches are richer in doorway-arches of Norman architecture, than in this neighbourhood: so much so, indeed, that to this locality might be applied with peculiar suitableness the general remark of Rickman, that "there seems to have been a desire in the architects who succeeded the Normans to preserve the doors of their predecessors; whence we have so many of these noble, though in most cases, rude efforts of skill remaining. In many small churches, where all has been swept away to make room for alterations, even in the Perpendicular style, the Norman door has been suffered to remain."

Having recently had occasion to visit the church of Tottenhill, situate about midway between this place and King's Lynn, my attention was attracted by the very unusual and interesting sculpture upon the tympanum of the fine Norman arch of the south doorway, which now is obscured by a porch of a late period. The arch itself is a lofty and bold semicircle, enriched with compound zig-zag work, and carried by shafts having rudely-sculptured cushion-capitals: within this arch the face of the masonry is recessed, and forms a tympanum above the square-headed opening for the actual

door: the jambs of the open space are formed of courses of stonework, with plain abaci and the cylindrical cusps so characteristic of the style. The tympanum comprises an outer border of plain masonry ten inches in width, forming a kind of second order to the shafted arch, with which it is concentric: with this the masonry is again recessed, but very slightly; and here occurs the ornamental sculpture which has induced me to trouble you with this communication. It consists of a circular cross pattée encircled by a coil of the twisted-cable moulding, the ends of which are disposed of in a manner best explained by my accompanying sketch. The cross is supported by a narrow fillet rising from the plain strip of stone which forms the apparent lintel-bar to the doorway.

We have here, in an undoubted Norman work, an example of a cross, both in form and in its mode of treatment, precisely identical with the crosses upon the monumental coffin-lids which we are in the habit of attributing to the Norman period. The correctness of this view appears thus to be conclusively established: and, at the same time, I think this may be considered as simply a Norman form of cross,* and that its presence on a gravestone does not in any way denote (as has recently been suggested) the memorial of a knight templar. Perhaps you may be disposed to place side by side with this tympanum some of the examples of Norman coffin-slabs from my "Christian Monuments in England and Wales:" I accordingly send you the woodcuts of the slabs at Cambridge, Enville, Watlington, and Burgate; and to these I have added a new cut from a similar fragment in excellent preservation at Southacre.

I am, &c. CHARLES BOUTELL.

Downham, Norfolk, Sept. 30.

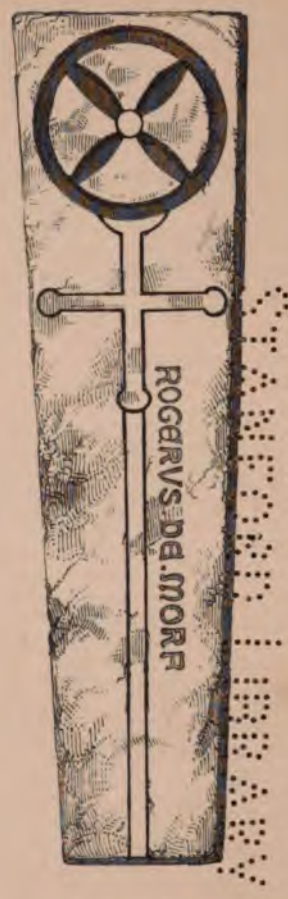
THE DUCHESS OF QUEENSBERRY'S PATRONAGE OF GAY.

FEW incidents in modern literary history are more interesting, or, to some of the parties concerned, more honourable, than the protection which was given by the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry to the poet Gay when he fell out of favour at court upon the production of his Beggar's Opera. Dr. Johnson, after stating the amount of profit which resulted to Gay from the performance of the Beggar's Opera and the publication of Polly, which latter the Lord Chamberlain prohibited to be played, continues thus:—"He received yet another recompense for this supposed hardship in the affectionate attention of the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, into whose house he was taken, and with whom he passed the remaining part of his life." (Lives of the Poets, art. Gay.) Pope somewhere speaks of the Duke's treatment of poor simple Gay, the Goldsmith of his time, in terms equally strong; and the Duchess, who was Prior's Kitty, was no less determined, and perhaps even more spirited, in her defence of the poet than her husband: paying back, in this way, to literature and genius, some portion of the debt of fame which they have conferred upon her. King George II. was so annoyed by the support which Gay received from the Duchess of Queensberry, and probably also by her open way of condemning the "oppression" to which he was subjected, that his Majesty sent his commands to the Duchess that she should abstain from making her appearance at court.

The King's order was sent verbally by the Vice-Chamberlain. The spirit of "Kitty" was roused to the highest indignation. She returned a message to the King which probably the Chamberlain thought it better that he should receive in writing. The Duchess, nothing loth to let her sentiments be known, wrote down her caustic fiery sentences, and subscribing them with her hand, directed the Vice-Chamberlain to read them to his Ma-

* The same type is also apparent in the few Norman gable-crosses which yet remain.

At Cambridge Castle.



At Enville, Staffordshire.

STONE COFFIN LIDS.

Digitized by Google

jesty. Copies of this message got abroad, but the one kept by the Duchess herself was presented a few years ago to the British Museum, by one of her descendants. It completes the history of the transaction, and as one of the most interesting memoranda connected with the literature of that period deserves to be printed from the original. If literature now seeks support in other circles than those which Kitty graced, it will be seen that it cannot find patrons more spirited or more generous. The following is a copy of the paper in question from Additional MS. 15,599:—

"Feb. 27, 1728-9.

"That the Dutchess of Queensberry is surprised, and well pleas'd, that the King hath given her so agreeable a command as to stay from court, where she never came for diversion, but to bestow a great civility upon the King and Queen. She hopes by such an unprecedented order as this, that the King will see as few as he wishes at his court, particularly such as dare to think or speak truth. I dare not do otherwise, and ought not, nor could not have imagin'd that it would not have been the very highest compliment that I could possibly pay the King, to endeavour to support truth and innocence in his house.

"C. QUEENSBERRY.

"Particularly when the King and Queen had both told me that they had not read Mr. Gay's play. I have certainly done right then to stand by my own word, rather than his Grace of Grafton's,* who hath neither made use of truth, judgment, or honour through this *whole affair*, either for himself or his friends. The Vice-Chamberlain has been with me to let me know that the King desires I would refrain coming to court. I have given him this answer in writing to read to his Majesty.

"C. QUEENSBERRY."

DRYDEN'S QUARREL WITH FLECKNOE.

I HAVE looked in vain, through the biographies of Dryden by Johnson, Malone, Sir Walter Scott, and Mitford—to the Quarrels of Authors, and every book in English literature likely to assist me, for even the slightest hint to show why Dryden when he wished to fix extreme contempt on Shadwell should, for any other reason than the undoubted dullness of his verse, call him the successor of Flecknoe, and designate his most perfect satire by the name of "Mac Flecknoe." The poet's secret reason I have I think discovered, and if I fail in my proof I shall at least, I am willing to believe, throw some light on a subject that merits explanation.

Among the printed libels on Dryden and on Pope which I have thought worthy of collection, I find a quarto pamphlet with the following title: "A Letter from a gentleman to the Honourable Ed. Howard, esq., occasioned by a Civiliz'd Epistle of Mr. Dryden's before his Second Edition of his Indian Emperour. In the Savoy, printed by Thomas Newcomb, 1668." Edward Howard, better known as "Ned," was the brother-in-law of Dryden; the "Civiliz'd Epistle" was a caustic attack on Sir Robert Howard, another brother-in-law; and the letter is signed, "Sir, your faithful and humble servant, R. F." This R. F. I take to be Richard Flecknoe.

The pamphlet is not only interesting in itself but is additionally curious as the earliest printed attack on Dryden. It is wholly unreferred to by Malone or Scott, and I may therefore safely assume that it was altogether unknown to them. Indeed I have not as yet met with any gentleman curious in such matters who has ever seen or ever heard of it.

Before I make any extract from this letter, it will be necessary to relate as briefly as possible the occasion and history of the quarrel between Dryden and his brother-in-law.

There are few readers of English literature unacquainted with Dryden's Essay on Dramatic Poesy. This admirable piece of English prose is written in the form of a dialogue, and Crites, the unsuccessful colloquist and combatant for blank verse, was, as is

---

* The Lord Chamberlain, who prohibited the performance of Gay's Polly.

well known, intended for Sir Robert Howard. Angry at the way in which his favourite form of verse for dramatic composition was vindicated in the Essay, Sir Robert undertook to speak for himself, and in an address to the reader before his tragedy of the Duke of Lerma, (produced for the first time on the 20th Feb. 1667-8, and printed shortly after,) urged his objections to plays in rhyme in answer to Dryden's Essay. Dryden replied, but in bad temper. "The question now is," he writes, "which of us two has mistaken it; and if it appears I have not, the world will suspect what gentleman that was who was allowed to speak twice in parliament, because he had not yet spoken to the question; and perhaps conclude it to be the same who, as it is reported, maintained a contradiction *in terminis*, in the face of three hundred persons." "For my own concernment of the controversy," he says in another place, "it is so small that I can easily be contented to be driven from a few notions of dramatic poesy, especially by one who has the reputation of understanding all things; and I might justly make that excuse for my yielding to him, which the philosopher made to the Emperor,—Why should I offer to contend with him who is master of more than twenty legions of arts and sciences." The reply is humorously sarcastic throughout, and must have been doubly galling, as at this very time Shadwell had brought the antagonist of Dryden on the stage in the character of Sir Positive At-All, in his Comedy of The Sullen Lovers. "I intend," says Sir Robert, in his answer, "not to trouble myself nor the world any more in such subjects, but take my leave of these my too long acquaintances, since that little fancy and liberty I once enjoyed is now fettered in business of more unpleasant natures." This to Dryden was irresistible. "But," says Dryden, "he has taken his last farewell of the Muses, and he has done it civilly by honouring them with the name of his long acquaintances, which is a compliment they have scarce deserved from him. For my own part I bear a share in the public loss, and, how emulous soever I may be of his fame and reputation, I cannot but give this testimony to his style, that it is extreme poetical even in oratory; his thoughts elevated sometimes above common apprehension; his notions politic and grave, abundantly interlaced with variety of tropes and figures, which his critics have enviously branded with the name of obscurity and false grammar. Well, the Muses have lost him, but the Commonwealth gains by it; the corruption of a poet is the generation of a statesman." This personal and contemptuous reply Dryden afterwards suppressed. Howard remained silent, and it was not long before the brothers-in-law were again friends. But the silence of Sir Robert was not the silence which some of his friends thought altogether judicious, and R. F. came to his rescue in the letter which occasions this communication. Flecknoe (for by this name I shall call R. F. till I see reason to alter my opinion) twits his future satirist with assuming the title of an esquire on his plays; dubs him "squire" throughout the letter; "the squire is then pleased"—"the squire raised arguments"—taunts him with his "Billingsgate style"—prints some of his obscure thoughts; and is the first to throw ridicule on the well-known line in the Astræa Redux:—

An horrid stillness first invades the ear.

Of which he says, "I have not heard of the like expression, unless in a tale of an officer, that commanded a sentinel not to stir a foot, but walk up and down and see what he could hear." But Johnson has defended Dryden for this very line with his usual display of masculine good sense, and the wit of Flecknoe will fail, I fancy, to revive the laugh.

Of Flecknoe's manner of reply take the following sample:—

"The squire is then pleased to tell us of a gentleman who maintained a contradiction in the face of 300 persons. When he will vouchsafe to tell us the person and contradiction, the party I suppose will give an answer, which, by what I have heard, I believe none can be ignorant, that honourable person can as little as any be suspected to be the party; and yet I dare not say so much for him as the squire once ventured to say on his 'own behalf' to a lady of most eminent quality (equall'd with a great virtue and parts) when he was so bold as to tell her 'a gentleman could not

grr,' and then certainly a squire is infallible."

What follows however must have been still more unpalatable than the remembrance of a saying only worthy of a Sir Fopling Flutter:—

"But in his next scolding paragraph he is more unhappy in his anger, and quarrels with the honourable person for saying he was now fettered in business of more unpleasant natures, which he will have to be state matters. But the squire was very much mistaken, for I by accident once heard that honourable person complain that two tedious suits in chancery had almost deprived him of the right use of any time; and yet I think he need not be ashamed of those services he endeavours to do his king and country; so that either way the squire's displeasure is very unjustly applied: and, above all men, this angry squire ought not to be his interpreter: but his fortune and that of the honourable person's are different; for the squire mistakingly charges him that the corruption of a poet was the generation of a statesman; but, on the contrary, the squire having been employed as a penny statesman under his father, a zealous committeeman, and Sir Gilbert Pickering, a crafty privy-councillor in the late times, it may more properly be applied to the squire—That the corruption of a statesman is the generation of a poet laureate."

Dryden was fond of the notion that there are genealogies in sense as well as in nonsense. Shadwell is the son of Flecknoe:—

Thus Tom the second reigns like Tom the first.

"Milton," he says, "was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax. Spenser more than once insinuates that the soul of Chaucer was transferred into his body, and that he was begotten by him two hundred years after his decease." Marvell, who died in 1678, speaks contemptuously of Flecknoe, in a well-known poem; and in the same year Dryden refers to him in print, as a poet of scandalous memory, just then dead. Malone supposes that Flecknoe died in 1678. Marvell tells us that he played upon the lute, and Dryden has immortalised his skill upon the same instrument:—

My warbling lute, the lute I whilom strung
When to King John of Portugal I sung—

a passage in Mac Flecknoe which Scott was unable to illustrate. That Flecknoe had tried to "allure" (to use Marvell's expression) King John of Portugal with his lute we may safely assert, for never stranger he says was more indebted than he to Joam IV. of Portugal.

If R. F. was not Richard Flecknoe, who then was he? I cannot suppose that the initials were chosen at random, or even employed as a disguise. Shadwell and Theobald and Cibber were pilloried for other offences than their dullness, and so I conceive was Flecknoe, and, as I see reason to believe, pilloried, as Shadwell's predecessor, for this very letter.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

LEGENDS OF THE MONASTIC ORDERS.*

THERE is only one ground on which the Church of Rome may properly be styled Catholic. Its claim to pre-eminent authority is altogether visionary; its boasted unity falls to nothing when properly investigated; its pretended doctrinal certainty does not exist. But it is Catholic in this, and in this only—that by the exercise of the very perfection of worldly wisdom it has been able to apply every power and faculty of man, every superstition and imagination, every passion, prejudice, and fear, to its own account and purpose. It has imprinted the character of its system upon them all; it has applied them all to the maintenance of its wonderful and comprehensive scheme. This kind of Catholicism is peculiarly obvious in the portion of her interesting subject which is dealt with by Mrs. Jameson in the beautiful volume before us.

From a very early period there have been, as it was natural to suppose there would be, several classes of persons

* Legends of the Monastic Orders, as represented in the Fine Arts; forming a second series of Sacred and Legendary Art. By Mrs. Jameson. Sq. crown 8vo. 1850.

who have loved to seclude themselves from the world. There have been first the Visionaries. The active duties of family, station, and society were a weariness to them. "Man delighted them not, nor woman neither." Dwelling in thought on the mysteries of our being, longing with ardour irresistible to pierce through the veil which separates the visible from the unseen, panting for communion with the spiritual, and wildly imagining that that communion could be more easily obtained in the solitary desert, or in the solemn cloister, than in the peopled city, such enthusiasts have in all ages sought to live a life of dreams.

Another class of persons to whom solitude has been especially attractive is composed of those whose meek spirits have been worsted in the combat with a heartless world. These long to quit the field on which they have waged an unsuccessful war. They are the wounded deer who leave the flock, and, in the depths of a self-sought seclusion, languish forth the remnant of their disappointed lives.

To both these classes solitude is a state of dreaming self-fostered and indulged, and the dreams of both of them partake of the character of their dispositions and of their past histories. To some their dreams bring a sweet and happy peace, to others a wildness almost of despair. The visions of some have in them a bright morning radiance which seems a foretaste of coming glory; those of others tell of nothing but madness and debasement both of body and soul. The brightness of an open heaven, peopled with saints and martyrs, and the sight of angels ascending and descending in their willing ministry towards mankind, lure on these Zion-ward travellers, and are thought to be revealed for the encouragement of the weak in faith; whilst imaginary demoniacal struggles with powers of darkness, deadly combats with the Prince of Evil, typify, if they do not attest, the strength of the bondage of Satan, and the difficulty, even to the verge of what is possible for man, to regain a freedom once bartered for the pleasures of sin.

During the middle ages the monastic life was sought by another class of persons—men and women who were but lightly influenced either by the mysticism of the eastern Dervish or the weariness of a broken and a contrite spirit.

"For six centuries," as Mrs. Jameson beautifully remarks, "there existed for the thoughtful, the gentle, the inquiring, the devout spirit, no peace, no security, no home, but the cloister. There, Learning trimmed her lamp; there, Contemplation 'pruned her wings;' there, the traditions of Art, preserved from age to age by lonely studious men, kept alive in form and colour the idea of a beauty beyond that of earth,—of a might beyond that of the spear and the shield,—of a divine sympathy with suffering humanity. To this we may add another and a stronger claim on our respect and moral sympathies. The protection and the better education given to women in these early communities; the venerable and distinguished rank assigned to them when, as governesses of their order, they became in a manner dignitaries of the Church; the introduction of their beautiful and saintly effigies, clothed with all the insignia of sanctity and authority, into the decoration of places of worship and books of devotion, did more, perhaps, for the general cause of womanhood than all the boasted institutions of chivalry."

To these classes must be added the pretenders and impostors who were as rife in the seclusion of a cloister as in the world at large; the lazy and worthless, who assumed the cowl but dreamt little of its duties, bringing discredit by their misconduct upon the religious profession which they assumed.

In considering these various phases of monastic seclusion the Church of Rome has done little in the way of endeavouring to discriminate between them. She has adopted them all, accepted them all, and put her stamp of, so-called, Catholicity upon them all. The pretender who feigned revelations to get the benefit of a name, the wild recluse who in the visions of a disturbed imagination saw more devils than vast hell can hold, the amiable enthusiast who peopled his cell with angelic visitants, and the philanthropist who never passed beyond his cloister save for the performance of marvels of holy love or self-denying charity, have all found equally easy access to Rome's roll of saints. They have all been embraced within that wide portion of the pale of her belief which to the uninquiring members of her church is

the region of superstitious faith, and to persons of intellect is a debateable land of scepticism, and not unfrequently even of contemptuous infidelity. All alike have been commended both to the devotion of the faithful and to the genius of the artist.

It is in the last of these characters that they are here regarded by Mrs. Jameson. She commences her book with St. Benedict and the early Benedictines, alike "first in point of time, and first in interest and importance, not merely in the history of art but in the history of civilisation."

"The annalists," she tells us, "of the Benedictine order proudly reckon up the worthies it has produced since its first foundation in 529; viz. 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 1,600 archbishops, 4,600 bishops, and 3,600 canonized saints. It is a more legitimate source of pride that by their order were either laid or preserved the foundations of all the eminent schools of learning of modern Europe."

St. Benedict is most certainly to be known amongst the saints represented by art, by one or all of the following emblems:—1. By a raven, which is the shape in which the devil haunted him, disturbing his devotion by hovering over his prayer-book and suggesting evil thoughts; 2. The raven has sometimes a loaf of bread in his beak, to indicate an attempt made to poison the saint with the staff of life; 3. A broken glass containing wine alludes to a similar attempt to poison the saint with wine. In each instance Benedict made the sign of the cross, when in the one case the raven appeared and flew away with the exorcised bread, and in the other the glass cracked and expelled the poisoned wine. 4. A thorn-bush commemorates the saint's achievement of rolling himself in a prickly thicket in order to overcome the sinful suggestions of his demoniacal tormentor, the raven. Bushes which have been propagated from the very briars thus consecrated by the saint are shown to the faithful at Subiaco. His 5th emblem is a broken sieve, the history of which is that when he was a child his nurse borrowed a sieve, and was unlucky enough to break it. The accident however was of little moment, for the youthful saint dried her tears, and repaired the sieve by speaking a word.

Of Benedictine saints who are interesting to English people, the first to be mentioned is *St. Bavon*, the patron of Ghent and Haarlem, of whom we have a fine sketch in our National Gallery. Mrs. Jameson tells us that he was a nobleman born about 589. He was converted by the preaching of St. Amand, and retired from the world to a hollow tree in the forest of Malmedun, near Ghent, and there he lived as a hermit, his only food being the wild herbs, and "his drink the crystal well."

"The chapel erected in his honour is now the cathedral of Ghent, for which Rubens painted the great altarpiece. It represents the saint in his secular costume of a knight and a noble, presenting himself before Amand bishop of Maestricht; he is ascending the steps of a church; Amand stands above under a portico, and lower down are seen the poor to whom St. Bavon has distributed all his worldly goods. The original sketch for this composition [in the National Gallery] is the more valuable because of the horrible ill-treatment which the large picture has received from the hands of a succession of restorers."

Of his emblems a huge stone, emblematical of the burden of his sins, and which the saint is endeavouring to carry, is the one best known.

Of *St. Giles*, another saint known in England, it is said by Mrs. Jameson that he "appears to have been a saint by nature," so early did his sanctity manifest itself. He was a royal Athenian, but forsook crown and sceptre, and dwelt in a wilderness in the South of France, where he lived upon the herbs and fruits of the forest, and upon the milk of a doe which took up her abode with him. The doe, being wounded by archers, was tracked, and thus the saint was discovered living in a cavern. He is often represented as himself pierced by an arrow aimed at the doe.

St. Helena, born in Britain, the mother of Constantine, and whose name is "inseparably connected with the discovery, or the 'invention' as it is not improperly termed, of the holy cross at Jerusalem," will always be recognised by her imperial robes and the cross which she upholds with her hand. *St. Alban* is represented "in

some old effigies which remain," like St. Denis, carrying his head in his hand. *St. Bennet Biscop* is portrayed in a print by Hollar as a bishop, with his two monasteries in the background, and the river Tyne flowing between them. *St. Cuthbert* has an otter at his side, "originally signifying his residence in the midst of the waters," and afterwards translated into a miracle, and explained to mean that the saint, having swooned by the waterside in the performance of a severe penance, two otters came out of the water and restored him to life and warmth by licking him all over. *St. Guthlac* bears in his hand a whip. He put especial trust in St. Bartholomew, and, when tormented by demons in the marshes of Lincolnshire, his patron apostle appeared, and chased the foul spirits away with the crack of a whip. *St. Ethelreda* [Etheldreda?] is distinguished in the illuminations of the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold simply by a lily, the emblem of her perpetual virginity. Various incidents of her history are carved on the capitals of the great pillars which sustain the lanthorn of Ely cathedral; amongst them her dream, in which she lies asleep between her two virgins Sewerra and Sewenna, whilst behind her a tree has put forth branch and leaf and fruit, which she dreamed had all sprung from her staff stuck in the ground, whereupon she was much comforted, and continued her journey. The legend of *St. Boniface* has been recently made the subject of a splendid series of twenty frescoes, executed by Professor Hess and his pupils in a church at Munich erected by King Louis of Bavaria in 1835. Mrs. Jameson gives a spirited etching of one of them, which represents the missionary saint embarking at Southampton. They are all executed in a "large, chaste, simple style," and well merit the attention of English travellers. Of a *St. Robert*, whom Mrs. Jameson does not identify, she tells us that there are fragments of painted glass in Morley church, in Derbyshire, representing five subjects of a legend of Dale Abbey.

"In the first, the Abbot being aggrieved by the trespasses of the game, which had devoured his wheat in the green blade, is seen shooting with a cross-bow. In the second, the King's foresters complain of him, and the King has a label from his mouth on which is written, 'Bring ye him before me.' In the third and fourth he is in the presence of the King, who kneels at his feet, and grants him as much land as between sun and sun he shall encircle by a furrow drawn with his plough, to which he is to yoke two stags caught wild from the forest: the inscriptions, 'Go, take them and tame them,' 'Go home and take ground with the plough.' In the fifth compartment he is ploughing with two stags; the inscription is, 'Here St. Robert ploweth with them.'"

St. Edmund, the king and martyr, bears, as Mrs. Jameson informs us, an arrow in his hand (as in the diptych at Wilton), and is sometimes accompanied by a grey wolf crouching at his side, in memory of the tradition that an animal of that species was found watching over the saint's severed head at the time of the discovery of his remains. Mrs. Jameson relates the legends of *St. Dunstan*, but has not met with any historical pictures relating to his life. She gives a reduced transcript of the curious drawing attributed to himself which is in the Bodleian, and was engraved in Hickes's Thesaurus, in which the saint is represented kneeling at the feet of the Saviour. Under *St. Edward the Confessor* we have a notice of the legendary sculptures at Westminster, and an engraving of the Wilton diptych, in which the Confessor is represented with the Baptist and St. Edmund as the guardians of Richard II. In treating of *St. Thomas à Becket* Mrs. Jameson relies too implicitly upon Lord Campbell. Mr. J. G. Nichols has shown that he was not slain at the foot of the altar, and that the relics which she states were burned were mere fabrications. The proclamation, also, by which the prayers in his name were ordered to be put out of all books, is stated by Mrs. Jameson very inaccurately, probably upon the authority of the same noble historian. She adds,—

"This decree [proclamation?] was so effective in England that the effigies of this once beloved and popular saint vanished at once from every house and oratory. I have never met, nor could ever hear of, any representation of St. Thomas à Becket remaining in our ecclesiastical edifices; and I have seen missals and breviaries in which his portrait had been more or less carefully smeared over and obliterated."—p. 114.

Of the saints of the other monastic orders but few are connected with England. In the choir of Lichfield cathedral, as Mrs. Jameson informs us, we have a representation in stained glass, brought from the abbey of Herenkerode, near Liege, of that fanciful tradition in the life of *St. Bernard*, the great founder of the Cistercians, that he was nourished by milk from the bosom of the Virgin; and at Alton Towers is a remarkable picture, by Alonzo Cano, of *St. Antony of Padua* holding the infant Saviour in his arms. The Virgin appears just to have relinquished the child, who looks up, "as if half-frightened," to his mother. "This is one of the finest pictures of the Spanish school now in England, but is too dramatic in the sentiment and treatment to be considered as a religious picture." (p. 300.) Mr. Rogers has the original drawing of a picture by Pesellino, which represents another incident in the life of the same saint. He was preaching at the funeral of a rich man, remarkable for avarice and usury.

"He chose for his text, 'Where the treasure is, there will the heart be also,' and, instead of praising the dead, denounced him as condemned for his misdeeds to eternal punishment. 'His heart,' he said, 'is buried in his treasure-chest; go, seek it there, and you will find it.' Whereupon the friends and relations going to break open the chest, found there the heart of the miser, amid a heap of ducats; and this miracle was further established when, upon opening the breast of the dead man, they found his heart was gone."—p. 296.

In this running commentary we have collected together explanatory illustrations of some of the most celebrated pictures of monastic saints which chance to be in our own country, and are mentioned by Mrs. Jameson; but in so doing we have given but little idea of her book. Her biographies of these shadowy mythic heroes and heroines, half fact half fable, are very animated and clever, and it is unnecessary that we should commend her criticism upon the works of art which come under her notice. Her book is also full of choice and racy extracts from the legendary stores of Rome—the substitute which the Church of the Middle Ages provided for the purer teaching of the Bible. In the anxiety to defend or palliate Roman error which is now-a-days so common, it is asserted that these legends were accepted as poetical fictions, and were no more believed, nor designed to be believed, than the journey of Bunyan's Pilgrim to the celestial city. This seems to be only partly accurate. Bunyan's Pilgrim was put forth from the first "in the similitude of a dream." "As I slept I dreamed a dream," are the words of its opening paragraph; "I dreamed, and behold I saw." Here the writer explained his purpose, and the reader was desired to accept the story as it was intended. Such was also the case with many of the legends of the Church of Rome; for example with the following beautiful Dominican apologue:—

"A certain scholar in the university of Bologna, of no good repute either for his morals or his manners, found himself once (it might have been in a dream) in a certain meadow not far from the city, and there came on a terrible storm; and he fled for refuge until he came to a house, where, finding the door shut, he knocked and entreated shelter. And a voice from within answered, 'I am Justice; I dwell here, and this house is mine; but, as thou art not just, thou canst not enter in.' The young man turned away sorrowfully, and proceeding further, the rain and the storm beating upon him, he came to another house, and again he knocked and entreated shelter; and a voice from within replied, 'I am Truth; I dwell here, and this house is mine; but, as thou lovest not Truth, thou canst not enter here.' And further on he came to another house, and again besought to enter, and a voice from within said, 'I am Peace; I dwell here, and this house is mine; but, as there is no peace for the wicked and those who fear not God, thou canst not enter here.' Then he went on further, being much afflicted and mortified, and he came to another door and knocked timidly, and a voice from within answered, 'I am Mercy; I dwell here, and this house is mine; and, if thou wouldst escape from this fearful tempest, repair quickly to the dwelling of the brethren of St. Dominick; that is the only asylum for those who are truly penitent. And the scholar failed not to do as this vision had commanded. He took the habit of the order, and lived henceforth an example of every virtue."—p. 373.

If we allow (which is a good deal) that such stories were no more proposed as subjects for literal belief than the parables of our Lord, or the Pil-

grim's Progress, we must insist that very different was intended to be the reception of the marvellous personal incidents and miraculous adventures which were interwoven with the history of the saints themselves. These were accepted, and were designed to be accepted, as facts in hagiography, no less to be believed than the miraculous incidents in the life of the Saviour. It is upon the foundation of these legendary marvels that much of the doctrine and practice of the Church of Rome, especially that large portion of it the worship of the Virgin, has been principally built. Her assumption, coronation, and other similar current articles in the popular faith, are all founded upon legendary lore. So also the multiplied parodies or repetitions in saintly biographies of the actual miracles of the Saviour; for example, the feedings of vast numbers with inadequate supplies of provision, the raising of the dead, the walking on water, the conversion of one substance into another, as water into wine, &c.—all these were intended to be believed, and were believed, just as entirely as the original miracles of which they were the copies. So again the multitudes of legendary miracles which were founded upon the literal rendering of the words of scripture (the great rock on which the Church of Rome has made shipwreck of common sense and truth) were just as much believed as the similarly founded miracle of transubstantiation. We have given an example of this kind of miracle in the story of St. Antony of Padua and the miser's heart. Striking instances occur under *St. Francis.* His *stigmata* are the result of a mere literal adaptation of the text Gal. iv. 17, "I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus;" and a literal interpretation of the text "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to *every creature*," is said to have induced him to go forth as a missionary to the very lowest animals. That he was kind and gentle to all created beings, and had a pet lamb which accompanied him on a visit to Rome, are probably the only foundation of the many stories (some of them extremely beautiful and some singularly silly) which are told in connection with this feature of his character.

When he walked in the fields the sheep and the lambs, knowing their benefactor, thronged around him. Hares and rabbits nestled in his bosom, and of birds he was the universal favourite:

"A lark brought her brood of nestlings to his cell to be fed from his hand: he saw that the strongest of these nestlings tyrannised over the others, pecking at them, and taking more than his due share of the food; whereupon the good saint rebuked the creature, saying, 'Thou unjust and insatiable! thou shalt die miserably, and the greediest animals shall refuse to eat thy flesh.' And so it happened, for the creature drowned itself through its impetuosity in drinking, and when it was thrown to the cats they would not touch it. . . On his return from Syria, in passing through the Venetian lagune, vast numbers of birds were singing, and he said to his companion, 'Our sisters, the birds, are praising their Creator, let us sing with them,' and he began the sacred service. But the warbling of the birds interrupted them, therefore Saint Francis said to them, 'Be silent, till we also have praised God,' and they ceased their song, and did not resume it till he had given them permission. . . On another occasion, preaching at Alviano, he could not make himself heard for the chirping of the swallows, which were at that time building their nests; pausing, therefore, in his sermon, he said, 'My sisters, you have talked enough; it is time that I should have my turn. Be silent, and listen to the word of God!' And they were silent immediately. . . On another occasion, as he was sitting with his disciple Leo, he felt himself penetrated with joy and consolation by the song of the nightingale, and he desired his friend Leo to raise his voice and sing the praises of God in company with the bird. But Leo excused himself by reason of his bad voice; upon which Francis himself began to sing, and when he stopped the nightingale took up his strain, and thus they sang alternately, until the night was far advanced, and Francis was obliged to stop, for his voice failed. Then he confessed that the little bird had vanquished him; he called it to him, thanked it for its song, and gave it the remainder of his bread; and having bestowed his blessing upon it, the creature flew away. . . A grasshopper [?] was wont to sit and sing on a fig-tree near the cell of the man of God, and oftentimes by her singing she excited him also to sing the praises of the Creator; and one day he called her to him, and she flew upon his hand, and Francis said to her, 'Sing, my sister, and praise the Lord thy Creator.' So she began her song immediately, nor

ceased until at the father's command she flew back to her own place; and she remained eight days there, coming and singing at his behest. At length the man of God said to his disciples, 'Let us dismiss our sister; enough that she has cheered us with her song, and excited us to the praise of God these eight days.' So, being permitted, she immediately flew away, and was seen no more."

These, and all similar stories of personal incident and adventure, seem to have been propounded to serious belief, and we have no doubt that they were, and in some places still are, believed, and taught that they may be believed.

Of the common emblems of monastic profession Mrs. Jameson enumerates—*the glory*, as belonging peculiarly to a canonized saint and not to the preparatory grade of beato; *the dragon or demon at the feet*, as indicative of the victory of faith over the world and sin; *the hind or stag*, as the emblem of solitude; *wild beasts at the feet* of a saint, as indicative of the founding of a monastery and consequent clearing of a wilderness; *the crucifix in the hand*, significant of a preacher; *the lily*, as the emblem of chastity; *the standard with the cross*, the general symbol of triumphant Christianity; *the flaming heart*, as the emblem of divine love. *The crown of thorns* indicates suffering for Christ's sake; *the palm*, the meed of martyrdom; *the lamb*, the attribute of meekness, with especial reference to the quality of St. Francis to which we have just alluded; *the fish*, the emblem of baptism; *the crown*, significant of royal birth; *a seraph* distinguishes saints of the seraphic order; *a sun on the breast* indicates the light of wisdom; *a star*, the divine attestation of peculiar sanctity, derived from the star in the east; *a book in the hand* is given to preachers, authors, and missionaries; *a dove*, the emblem of inspiration; *an open book* often indicates the founder of an order; *a scourge*, self-inflicted penance; *roses* are generally allusive to the saint's name, as St. Rosalia, several Sts. Rosa, &c.; *a mitre and pastoral staff* are borne by abbots as well as bishops; the pastoral staff only by abbesses. *Slaves with their chains broken, beggars, children*, &c. at the feet of a saint express beneficence, or some special branch of charity. In a picture by Sassetta of the date of 1444, engraved by Mrs. Jameson, St. Francis is represented treading pride, gluttony, and *heresy* under his feet, the last being *represented by a printing-press!*

This volume is an admirable sequel and companion to Mrs. Jameson's former work upon Sacred and Legendary Art. She has enriched our literature with three books as instructive as they are interesting and beautiful. They are most attractive to antiquaries and artists, and contain a fund of information applicable to all inquiries into the history, the theology, and the manners and customs of the past. We trust that her labours will reap a rich reward.

ON THOMAS LODGE AND HIS WORKS.

WHO does not wish to know all that can be known of an author who could write such stanzas as the following?

> See where the babes of memory are laid
> Under the shadow of Apollo's tree;
> That plait their garlands fresh, and well apaid,
> And breathe forth lines of dainty poesy.
> Ah! world farewell: the sight hereof doth tell,
> That true content doth in the desert dwell.
>
> Sweet solitary life, thou true repose,
> Wherein the wise contemplate heaven aright;
> In thee no dread of war or worldly foes,
> In thee no pomp seduceth mortal sight;
> In thee no wanton cares to win with words,
> Nor lurking toys which city life affords.

At peep of day, when in her crimson pride
The morn bespreads with roses all the way
Where Phœbus' coach with radiant course must glide,
The hermit bends his humble knees to pray;
Blessing that God whose bounty did bestow
Such beauties on the earthly things below.

These sweet lines, and many more of the same flow and fancy, were written by Thomas Lodge considerably more than 250 years ago, in a poem "in commendation of a solitary life;" and avoiding, as we have done now, and intend to do hereafter, certain uncouthnesses of antique spelling, it is obvious that, for the grace and facility of the verse, and for the beauty and simplicity of the sentiment, the lines might have been written yesterday—if, indeed, any of our living "babes of memory" could equal the ease, purity, and piety of Lodge.

In the present, and in one or two subsequent, papers we propose to direct attention to him and to his numerous productions, especially in the department of poetry; for, although there have been several brief and scattered notices of Lodge and his works, nobody has attempted to go at all at large into his merits, and to fix, with anything like precision, the place he is entitled to occupy among the writers of the Elizabethan era. He was a dramatist some years before Shakspere (according to our best means of knowledge) visited the metropolis; and for about a quarter of a century, he continued to put forth poems, satirical tracts, and romances, for his own subsistence, and for the instruction and amusement of his contemporaries. Of course, every reader is aware that Lodge was the author of the charming story of which Shakspere so freely and so largely availed himself in his "As you like it."

Nevertheless, in spite of his high claims, up to this moment no accurate list even, of his numerous publications, has been prepared or printed; and the first thing we shall endeavour will be, with some necessary detail (for which we hope to be praised rather than pardoned), and with some bibliographical correctness (hitherto little regarded), to lay before the reader a catalogue (as far as it can be made out) of the pieces in prose and verse that he from time to time delivered to the press. They all range within the period from 1580 to 1614, the last being his translation of Seneca, of which we happen to have the very copy Lodge presented to his contemporary, Thomas Dekker, a fact recorded by the latter upon the book itself. In the succeeding enumeration we proceed chronologically, and we shall follow the title of each production by the statement in brackets where a copy is to be found, with such other particulars as, if not necessary, are at least convenient.

1. A Defence of Stage-Plays; in answer to Stephen Gosson's "School of Abuse." 8vo.

[Gosson's "School of Abuse" came out in 1579, and Lodge, then a writer for the stage, and perhaps an actor also, immediately prepared a reply to Gosson. This reply must have been printed in 1580, but it was suppressed, as Lodge himself tells us, by authority. Nevertheless, two mutilated copies have come down to us, and one, if not both, are in the library of the late Mr. Miller.]

2. An Alarum against Usurers, containing tryed Experiences against Worldly Abuses, &c. Hereunto are annexed the delectable Historie of Forbonius and Prisceria, with the lamentable Complaint of Truth over England. Written by Thomas Lodge, of Lincolnes Inne, Gentleman, &c. London, 1584. 4to.

[There was, therefore, so far as we know, an interval of four years between Lodge's Reply to Gosson and the publication of the Alarum against Usurers; and in this interval Lodge (perhaps to avoid the abuse of Gosson that he was "a vagrant person,") procured himself to be entered of an Inn of Court. Lowndes (Bibl. Man. 1149) miscalls the tale introduced by Lodge "the Historie of Tribonius and Prisæria." There is a copy of this rare work among Tanner's books at Oxford.]

3. Scillaes Metamorphosis, enterlaced with the unfortunate Love of Glaucus. Whereunto is annexed the delectable Discourse of the Discontented Satyre, &c. By Thomas Lodge, of Lincolnes Inn, Gentleman. London, 1589. 4to.

[Here again is a considerable interval between Lodge's last extant work and the present, and possibly at this time he was studying a profession which he subsequently abandoned. This collection of poems was reprinted in 1819, but with some melancholy misprints for which the typographer must be responsible, as the competence of the editor is undoubted. Lowndes gives the date of the original appearance of the work 1610; but that was only a re-issue of some old copies with a new title-page, when it was called "A most pleasant Historie of Glaucus and Scilla. With many excellent Poems and delectable Sonnets." A copy is in the possession of the writer.]

4. Rosalynde. Euphues Golden Legacie; found after his death in his cell at Silexedra. Bequeathed to Philautus sonnes noursed up with their father in England. Fetcht from the Canaries. By T. L., Gent. London, imprinted by Thomas Orwin, for T. G. and John Busbie, 1590. 4to.

[This title is given at full length, because when the writer of this article reprinted it, in 1841, as the original novel upon which Shakspere founded his "Winter's Tale," he could only procure a copy of the second edition of 1592. Lodge, previous to 1590, had been a voyage with Capt. Clarke to the Terceras and Canaries, as he informs Lord Hunsdon in the dedication, and had written "Rosalynde" on the passage. Here also we learn that Lodge had been at the University of Oxford with the two sons of Lord Hunsdon, Edmund and Robert Carew, under the tuition of Sir Edward Hoby. Lowndes committed a gross error in stating that there was an edition of "Rosalynde" in 1581; but not so gross that it did not deceive some who ought to have known a great deal better. Mr. Heber had an imperfect copy of the first edition, the second is at Oxford, and the writer possesses the third, "Printed by N. Lyng for T. Gubbins. 1598."]

5. The famous, true, and historicall Life of Robert second Duke of Normandy, surnamed for his monstrous birth and behaviour Robin the Divell. Wherein is contained his dissolute life in his youth, his devout reconcilement, and vertues in his age. Interlaced with many straunge and miraculous adventures. Wherein are both causes of profite and many conceits of pleasure. By T. L., G. Imprinted at London for N. L. and John Busbie, and are to be sold at the west dore of Paules. 1591. 4to.

[As this work by Lodge is not included in any list of his productions, we have quoted the title at full length. The date of the dedication to M. Thomas Smith is "From my Chamber 2 Maij 1591." Rawlinson's Catalogue places it under the year 1599, but it is most probably a misprint. It consists of prose and verse, and only a single copy appears to be known, which formerly was the property of Heber. Into whose hands it afterwards went the writer does not know.]

6. Catharos. Diogenes in his Singularities, &c. Christened by him A Nettle for Nice Noses. By T. L., of Lincolns Inn, Gent. London, 1591. 4to.

[This prose tract is dedicated by the stationer to Sir John Hart, and it seems likely that it was published during the absence of Lodge on a voyage which he took with Cavendish. Busbie calls Lodge his "dear friend," but does not say that he was absent from England. The British Museum contains a copy of this performance; another is in the library of Lord Ellesmere; and the writer has a third.]

7. Euphues Shadow, the Battaile of the Sences. Wherein youthfull folly is set downe in his right figure, and vaine fancies are prooved to produce many offences. Hereunto is annexed the Deafe man's Dialogue, contayning Philamis Athanatos: fit for all sortes to peruse, and the better sorte to practise. By T. L., Gent. London, Printed by Abell Jeffes for John Busbie, &c. 1592. 4to.

[Only two copies of this tract are known, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in Scotland. It is dedicated to Lord Fitzwaters, on behalf of his "absent friend, M. Thomas Lodge," by "Rob. Greene, Norfolciensis," who states that the author had "gone to sea with Mayster Candish." The style is very like that of Greene, and it is by no means certain that he did not write it, and publish it in Lodge's name. It contains only four pieces in verse, of unusually moderate pretensions, and inferior to the general style of Lodge.]

8. Phillis: Honoured with Pastorall Sonnets, Elegies, and amorous delights. Where-unto is annexed the Tragicall Complaynt of Elstred, &c. At London, printed for John Busbie, &c. 1593. 4to.

[Lodge's name does not appear upon

the title-page, but is subjoined at length to the dedication to the Countess of Shrewsbury. Several pieces were transferred from this work to the "Phœnix Nest," printed in the same year, and to England's Helicon, which first came out in 1600, 4to. and again in 1614, 8vo. To one of them, in the latter, the initials of Sir Edward Dyer are appended, as if it were by him; the proper initials are given to the poems of Lodge in the "Phœnix Nest." "Phillis," and Elstred," are both in the style of Samuel Daniel, to whose high praise Lodge dedicates a stanza. Mr. Miller's library contains the only copy of this work the writer ever saw.]

9. The Life and Death of William Longbeard, the most famous and witty English traitor, borne in the citty of London. Accompanied with manye other most pleasant and prettie histories, By T. L. of Lincoln's Inne, Gent. *Et nugæ seria ducunt.* Printed at London, by Rychard Yardley and Peter Short, &c. 1593. 4to.

[Lodge here returns to his legal addition as of Lincoln's Inn, which he had dropped since his "Catharos" of 1591, because, perhaps, he had taken to foreign adventures with Clarke and Cavendish. This tract (in the writer's possession) is perhaps unique. It is dedicated by Tho. Lodge to Sir W. Web, as "the very patterne and true Mecenas of vertue." The "many pretty histories" are twelve in number, and begin with an account of "famous pirates." Poetry and prose are interspersed.]

10. The Wounds of Civill War. Lively set forth in the true Tragedies of Marius and Scilla, &c. Written by Thomas Lodge, Gent. &c. London, 1594. 4to.

[This dramatic performance, which was doubtless written before 1589, was acted by a company under the management of Philip Henslowe, although it is not mentioned in his "Diary," printed by the Shakespeare Society. The tragedy is reprinted in the last edit. of Dodsley's Old Plays, vol. viii. Various copies of the original edition are extant, one of which belongs to the writer.]

11. A Looking Glasse for London and England. Made by Thomas Lodge, Gentleman, and Robert Greene, &c. London, 1594. 4to.

[A drama, the title of which is inserted in Henslowe's Diary, pp. 23, 25, 28, as "the Looking Glasse," under the year 1591. The only known copy of the first edition is in the library of the Duke of Devonshire: it was reprinted by the Rev. Mr. Dyce in Greene's Works, i. 55. There are old re-impressions of it in 1598, 1602, and 1617, which are not uncommon. Lowndes gives it twice over, as if separate productions, under 1590 and 1594.]

12. A Fig for Momus: containing pleasant varietie, included in Satyres, Eclogues, and Epistles. By T. L. of Lincolnes Inne, Gent. &c. London, 1595. 4to.

[The excellent satires in this work give Lodge the priority in time, although not in merit, to Bishop Hall—both however as satirists having been preceded by Dr. Donne, who was himself preceded by Sir T. Wyat, who wrote "satires" thirty or forty years earlier. Gascoigne comes between Wyat and Donne. This collection of poems of various kinds by Lodge was reprinted at the Auchinleck Press in 1817, but most defectively. Old impressions are not very uncommon; Mr. Miller had one.]

13. The Divell Conjured. London, 1596. 4to.

[This tract has the initials T. L. to the dedication and address to the Reader, and may therefore, though perhaps with some hesitation, be assigned to Lodge. It is mainly devoted to prose discussions on alchymy and magic, topics touched upon by Lodge in verse in his "Fig for Momus." It is wholly prose.]

14. Wit's Miserie and the World's Madness, discovering the Divels Incarnat of this Age. London, 1596. 4to.

[One of the rarest of Lodge's pieces, and certainly not one of the best. He should seem to have been driven to considerable shifts about this time, and four of his most hasty performances bear date in 1596. This has no sign of authorship on the title-page; but the dedication to three brothers, Hare, has Lodge's initials, and the internal evidence is strong in his favour. Lodge dates 'in haste from my house at Low Laiton, this 5 of November 1595," whither, perhaps, he had gone to study medicine, and supported himself by his pen: not long afterwards he took up the profession of physic, and continued to practise it till his death.]

15. A Margarite of America. By T. Lodge. Printed for John Busbie, &c. 1596. 4to.

[A translation avowedly from the Spanish, and made, as Lodge states, four years before, when he was "at sea with M. Candish in passing through the Straits of

Magellan." It was printed, as Lodge tells us, in his absence, and the dedication is dated 4th May, 1596. Among the prose are inserted a good many poems of various kinds and in different measures, which were extracted and reprinted in 1819. Two copies are in the British Museum.]

16. Prosopopeia, containing the Teares of the holy, blessed, and sanctified Marie, the Mother of God, &c. London, printed for E. White. 1596. 8vo.

[This is a production that has hitherto escaped the notice of bibliographers, and the only copy of it the writer has ever seen is in the Library at Lambeth Palace. Attention was first directed to it in The Shakespeare Society's Papers, vol. ii. p. 156. The dedication signed T. L. is to the Dowager Countess of Derby (Lodge addressed his "Fig for Momus" to her son in the preceding year,) and to the Countess of Cumberland. The whole is prose, and is written in a repentant strain something like that of Thomas Nash in his "Christ's Tears over Jerusalem," 1593.]

This is the last we hear of Lodge as a miscellaneous author, excepting that he published a translation of Josephus in 1602, and, as already observed, a translation of Seneca in 1614. He seems to have, otherwise, devoted himself entirely to medicine, in which he had considerable success. By way of introducing himself to the profession he printed a "Treatise of the Plague" in 1603; and the writer is in possession of a MS. with an autograph dedication to the Countess of Arundell, under the title, not of "The Poor Man's Legacie," as it is called by Lowndes and others, but of "The Poor Man's Talent." The body of the work was written by some scribe, but it is throughout corrected in the handwriting of the author, and it was sold with the books of the old Duke of Norfolk.

Having thus compiled, for the first time with any degree of accuracy, what I take to be a complete catalogue of the various works of Thomas Lodge, it is not my intention to go at all systematically through them, but to supply such specimens of his style, in prose and verse, as will enable readers to judge fairly of the merits of an author who has hitherto been much neglected, although the inventor of a story of which our great dramatist availed himself in a manner and to an extent which has no parallel in reference to any other of Shakspere's plays. Upon this point we shall not here enlarge, because it has already been sufficiently discussed, and because the novel of "Rosalynde" has been not long since reprinted in its entirety.

For a similar reason we shall pass over the two dramatic works of Lodge: they are now accessible to everybody who is interested in the history and progress of our early stage; but we may be allowed to remark that they merit peculiar attention, not merely because they are among our very oldest specimens of blank-verse, but because there is every ground for believing that, although not printed until 1594, they were written and acted before 1589, which may be supposed to be at least seven years anterior to the date when Shakspere joined a theatrical company in London. Lodge himself tells us that he had relinquished dramatic composition, in a remarkable stanza at the very close of one of his earliest productions (1589). He is speaking of the departure of Glaucus, after he and the author had been conferring together;—

> At last he left me where at first he found me,
> Willing me let the world and ladies know
> Of Scilla's pride; and then by oath he bound me
> *To write no more of that whence shame doth grow,*
> *Or tie my pen to penny-knaves delight,*
> But live with fame, and so for fame to write.

Shame grew, as Shakspere and various others acknowledged, from the writing of stage-plays and from connexion with theatres; but, as if to render the matter perfectly intelligible and unmistakeable, Lodge adverts, with some scorn, to the sort of audiences whose taste he was compelled, as a dramatist, to please, terming them "penny-knaves," in reference to the small sum at which the lower orders were then admitted into playhouses. This is a curious point as regards the biography of Lodge: so far as we know he kept his word, and never again put his pen to paper for the purpose of giving "penny-knaves delight." We are not sure how far this determina-

tion may have been contributed to by want of success on the stage; for, assuredly, Lodge's talents were not of a dramatic kind: he was a lyrical, pastoral, and satirical poet of great variety and excellence, but at the same time without any very powerful imagination, or striking originality; and the two plays in which he was concerned, and especially that which he wrote without the aid of Robert Greene, want ease and vigour in the versification, while the plots move with tedious weight and solemnity.

We are, therefore, not much surprised by his renouncing the stage, as an author, in 1589; and we see that so early as 1584 he had entered himself of Lincoln's Inn. We may confidently conclude, therefore, that at that date he had entirely abandoned the boards, at least as a performer. That he had been an actor depends upon the assertion of Stephen Gosson, his adversary; and, although Lodge does not in terms deny it, he says enough in the prefatory matter to his "Alarum against Usurers" to enable us to understand quite clearly, that he wanted as much as possible, and as soon as possible, to get rid of the imputation.*

With respect to the poem of "Scilla's Metamorphosis," from which we quoted the passage relating to Lodge and his anti-theatrical resolution, it will be seen that it is in precisely the same form of stanza as Shakspere's "Venus and Adonis," which, though probably written before its author quitted Stratford, was not published until he had been in London, perhaps, five or six years. A writer in vol. iii. of "the Shakespeare Society's Papers" wishes to establish that Lodge, having seen Shakspere's poem in MS. anterior to 1589, wrote "Scilla's Metamorphosis" in express imitation of it; but it seems at least as likely that Shakspere, having read Lodge's poem in print in 1589, took his subject from the following three stanzas, which occur near the beginning of it:—

> He that hath seen the sweet Arcadian boy
> Wiping the purple from his forced wound,
> His pretty tears betokening his annoy,
> His sighs, his cries, his falling to the ground,
> The echoes ringing from the rocks his fall,
> The trees with tears reporting of his thrall;
>
> And Venus, starting at her love-mate's cry,
> Forcing her birds to haste her chariot on,
> And, full of grief, at last with piteous eye
> Seen where, all pale with death, he lay alone;
> Whose beauty quail'd, as wont the lilies droop
> When wasteful winter winds do make them stoop:
>
> Her dainty hand address'd to daw her dear,
> Her roseal lip allied to his pale cheek,
> Her sighs, and then her looks of heavy cheer,
> Her bitter threats, and then her passions meek;
> How on the senseless corse she lay a-crying,
> As if the boy were then but new a-dying.
>
> (Sign. A 3 b.)

We feel a strong belief that Shakspere had written his "Venus and Adonis" three or four years before the appearance of Lodge's "Scilla's Metamorphosis;" but certainly such a passage as the above, in the very stanza our great dramatist employed, and on the very subject of his poem, may warrant an opinion that the work published in 1593 might owe its existence to the work published in 1589. Such is not our opinion, but, of course, we cannot blame those who come to a different conclusion.

---

* Lodge claimed to be of a good family, and was, in all probability, nearly related to Sir Thomas Lodge, upon the death of whose wife, called "Lady Anne Lodge," he wrote an epitaph, which was entered for publication on 23 December, 1579. See Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company (published by the Shakespeare Society) vol. ii. p. 104.

Having dismissed matters of detail, we shall come in our next paper to a more general and comprehensive view of the character and poetry of Thomas Lodge, supporting our conclusions by quotations from some of his rarest and best productions.

J. Payne Collier.

BIRTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, SON OF JAMES II. A.D. 1688.

WE have received two communications upon this subject in connection with the article in our last Magazine, p. 468. The first of them is from our correspondent Beruchino, who sends us a copy of the original Proclamation issued on the day of the Prince's birth, Sunday, 10th June, 1688, appointing a time of public thanksgiving "for so great a blessing vouchsafed to his Majesty and these his kingdoms." This paper, which rectifies several misstatements of our historical writers, and sets the facts upon the firm footing of a documentary authority, was as follows:—

"By the King
"A Proclamation.

"James R. It having pleased Almighty God of his great and continued mercy to his Majesty and his kingdoms, to bless him and his royal consort the Queen with a son, and these his kingdoms and dominions with a prince, his Majesty this day in council hath thought fit to appoint a time of public thanksgiving to Almighty God throughout this kingdom for so great a blessing; and his Majesty doth accordingly appoint and command that upon Sunday next, being the seventeenth day of this instant June, within the cities of London and Westminster and ten miles distance, and upon the first day of July next, in all other places throughout this kingdom of England, dominion of Wales and town of Berwick upon Tweed, be had and solemnised a public thanksgiving to Almighty God for so great a blessing vouchsafed to his Majesty and these his kingdoms; and for this purpose his Majesty hath signified his royal pleasure to the Right Reverend father in God Thomas Lord Bishop of Rochester forthwith to prepare a form of religious service and public thanksgiving which may be suitable to this occasion; which form of service and public thanksgiving his Majesty will cause to be printed and published and to be distributed throughout the several and respective dioceses of this kingdom, to be observed and used in the churches and chapels of this kingdom and dominion aforesaid, upon the several and respective days before mentioned. Given at our Court at Whitehall the 10th day of June, 1688, in the fourth year of our reign. God save the King.

"London. Printed by Charles Hills, Henry Hills, and Thomas Newcomb, Printers to the King's most excellent Majesty. 1688."

Our second communication is from Mr. John D'Alton, of Dublin. He sends us a copy of an original document in connection with the old falsehoods respecting the Prince's birth. The story to which it relates—whatever it precisely was—was evidently not entitled to the slightest attention. That it was listened to by Bishop Burnet, and, upon his introduction of Mrs. Lucy Armstrong, by Queen Mary, and that it gained Mrs. Lucy flattering words and a pension, are singular evidences of the extent to which the infection of the popular delusion had spread, and how easily persons even of intelligence allowed themselves to be led away by the current fables. In a nation and at a time when a third-rate retailer of beggarly tittle-tattle was rewarded with a pension of "fourscore guineas a-year," it is not wonderful that no "plot" was too gross for credence, or too entirely baseless to be beyond belief.

"*The case of Mrs. Lucy Armstronge, wife to Colonel Andrew Armstronge.*

"That in the year 1688, being very particularly informed by one Mrs. Arnell, that had it from Mrs. Wilks'* own maid, Queen Mary's midwife, an account of the great imposition she had put upon both King James and the nation by the birth of the Pretender; which relation was very surprising in the circumstance, and I thought myself in conscience and duty

* Mrs. Wilks, the midwife, gave evidence in full details to the genuineness of the birth, before many members of the Privy Council convened to ascertain the facts. Amongst them was Prince George of Denmark. See Cobbett's State Trials, vol. xii.

bound to make a discovery of so base an abuse, upon which I went to my good friend Mrs. Delves, afterwards Sir Thomas Delves' lady, and told her the story as I heard it; upon which I was sent for by the then Bishop of Sarum, that introduced me to her Majesty Queen Mary, of ever glorious and blessed memory, that thought it highly necessary to have my affidavit taken before the Secretary of State, which accordingly was done, and I was charged to bring my author, the foresaid Mrs. Arnell, before the Secretary, and she then owned she had told me what was then by me set forth, and she hoped to see me hanged for revealing it.

"For what reason I know not she was afterwards dismist, so that she immediately gave Mrs. Wilks notice of it, that with father Lowick and father Goodwin all made their escape together; so that by next morning her house was emptied, and the goods sold in the Broad Way in Westminster, and she with the two priests gone off to France. Their sudden going away made great noise, and I being given out as the occasion of it, was made very uneasy by many gross abuses and threats, so as that my life was in danger. King William and his Royal Consort, upon my great sufferings, thought me that worthy of a pension of four-score guineas a-year, paid me out of the privy purse constantly by her Majesty Queen Mary, as an earnest of something better when a vacancy should offer about her Majesty's person, of which I had a promise, being honoured with the epithet of a friend by both their Majesties when I was mentioned by them; and through my hearty zeal to serve the best of Kings, I entirely lost the affection of my husband, that has ever since refused me not only his bed but the maintenance of a wife, though he had a good fortune as well as raised in his preferment by my interest, as by my good fortune after dear Queen Mary's death to be the person that took Captain Counter, who came from Rome on the vile design to overthrow our kingly government by assassinating King William, and taking also all the treasonable papers along with him that made a full discovery of their hellish popish villainy, to destroy our religion and murder our dear King, that was our great and good deliverer. In the procuring this said Captain Counter, and his treasonable black box under his head, in a cellar under ground covered over with piles of wood, I was forced to employ several, together with my own son, that lost his life for his pains. The assistants, together with the informers, swallowed up most of the 1,000*l.* was given for the taking of this Counter, which when the King was given to understand, he renewed his promise of a further and particular care of me and mine; but that glorious and grateful Prince's untimely death cropt all my hopes in the loss of the very first of Kings and friends. The Bishop of Carlisle, now Lord Almoner, upon a view of this my hard case, thought I had a just right to King George's bounty and favour, which his Lordship promised to lay before his Majesty, to whom I have been a good instrument by my services to King William."

On the opposite side of the leaf on which this statement is drawn, Mrs. Armstrong makes the following communication to the Archbishop of Dublin (the celebrated Archbishop King).

"May it please your Grace,—To pardon the liberty of this after so long a case that does not enter into particulars of the imposition of the Pretender's birth, hoping to have the honour to do that myself to your Grace,—it's too long as it is,—and how I was persecuted and threatened even in Flanders, when I followed my wicked husband for a subsistence thither, where I was abandoned, and called informer by the Scotch whore my husband kept, who said she hoped to see me made an example of by that innocent good Prince of Wales I had so basely endeavoured to prove an impostor, and had worked my husband up to have been my murderer, as Colonel Evans can now testify, that knows my life was threatened there so much I was advised to make all the haste from Breda imaginable, as I did, for none there was willing to give house-room to a person so threatened as I was. I humbly beg your Grace to pardon this trouble, that the great experience I have had of your Grace's extraordinary kindness to me has encouraged me to presume upon. With all humility,

"Your Grace's most dutiful and most grateful humble servant,

"Lucy Armstronge."

This original instrument is directed to "The Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Arch-Bishop of Dublin, These," &c. It is endorsed in the prelate's handwriting, "Lucy Armstronge's case, given me Decr 22, 1716," and is preserved among the manuscripts of the library founded by his Grace's predecessor, Archbishop Marsh.

NORTHERN WINDOW OF THE CHANCEL,
ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, WINCHELSEA.

(From W. D. Cooper's History of Winchelsea.)

THE HISTORY OF WINCHELSEA.*

(*With two Plates.*)

"I went over to that poor skeleton of Ancient Winchelsea. It is beautifully situated on the top of a steep hill, and was regularly built in broad streets, crossing each other and encompassing a very large square, in the midst of which was a large church now in ruins."—Rev. John Wesley's Diary, Oct. 7, 1790.

THIS now-deserted town of the middle ages has an historical character peculiarly its own. In the ordinary history of our ancient towns, the continuity of their annals, and the gradual but unceasing changes of time, produce an obliterating effect on the realities of the past. The threads are lost in the ever-varying web, and we find ourselves at a loss where to trace their beginnings or where their terminations. In the history of Winchelsea, this "port upon a hill," founded on a known occasion, and sinking into obscurity within a period also far removed from our own days, we are presented with a subject definite in its limits, distinct in its character, and as striking in its details as the manners and sentiments of its æra and its position were different from those of our more advanced stage of civilisation.

The maritime population of former times were habitually men of violence. They lived in a constant struggle, not only with the elements, but with the world at large. They watched, like spiders, for the unhappy strangers whose ill fate it was to be wrecked upon their inhospitable coasts. They pursued their fisheries or their commerce in combination with deeds of hardier prowess and bolder daring, in which the law chiefly recognised was the law of the strongest. Leland has briefly, but graphically, described the history of such a community in his account of Fowey in Cornwall.—

"The glorie of Fawey rose by the warres in king Edward the I. and the III. and Henry the V. dayes, partely by feates of warre, partly by pyracie; and so waxing riche felle all to merchaundise, so that the towne was hauntid with shippes of divers nations, and their shippes went to all nations."

Just so it was with Winchelsea: except that its "glorie" was of still earlier date. The antiquity of what were called the Five Ports, namely, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hythe, and Hastings, is beyond memory, and at so early a period did the towns of Rye and Winchelsea assert their place among them that it is suggested by Mr. Cooper (p. 6) that they were added to the number by William the Conqueror. We do not find that this was literally the case, as there never was any change in the number or designation of the Cinque Ports; but, whilst all the neighbouring villages were regarded as members of one or other of them, the towns of Winchelsea and Rye were the "nobiliora membra Quinque Portuum," as they are styled in a record of the reign of John. Placed in the centre of the confederacy, Winchelsea seems in fact to have become the principal town of the whole, and in the reigns of our Norman kings it was the chief port of communication with France.

Though it is not mentioned by name in the Domesday survey, the author before us concludes it to have been the "new burgh" mentioned within the manor of Rameslie, in which there were sixty-four burgesses. It is known to have been then existing, as the Conqueror landed here in 1067, the year after his first invasion. Henry II. also landed here in 1188. It had attained its greatest prosperity in the thirteenth century, during the reigns of John and Henry III. In 1216, when threatened by Louis of France, to whom a large part of England had then submitted, the barons of Winchelsea received the permission of their trembling sovereign to compound for the safety of the town by a ransom of 200 marks; and it was from the neighbouring town of Rye that Prince

* The History of Winchelsea, one of the Ancient Towns added to the Cinque Ports. By William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. 1850. 8vo.

Louis took his final departure in the following year. This, remarks Mr. Cooper, is the first mention found of Rye as a place of landing or embarkation, and not Winchelsea. In 1247 King Henry III. seeing the importance of Winchelsea and Rye, which had hitherto belonged to the Norman abbey of Fécamp, took them into his own hands, giving in exchange the manor and hundred of Cheltenham, the manor of Slaughter, and the hundred of Salesmanbury, all in Gloucestershire, and the manor of Navenby in Lincolnshire. He granted to the barons and bailiffs of Winchelsea the farm of their town; and empowered them by charters of murage to improve its fortifications.

But these marks of royal patronage seem rather to have roused a spirit of independance than to have been received with true feudal submission. Like the citizens of London, the barons of the Cinque Ports were among the most active supporters of the popular party headed by Simon de Montfort: and during the two years of Montfort's supremacy they enjoyed many marks of his favour. Henry de Montfort was made Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle: and the household-book of the Countess of Leicester, his mother, records that she three times feasted the burghers of Winchelsea in the summer of 1265. After the battle of Evesham, the younger Simon de Montfort fled to Winchelsea, and endeavoured, by means of the fleet, again to make head against the royal authority; but, when he had fled to France, Prince Edward took the town by assault, making the resistance it had given him, and the piracies for which its inhabitants were notorious, the excuses of a sanguinary vengeance.

The old town of Winchelsea had scarcely recovered from this severe punishment when it became evident that it could not much longer withstand the continual inroads of the sea. It had often suffered from the violence of storms, particularly in the years 1250 and 1252; and some thirty years later the resolution was taken for its removal to a more secure position.

The first Winchelsea stood on a low flat island, at the mouth of the estuary of Rye, three miles distant from the hill upon which the second town was placed, and separated by a wide waste of waters from all the neighbouring lands, except by a *lingula* on the west. The site, which was submerged in the thirteenth century, began partially to reappear towards the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth, was gradually recovered and fenced in, and now constitutes the Camber farm estate, of a fine rich alluvial soil.

Full particulars are preserved of the measures taken for the foundation of new Winchelsea, and it is remarkable how correct a report of them was traditionally given to Leland. He says:—

"The oulde toune of Winchelesey of a vj. or vij. yeres together felle to a very soore and manifeste ruine, by reason of rages of the se, and totally in the tyme of the aforesayde vj. or vij. yeres. In the space of these aforesayde yeres the people of Winchelesey made sute to kyng Edward the first for remedy, and a new plot to set them a new towne on. Whereupon the kyng sent thither John Kirkeby bishop of Ely and treasurer of England, and vewid a plot to make the new toune of Winchelesey on, the wich was at that tyme a ground where conies partely did resorte. Syr John Tregoze, a knight, was the chief owner of it, and one Maurice, and Bataille abbey. The kyng compoundid with them; and so was there vij. score and tenne acres limited to the new toune, whereof part is in the kynges mede withoute the toune, and part in hanging of the hille. Then in the tyme of the yeres aforesayde the king set to his helpe in begining and wauling of new Winchelesey: and the inhabitants of olde Winchelesey tooke by a litle and litle and buildid at the new toune. So that wythyn the vj. or vij. yere afore expressed the new toune was metely welle furnishid, and dayly after for a few yeres encreasid."

It is interesting to find the old antiquary's accuracy in this statement confirmed in all the more important particulars by existing records relating to the foundation of the new town. The earliest of these is dated, as he says, six or seven years before the final destruction of old Winchelsea. From among the records of the Exchequer, preserved at the Carlton Ride, Mr. Cooper has printed the substance of a very curious return made in 20 Edw. I. (1292), which has the following title:—

"These are the places set out, enfranchised, and on which a rent has been put, in the new town of Winchelsea, which is just now built, by the mayor and twenty-

four jurats, and by Sir John de Kirkeby, bishop of Ely, on the part of our lord the King, commissioned to set out, enfranchise, and set a rent on the same places."

Leland states correctly that Sir John Tregoze was the chief owner of the land. The whole was nearly 150 acres, and his portion was 65¼; but the portions belonging to John Moris and to the Abbat of Battle were small; the former less than five acres, the latter only one and three quarters. The next owners in respect to quantity to Sir John Tregoze were John de Langherst (35¼ acres) and John Bone (24½ acres); which two names are those which occur in the earliest document found in connexion with this affair, whereby the King directed his steward Ralph of Sandwich to negotiate for their lands, in the year 1280.* By letters patent, dated 27 Nov. 1281, the King directed his justices itinerant to *asset* the purchased lands in Iham as building plots to the barons and good men of Winchelsea. On the 13th Oct. 1283, they received a new charter from the King, which confirmed to them the same franchises and customs which they had enjoyed in their former locality. On the 8th April, 1287, the King purchased of William de Grandison and Sibilla his wife, who was the younger daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Tregoze, the manors of Iham and Iden, granting them in exchange the manor of Dymnok (now Dimmock, in Gloucestershire), and a rent of 46*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.* in Dartford.† Finally, by a writ dated 23 June, 1288, the town was granted to the barons to be held in fee-farm, as the old town had been; and on the 25th July bishop Kyrkeby gave seisin to the commonalty of Winchelsea of all their lands and tenements, as enumerated in the roll already mentioned, with absolute and quiet possession rent-free for the first seven years. The rents subsequently to be paid amounted to 14*l.* 11*s.* 5¾*d.*

In the mean time the storm occurred, on the 4th Feb. 1286-7, which finally overwhelmed the old town, together with all the marsh-lands between Cliff's End near Fairlight, and Hythe. On this occasion the sudden stoppage of the mouth of the Rother at Romney, and the junction of its waters at Appledore with those of the estuary at Rye, must have altered entirely the face of the country.

The new town, erected on the hill of Iham, was planned with remarkable regularity, the streets crossing at right-angles, like those of our trans-Atlantic colonists. There were eight principal streets or highways, and the tenements were arranged in thirty-nine squares or quarters. The roll in the Exchequer contains the names of the tenants in every one of these quarters, and a very curious exhibition of personal nomenclature it presents.

There is an interesting passage in the history of Thomas of Walsingham, which describes the new town of Winchelsea shortly after its erection, on occasion of an extraordinary escape which Edward the First experienced there. This occurred in August 1297, when he was preparing an expedition to Flanders. He was sojourning at the neighbouring mansion of William de Echingham at Odymere, from whence, on the morning of this incident, he repaired to Winchelsea in order to inspect his fleet:—

"*The miracle of the king's preservation.*

"The town of Wynchelsey, where the port was, is placed upon a hill of abrupt declivity, on that side which regards the sea, or overhangs the anchorage; wherefore the road which leads from the open town to the port goes not straight forward, lest those who go down should fall headlong from the too great steepness, or those who come up should be forced rather to climb by their hands than walk erect; but it winds downwards, turning obliquely now to one side and now to the other. Moreover the town is girt not with a stone wall, but an earthen mound, erected on this abrupt side as in woods to the height of a man's body, between the bulwarks of which a view is afforded of the shipping. The king therefore having entered the town, whilst he was riding near these bulwarks, viewing the fleet which lay below, it chanced that he approached a windmill

* Jeake's Charters, &c. of the Cinque Ports, p. 103.

† In p. 31 Mr. Cooper has inaccurately stated this as "his manor of Dymmok, in the manor of Dartford, Kent;" and the date is misprinted 1281. There is a writ of Quo Warranto 15 Edw. I. whereby William de Grandison proved his right to courts leet and free warren in the manor of Dimmock, co. Glouc.

(of which there are many in that town), when his horse, taking alarm at the noise of the sails, the king urging him to proceed both by whip and spur, leaped suddenly over the mound: where upon the whole multitude of horse and foot which followed the king stood mute with astonishment, no one thinking it possible that he could have escaped with his life. But such was the divine mercy, that the horse, though he leaped from such a height, lighted on his feet upon the road which we have described, which being somewhat softened by the recent rains, he slipped for the distance of twelve feet, yet without falling, and being soon after turned by the king's rein, he again went up to the gate, through which the people who stood by were at once astonished and delighted to see the king return in safety, regarding his preservation as only arising from divine interposition."

The new town soon realised the best hopes of its founders. The port was in a flourishing condition; trade and merchandise flowed into its waters, and gave to the inhabitants an apparent security for a lengthened prosperity. When an expedition under the command of Edmund the King's brother was equipped for Gascony in 1294, fifty ships were furnished by the Cinque Ports, of which Winchelsea supplied thirteen, Sandwich twelve, Rye seven, Dover seven, Romney five, Hythe three, and Hastings three.

But during the wars with France Winchelsea suffered frequently from attacks of the enemy. An inquisition taken in the 20th Edw. III. returned that, in ninety-four houses in Winchelsea, there was not then, and had not been for several years before, anything upon which a distress could be levied for the King's rents, no one having been able to inhabit them; and that fifty-two tenements and one mill at Rye, which had been burnt by the French, were not rebuilt.

However, the town struggled on, with all the vicissitudes incident to maritime places; and, though all its thirty-nine quarters were perhaps never again occupied, yet its fleets often sailed forth in the pride of their confident strength, and scoured the narrow seas, or descended in time of war on the opposite coast of Normandy. Nor did they always abstain from very sanguinary conflicts with their own countrymen. During four years of Edward I. no fewer than 206 Yarmouth men were killed by the men of the Cinque Ports in the Swiney, and 144 out of it, 280 Suffolk men, and 387 Norfolk men. The South Saxons seem to have got the better of the East Anglians, for during the same years the Cinque Ports had lost, in the whole, only 306 men, of which number 99 were of Sussex, and 122 of Kent. It was during one of these quarrels that a bailiff of the Cinque Ports was killed by one of Yarmouth, for which the latter was hanged.

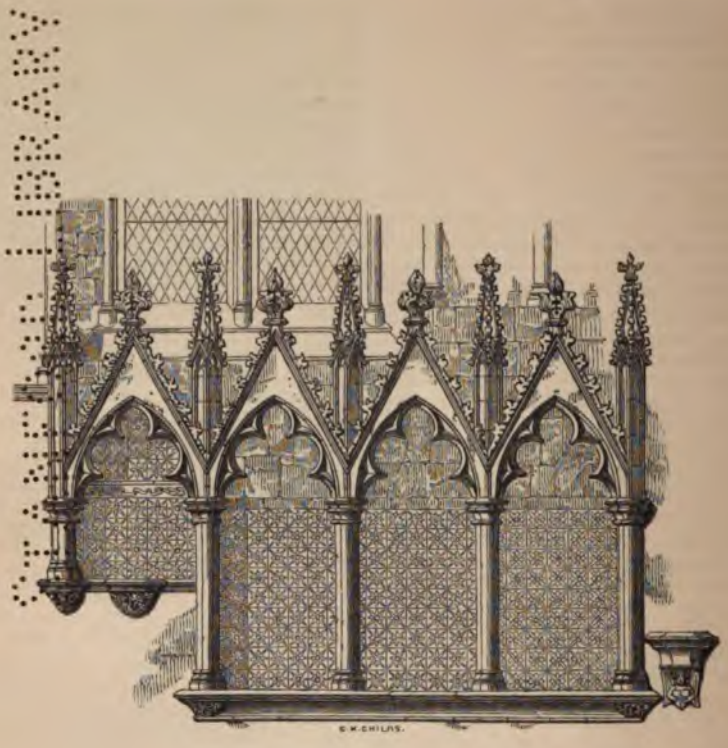
These feuds were the consequence of disputes in fishing; but occasionally such conflicts were the result of mere wanton bravado. Leland* tells us how that

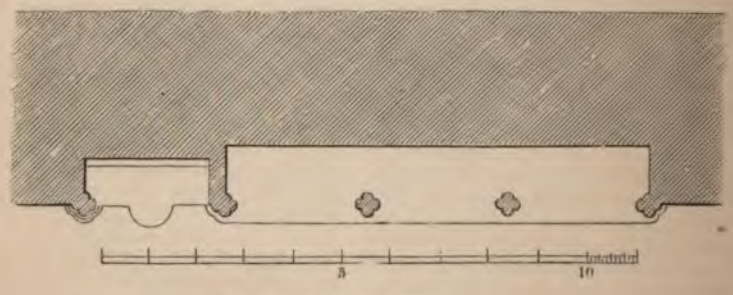
"The shippes of Fawey sayling by Rhie and Winchelsey about Edward the III. tyme, would vayle no bonet beyng required, whereupon Rhy and Winchelsey men and they fought, when Fawey men had victorie, and thereupon bare their armes mixt with the armes of Rhy and Winchelsey, and then rose the name of the gallaunts of Fawey."

In the reign of Henry V. the town of Winchelsea was so far decayed that one of the reasons assigned for a new grant of murage was that the old site had become too large for necessary habitation. Both Rye and Winchelsea were burnt by the French in the 26th or 27th Hen. VI.; and soon after that time, in consequence of the continued retirement of the sea, ships were usually unladen at the Camber or at Rye. In a return made 15 Hen. VII. it is stated that there were in Winchelsea no persons who had above 40*l.* in goods, and Rye was the seat of

* Mr. Cooper, p. 73, gives this passage as if quoted from Carew's Survey of Cornwall: but the fact is that Carew recounts the story with a variation, amplifying it considerably, and ascribing that part of it which relates to the arms of Fowey to an earlier incident. He says, "Once, the townesmen vaunt that for reskuing certaine ships of Rye from the Normans in Henrie the third's time, they beare the armes and enjoy part of the privileges belonging to the Cinque Ports, wherof there is some memorie their chauncell window, with the name of Fisart Bagga, their principal commander that service."

STANFORD LIBRARY





VIEW AND PLAN OF THE SEDILIA,

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, WINCHELSEA.

(From W. D. Cooper's History of Winchelsea.)

trade when Henry VIII. in 1538 or 1539 built the castle of Camber. The dissolution of religious houses completed the ruin of the town.

In 1573 there arose a flash in its expiring prosperity, when Queen Elizabeth, "beholding the goodly situation, ancient buildings, grave bench of a mayor and twelve jurates in their scarlet gowns, and city-like deportment of the people (there being there several gentry), as well as the projection [*i. e.* the plan] of the place, she gave it, as she thought deservedly, the name of Little London."

But, notwithstanding the great show made upon this occasion, Lambarde, in his Topographical Dictionary, published only two years afterwards, declares there were then "not above sixty households standing, and those for the most part poorly peopled; all which happened by reason of the sea having forsaken the town."

From that time the decay has silently proceeded, until at last Winchelsea has become a very quiet village. In 1719 Dr. Harris, the historian of Kent, who was rector of St. Thomas in Winchelsea, describes the town as without trade; and in Sliford's Collections it is said that in 1730 the streets were overrun with grass, though well paved. Under some of the houses still standing there are ancient crypts, and many other crypts exist on land without apparent buildings: these were the warehouses of the ancient merchants. They abound in the northern quarters of the town, where therefore the merchants resided, whilst the tradesmen occupied its centre, in the vicinity of the market-place.

Of the two churches, a fragment of one only remains. It was erected in the centre of the town, and dedicated to Saint Thomas the Martyr of Canterbury. It was originally a cruciform structure of large dimensions, with a central tower; but the present remains consist of only the choir and its aisles, and some portions of the transepts. This handsome example of a transitional style, passing from the Early-English to the Decorated, forms nearly a square, being in length from east to west (including the present chancel) 70 feet, and in width about 66 ft. 6 in. Three arches on either side, supported on fluted and banded shafts of Caen stone and Sussex marble, portion off the aisles, in each of which was a chantry chapel. Some recent repairs have opened to view the architectural features which are represented in the accompanying Plates.

The windows on the north and south sides of the chancel had been bricked up and plastered over. Upon opening them out, the shafts and tracery were found in a very decayed state, but sufficiently distinct to exhibit very peculiar and handsome tracery of foreign rather than English character. The windows are set within slightly recessed arches, which rise from slender shafts of Sussex marble, placed upon a continuous string of the same material. Below the northern window was found the doorway to the sacristy, which had been wholly concealed by the mayor's pew. Both window and door have been carefully restored, as shewn in *Plate I.* The only English window that has been observed resembling this is one at Chartham, in Kent, which is engraved in Rickman's Architecture.

On the south side were disclosed the Piscina and Sedilia *(Plate II.)* Within the arch of the piscina is a richly carved shelf, of stone. The sedilia are formed of one continuous bench, but separated into three seats by clustered columns of Sussex marble. The diapered pattern at the back is cut in the stone. This handsome specimen of architectural sculpture, with the adjoining bracket, has been entirely restored.

It appears probable that the church was reduced to its present dimensions by one of the French attacks of the fifteenth century. The ruins of the transept walls, which are covered with ivy, as is a great portion of the chancel, give a very picturesque character to the exterior.

The chantry of Saint Nicholas in the south aisle was founded shortly after the erection of the church by the family of Alard, which was the most important in the town. This aisle contains two monuments, much resembling that of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in Westminster Abbey. One of these, of which an engraving was published in Blore's Monumental Remains, 1824, is attributed to Gervase Alard, who was Admiral of the Western Fleet in the

reign of Edward I. The other, which differs from it but slightly, is attributed by Mr. Cooper to Stephen Alard, who was also Admiral of the Cinque Ports and of the Western Fleet in the succeeding reign. In the north aisle are also three canopied tombs, of similar design but somewhat inferior execution. Like the former, each contains a single effigy, one a knight in mail armour, the next a lady, and the third a youth in robes. In all probability, as Mr. Cooper shows, these also are all Alards.

These men, no doubt, were the sea-kings of their age: their silent effigies are now the sole memorials of the once dreaded barons * of Winchelsea; as this fragment of a church, and two or three ruined towers, are the only relics of the once busy port, whose merchants were princes, and whose ships formed the navy of the crown. If Winchelsea is hardly to be compared with some of the ruined cities of more distant climes, there is scarcely another spot more wholly changed from its condition in former ages, or which can suggest to the reflective mind a more striking example of the vicissitudes of human fortune.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.†

ALTHOUGH this work is still incomplete, and the biographical portion contains little more than the earlier life of the author, yet we are unwilling to leave it without the notice justly due to the variety of the materials, the spirit of the composition, and the elegance of the decorations; and we have no doubt that when completed it will present a specimen of autobiography equally honourable to the author and gratifying to his friends. In these volumes Mr. Britton will not only present us with his portrait skilfully painted, but richly and handsomely framed. With him the pencil and the pen, the author and the artist, are united; and the effect of this happy union is discernible in the manner in which the subjects of his memoir are discussed, in the accuracy of his views, the discrimination of his judgment, the propriety of his language and his descriptions. Mr. Britton has devoted a long and laborious life to the study of art in its various branches, making Architecture the centre round which the sister arts of Sculpture and Painting cluster with congenial feeling and love. To his steady exertions and well-directed enthusiasm the public is indebted for the promotion of many plans of improvement and embellishment in the public edifices and monuments of national fame, as well as in the preservation of those great and venerable relics of earlier times, which genius erected and piety consecrated to the noblest purposes, and which were scattered through the land with a profusion which at once showed the copious and steady

---

* We do not find in Mr. Cooper's pages any remarks upon this designation of Baron. In Boys's History of Sandwich are some absurd observations, which attempt to exalt the barons of the Cinque Ports above the dignity of a knight, and to place them on an equality with barons of the realm. On the seal of Winchelsea engraved circ. Edw. I. the townsmen are styled "the barons of the lord the king of England of Winchellese:" the members summoned to parliament for the Cinque Ports were styled barons; as were those whom they sent to carry the canopies over the King and Queen at their coronations. But within the town itself no particular value seems to have been set upon the designation of baron, as the corporation consisted of a mayor, bailiffs, and jurats. It seems, then, that the "barons" of the Cinque Ports were equivalent to the "citizens" and "burgesses" of cities and towns. Still, we should like to have seen some investigation of the origin and import of the term. The present Lord Brougham was one of the barons for Winchelsea in four parliaments from 1815 to 1830, and his brother Mr. James Brougham was one of the two last barons, previously to its disfranchisement in 1832.

† Autobiography of John Britton, F.S.A. Part i. 8vo. Lond. 1850.

spring from which that munificence had flowed, and the distinction, then allowed and acted upon, between the moderate demands of private life and the unlimited generosity in all objects contributing to the public glory:

> —— fuit hæc sapientia quondam
> *Publicâ* privatis secernere, *sacra* profanis;

and we may add, in the language of the same poet,

> —— oppida publico
> Sumtu jubentes, et Deorum
> Templa novo decorare saxo.

We must, however, recall ourselves from any prolonged observations on these subjects, to the more useful and practical purpose of giving some account of the contents of the portions of the volume now before us. The first, which is unfinished, or perhaps only commenced, carries the history of the author down from his birth to the time of his engagement with Messrs. Parker and Wix, solicitors, of Gray's Inn, Hatton Garden, in 1798, as clerk, at a salary of a pound a week. This brings us to the seventy-second page, with which this fragmentary portion terminates, and leaves us in strong desire to take possession of the remainder. It is not our intention to follow Mr. Britton's earliest steps in his opening journey of life, nor have we room to enter into what, under other circumstances, might be a narrative of usefulness and interest. We have no wish to forestall the incidents of the Life, which will be best viewed when seen entire in all its parts; and shall only observe, that whatever progress Mr. Britton made in fortune and reputation, and whatever eminence he now enjoys, has been entirely owing to the unremitted steadiness, perseverance, and integrity of his conduct, to the wise and judicious direction of his talents, to his zealous attachment to his profession, and his undeviating punctuality in the execution of his purposes. These are the elements on which success in life is built and secured. Without these genius is but a brilliant meteor that blazes and disappears; without these the favour of the public is soon withdrawn, and the patronage of the great of no avail: great talents may be wasted in obscurity, but good sense never goes without its reward. At p. 17, Mr. Britton mentions the publication of a volume, entitled "The Authorship of the Letters of Junius Elucidated," published by him in 1848; in this essay Mr. Britton gives an extract from a letter by the late Bishop of Llandaff to him, acknowledging that nothing he had ever read previously on this perplexing subject had ever gained his assent equally to Mr. Britton's arguments in favour of Colonel Barré. Some notice of this work was given in our Magazine for August, 1848; to which we have only now to add, that, acknowledging the authority of the Bishop and the ingenuity of Mr. Britton, our opinion is that the question lies just as it was before. We never felt much confidence in the supposed existence of the letters at Stowe on this subject, nor was our curiosity much excited by the mysterious concealment in which they were so long preserved. But we will extract a few lines on the subject from Mr. Britton, because they tell us, however little, more than we ever knew before:

> "Since my Essay was published, and the bishop's letter was written, that estimable prelate has paid the debt of nature, and the splendid and valuable property at Stowe, including its extensive and choice library, has been sold by auction. The manuscripts, however, were kept separate, and disposed of privately to the Earl of Ashburton for 5000*l.*; *but the secret and mysterious letters of Junius were withheld by a member of the Buckingham family*, whence it has been publicly inferred that they may either involve the honour of one of the Grenvilles, or contain secrets of a momentous and alarming import. I am however informed by a confidential and honourable friend, *who read the Junius-Stowe* letters (three in number), that they do not implicate any of the family, nor militate against my theory of their having been the production of Barré. On the contrary, my friend tells me that one of the letters alludes to the author's position in life, and appears to be in perfect accordance with Colonel Barré's character."

It is, we think, to be lamented that Mr. Britton has not favoured us with copies of or extracts from the numerous letters he received from persons of great literary eminence on the subject of his publication. They would, if they did nothing more, at least give

us what is the *present* and prevailing impression on the public mind.

As we advance in the volume we find many interesting notices of persons distinguished in science and literature whom Mr. Britton knew in his early days, and whose names have been preserved in the faithful register of his memory. At p. 55 we have mention of an author now almost forgotten, but whose writings the late learned Archdeacon Nares once recommended to our attention, and shewed us the volumes in his library. Mr. Britton's account is as follows:—

"*Benjamin Martin.*—Though his publications are almost unknown to modern readers, they were exceedingly popular at the time referred to. Written in a fluent, familiar style, interspersed with apposite scraps of poetry and quotations from the best authors, and illustrated by numerous diagrams, they were both amusing and instructive to the youthful student. Among the principal were—'The Philosophical Grammar,' 'The Young Gentleman and Lady's Philosophy,' 'Biographia Philosophica,' and 'The Philosophical Magazine;' the last extending to 14 volumes 8vo. Benjamin Martin was remarkable for the pursuit and acquirement of knowledge under difficulties. In early life he was a day labourer, became a schoolmaster at Chichester, travelled over the country as lecturer on experimental philosophy, settled in Fleet-street, London, as an optician, and thence issued his numerous publications. An improvident and wicked son involved him in speedy bankruptcy, which affected his mind, and he attempted to cut his throat. He was born at Worplesdon, Surrey, in 1704, and died in London in 1782."

We next meet with an account of Dr. Trusler, whom Mr. Britton knew in Clerkenwell, and whose *pseudo*-manuscript sermons he duly commemorates. He also ranked the Rev. Joseph Towers among his learned acquaintances. He wrote for the Biographia Britannica and other publications; but we believe his *light has gone out*. At this time he used to hear much from his landlord in Smithfield-bars of his teacher and spiritual guide, *William Huntington*. Mr. Britton says,—

"He was a natural son of a poor woman by a farmer. He progressed through the stages of errand-boy, day-labourer, gardener, collier, and coalheaver, and at last turned preacher, thinking it an easier and more profitable employment than any of the others. He struggled with poverty and privations for some time, but continued to obtain money, food, and clothes by telling his auditors that 'God would find him a horse,' a pair of breeches, a suit of clothes, a house, and various other necessaries and even luxuries, which were forthwith sent to him by his deluded followers. In speaking of the *horse* he says, 'I believe it was God's gift; I have often thought if my horse could have spoken he would have more to say than Balaam's ass, as he might have said, I am an answer to my master's prayers.' His congregation became so numerous and so generous that they built Providence Chapel for him in Gray's Inn Lane, at an expense of 9,000*l*. When finished, he refused to preach unless it was settled on him in freehold. This was yielded to by his weak dupes, and he continued his rhodomontade discourses, living in a sumptuous manner at Herne's Hill, Pentonville, where he married, as his second wife, the widow of Sir James Sanderson, Bart." &c.

We leave, however, without reluctance, the history of these godly folk who make to themselves fortunes, not out of their own strength, but from others' weakness, such facts occurring within the sanctuary every day; and find ourselves in the presence of one of the most singular characters that has excited and puzzled and mystified public curiosity and private investigation for a considerable time. This was the *Chevalier d'Eon*. Mr. Britton says,—

"At the time I met him (at an eating-house in Great Turnstile, Holborn,) he dressed in female attire, and was respectable and respected. Though an occasional guest at this humble house of refreshment, it was evident that he had been accustomed to refined society, and was courteous, well-informed on various subjects, and communicative.—I own that I always hailed the meeting with gratification, and that it induced me to prolong my dinner-time till the last moment."

The history and adventures of this extraordinary person were full of romance and adventure; and it is to be regretted that they were not put on record by himself. His story, says Lysons, has for many years excited much curiosity and interest. After distinguishing himself in the service of his native country as a soldier and negotiator, he assumed the *habit of a*

female at the requisition of the French court, and as such was appointed to a situation in the household of the Queen; but he is now known to be the son of a gentleman of an ancient and respectable family at Tonnerre, in Burgundy, where he was born Oct. 2, 1728. Though subjected to many hardships and vicissitudes, he lived to attain his 82nd year, and died in a lodging in Milman Street, Lamb's Conduit Fields, London, May 21, 1810, and his corpse was interred in the old parish churchyard of St. Pancras. The body was dissected by Mr. T. Copeland, in the presence of Lord Yarmouth, Sir S. Smith, and the Honourable Wm. Littleton, and other persons, who verified that the deceased was a *perfect male*. The register of his baptism states the child to be a boy, *though the sex appears then to have been doubtful*. Throughout life the personal appearance, manners, and modest demeanour of the Chevalier were of the female sex: as a man, he was noted for courage.

These are pleasant and lively sketches — miniature portraits — of persons worthy to be remembered, and forming figures in the background of history. As he proceeds, no doubt, Mr. Britton's biographical gallery will expand in proportion to the value of his materials. It is of importance to collect as much as we can save from the thefts of time, of those who have lived within the last half century, in whatever way distinguished, as for the most part they have not yet been placed on their historic pedestals, or found their way into the niches hereafter to be assigned to them, whether as busts or full-length figures; and much of the weight and value of the accounts hereafter to be given will depend on the records of those few of their contemporaries who have survived them. We wish, therefore, to stimulate Mr. Britton to fresh exertion, and invoke him to call up from the depths of memory whatever he can *faithfully* record, which will enable ourselves and our posterity more justly to estimate the character of those with whom he has lived "juvenilibus annis," and whose talents and acquirements rendered them worthy of his friendship.

The second portion of the work before us contains a descriptive account of the literary works of Mr. Britton from 1800 to 1849, that is, for half a century, divided into several sections. Among the most interesting to us is the account of Fonthill Abbey, illustrated as it is with views of that singular and romantic edifice; and we are pleased to find that Mr. Britton promises to give us in a future part of his biography some remarks on the character of its founder. This we shall be glad to see executed with a becoming sense of its importance. The author of Vathek and the founder of Fonthill Abbey was a person gifted with great and various talents, and with extensive and accurate knowledge; he was an enthusiastic lover of all that is beautiful in nature and art, almost beyond the common sympathy, which he pursued with the same eagerness almost to his latest moments, and which, no doubt, formed the enjoyment of his life during that later part of it when the evening shadows had descended with more than their usual darkness, and an additional gloom was thrown upon the solitude of age.

We next meet with an interesting account of the work, once much read and approved, called the "Beauties of England and Wales," and of Mr. Britton's contributions to it. At p. 35 is a most valuable list of those persons who assisted in the work, including the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the respective counties. It appears that of this work when it commenced there were no less than *ten* proprietors, and other persons subsequently took shares. Some of the earlier volumes Mr. Britton describes as imperfectly executed; but he gives praise to the volume on Oxfordshire and Worcestershire, by Mr. *Brewer*, and to his able Introduction; to the account of South Wales, by Dr. *Rees*; and Yorkshire, by Mr. *Bigland*; to his own account of Wiltshire; and Mr. *Brayley's* Kent.

The general account of Mr. Britton's works extends through 126 pages of this volume, including the important portion of *Cathedral Antiquities*; and he has mentioned the works still in contemplation, among which is one we lament not to have been finished, the "History of Ancient and Domestic Architecture." For this he still possesses extensive materials, which would enable him to fill up a void in one

most interesting portion of our national antiquities.*

The third and later part of the work contains many vigorous and interesting notices both of works and persons, as that on Shakspere, extending from p. 7 to p. 44,†—the design for the Nelson Monument, which we would gladly have seen executed. We may also say the same of the elevation, at p. 65, of the British Cenotaph Gallery. There is also, at p. 100—126, an historical sketch of the beautiful and picturesque seat of Norbury, in Surrey, once the residence of Mr. Lock, the friend of Gilpin, who, himself an artist, left a son of still higher attainments and equal zeal, whose late and untimely death (for the death of every man of genius is untimely) every Muse and Grace are even now lamenting.

But we must now put our hand upon our lips, lest we should anticipate the reader's delight from the whole of the work by our partial selections. As Mr. Britton, in his future portions, approaches nearer to the present times, he will doubtless paint in still fresher colours, and pour forth his literary stores with a more copious hand. With such wide acquaintance with men of letters and artists, with such knowledge of works, ancient and modern, that relate to his favourite studies, as he possesses; with his own acquired experience, professional art, and technical knowledge; with his keen and discriminating judgment, and his matured taste, it is impossible that such a work as this, coming from his hand, fraught with all that the accurate curiosity of more than half a century had collected —it is impossible, we say, that such a work should be wanting in attraction, or deficient in any branch of information which it is its purpose to convey, so that it will be no unimportant addition to the literature of the country. "Quod qui faciet, is superioris sæculi historiam literariam insigni accessione augebit, et civitati eruditæ, inprimis in patria nostrâ, egregium munus afferret."

THE RECENT PAPAL BULL.‡

IT is difficult for persons who are in the midst of the tumult of an opening struggle, and that probably one of the most important that has occurred within the memory of man, to write calmly respecting the truths and principles which are involved in such a contest; but in the observations we are about to make we shall endeavour to do so, feeling that we, who deal mainly with historical subjects, ought to treat the present, as well as every other question, with something like historic calmness.

The facts lie in a nutshell. On the 29th September last, the Pope issued a Bull, which, but for its verbosity, we should insert at full length. Its contents have been already stated in our pages, but we must repeat that it su-

---

* Some of the difficulties and repulses a zealous lover of antiquarian art may expect to meet, may be guessed from a note at p. 53, where Mr. Britton mentions his being refused permission to examine and make sketches of the antiquities in Dover Castle, and his application to the Duke of Wellington, as Constable, in consequence. His Grace wrote a prompt reply, "declining to give any orders" on the subject. In answer to this Mr. Britton further explained his object, and referred to his dedication of his work on the Tower of London to his Grace, in which he had paid him a marked compliment. The Duke returned a laconic note, declining any further correspondence. "What author (says J. B.) will expect patronage from the great, and who will join in *hero worship* after this?"

† This includes an amusing anecdote of Sir Walter Scott as connected with Shakspere's bust, pp. 7, 8.

‡ "A Letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury on the re-establishment of the Hierarchy of the English Catholic Church, and the present posture of Catholic affairs in Great Britain. By Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, Esq. of Grace Dieu Manor." 8vo. Lond. 1850.

"The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Hierarchy. By George Bowyer, Esq. D.C.L. By authority." 8vo. Lond. 1850.

"An Appeal to the Reason and good Feeling of the English People on the subject of the Catholic Hierarchy. By Cardinal Wiseman." 8vo. Lond. 1850.

perseded the government of the Roman Catholics of England by eight vicars apostolical, who were bishops of sees *in partibus infidelium*, and substituted in their room a hierarchy consisting of a metropolitan Archbishop of Westminster, and Bishops of Southwark, Hexham, Beverley, Liverpool, Salford, Shrewsbury, St. David's and Newport, Clifton, Plymouth, Nottingham, Northampton, and Birmingham.

This Bull was followed on the 7th of October by what is termed amongst Roman Catholics a Pastoral, from Cardinal Wiseman, that is, a general letter addressed by him to the Roman Catholics, clerical and lay, in the assumed archdiocese and diocese of Westminster and Southwark. In this Pastoral the Cardinal announced the change in government made by the recent Papal Bull, his own elevation to the archiepiscopal see of Westminster, with the see of Southwark annexed, and set forth the territorial limits of his government. He also informed them of his own elevation to the dignity of Cardinal, on the 30th September last, and the delivery to him of his Cardinalitial Hat and of his archiepiscopal pall, on the 3rd October. In a strain of great exultation he then magnified the momentous event of the restoration of the hierarchy, and called upon his flock to exhibit their thankfulness, by loyalty to the see of Rome, and prayers for the welfare of the Pope.

The results which ensued upon the publication of these documents have been long unparalleled in England. Certainly since the meditated French invasion there has been nothing like them. All ranks and classes of Protestants, gentle and simple, learned and the contrary, united with a feeling and unanimity which must have greatly astonished the issuers of the Bull and the Pastoral, in one spontaneous and universal burst of patriotic indignation. The documents were pronounced by the general feeling to be an insult to our national independence, and an interference with the royal supremacy. An unjust intention to take insidious advantage of past concessions was thought to be obvious throughout them, and, with the rapidity of lightning, a natural emotion of resentment spread from breast to breast throughout the whole community, exciting anger, scorn, resentment, and contempt, and uniting all men in a determination to resist the meditated wrong. Nothing ever approached more nearly to a realisation of Milton's sublime description of "a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full mid-day beam; purging and unscaling her long abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about, amazed at what she means, and in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms."

This state of public feeling is powerfully described by Cardinal Wiseman, in his Appeal to the People of England; but, with that ignorance of English opinions and feelings which characterises the whole of these proceedings, and misled by the facts and analogies of his own Church, the Cardinal supposes that the universal expression of instinctive dislike to these documents, an expression which has shaken the English nation to its centre, has proceeded from, or has been kept up by, a mere band of clerical agitators. Every Protestant man feels in his own heart that such is not the fact.

And now let us inquire what really is the foundation of the indignant feeling which has been excited by these documents. Is it any disinclination in Englishmen in general to the government of the English Roman Catholics by bishops instead of by vicars apostolical? Not at all. The objection is that these documents do not deal with the Roman Catholics merely, but with "THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND." The Pope exercises his right—if it be his right—to change the mode of governing his spiritual subjects in England, by dealing with "the kingdom" in which those subjects reside. He decrees that "in the kingdom of England" the hierarchy "be restored," and he divides that kingdom into one archbishopric and twelve bishoprics, which are to be named from sees which he appoints, and to the holders of which he assigns jurisdiction not over Roman Catholic people dwelling within certain

limits, but over "counties." He further creates various places, which are towns, or parts of towns, in England, as Hexham, Beverley, Salford, and Northampton, into "cities," in order that they may become the sees of the new bishops. He designates these new dignitaries as the archbishop and bishops, not of the Roman Catholic Church in England, but "of England." They are styled moreover "the prelates of England," and are to enjoy all the same rights as other Catholic archbishops and bishops "of other nations;" and he decrees that his present Bull shall be valid, "notwithstanding all the rights and privileges of the ancient sees of England."

Further, that there may remain no doubt as to the meaning of these large words, the Cardinal congratulates the persons addressed by his Pastoral that the greatest of blessings has been bestowed, not upon them, but "upon our country, by the restoration of its true Catholic hierarchical government;" and he intimates that, until the Holy See shall think fit otherwise to provide, he governs, or, in his princely style, "we govern, and shall continue to govern, the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, and Essex, as ordinary thereof, and those of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Berkshire, and Hampshire, with the islands annexed, as administrator, with ordinary jurisdiction." He further proceeds to congratulate the Catholics, not that they are thenceforth to have bishops, but that their "beloved country has received a place among the fair churches which, normally constituted, form the splendid aggregate of Catholic communion: Catholic England has been restored to its orbit in the ecclesiastical firmament," and so forth. He expatiates upon the sympathy of our Roman, British, Saxon, and Norman saints on this great event, which he describes as a changing of the silver links of that chain which has connected "their country" with Rome into burnished gold. He says that so great, so sublime a gift, will add to the just sentiments of loyalty and fidelity of English Roman Catholics to the see of St. Peter, and calls upon them to shew their gratitude by praying for their father the Pope. All which was "given out of the Flaminian Gate of Rome, this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1850. (Signed) Nicholas, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. By command of his Eminence, Francis Searle, Secretary."

Now it cannot be doubted that, if these papers mean what they say, they intimate, that in spite of our Protestant Queen, whom by the authority of St. Peter (1 Peter ii. 13), in opposition to that of his alleged successors, we honour "as supreme;" in spite of innumerable Acts of our national Parliament; in spite of our Protestant Established Church; and in spite of the millions of Protestant people in this kingdom, Protestant England has, upon the mere fiat of a foreign prince, again become a Roman Catholic "kingdom," subject to a Roman Catholic hierarchy. It has been parcelled out by this foreign prince for the purposes of his administration; counties have been assigned to the government of persons who are appointed by himself; towns have been raised into cities in order to become the seats of the government of his officials, who will exercise their functions by a code of laws unrecognised by the constitution of England; and, in one word, the broken chain which once bound us to Rome has been repaired, and the kingdom has been restored to the condition of dependence on the papal see in which it existed before the Reformation. Need a word be said in explanation of the universal indignation with which such documents were sure to be received? We will not characterise them. They are fatally indicative of the unchanged and unchangeable character of the power from which they proceeded.

But what is the explanation given in the pamphlets we have named at the bottom of the page? Mr. Phillipps contends that the Pope has "simply abolished the office of vicars apostolic, and has placed the English Catholic Church under the government of what we [the Catholics] call *ordinary bishops*." Mr. Bowyer says the same, and contends that under the Emancipation Act the Catholics have a right in law to be governed by ordinary bishops. Cardinal Wiseman goes over the same ground, with the same result. But what do they say of the Pope's dealing with "the kingdom of England?" That, we are told by Cardinal Wiseman, is mere

form. "Every official document has its proper forms; and, had those who blame the tenour of this taken any pains to examine those of papal documents, they would have found nothing new or unusual in this." If this be true, it is no valid defence; but we cannot credit such a statement on mere assertion. It was the duty of Cardinal Wiseman to have proved the fact by at least referring us to the evidences of its accuracy. If it be accurate, we are to believe that the Pope, when exercising the solemn business of his office, uses words which do not mean what they profess to mean, and that the Cardinal in his Pastoral stirred up the hearts of his people on account of that which was mere "form;" and declared that the saints and martyrs rejoiced over that which was mere "form;" and excited his people to give thanks to God for that which was mere "form;" for the rejoicing, and the sympathy, and the prayers have relation to what the Pope has done, not for the Roman Catholics, but for the "kingdom of England." This is a defence too subtle to be admitted by English people.

Cardinal Wiseman's argument on the point of the Roman Catholics to possess a hierarchy is this:—

"By the Emancipation Act we were made as free as any other class of persons to profess and exercise our religion in every respect.

"To exercise our religion fully we must have bishops.

"When therefore emancipation was granted to Catholics, full power was given them to have an episcopate."

If, for argument sake, all this be conceded, there still remains the question, Where, when, how, has anything been given to the Catholics which entitled the Pope to deal with "the kingdom of England"?

When the Emancipation Act was passed the Roman Catholics were unquestionably placed upon the same footing as other Dissenters. They became entitled to partake in all civil rights; they became entitled also to the free exercise of their religion. But they were not entitled, any more than any other Dissenters, either to set up as a ruling dominant sect, or to do anything which is detrimental to the just rights of the Church established by the State. They were not entitled to deal with the "kingdom," to declare that it had ceased to be Protestant and had become Catholic, to create cities, or to govern counties. If these pretensions are mere matters of form, they are offensive and foolish forms, and should be withdrawn. If they mean what they assert and seem to mean, they constitute a grave offence; they are totally at variance with the assertions of the Catholics themselves when emancipation was granted to them; they are an outrage against the principle of toleration, a high indignity to the English crown and people, and they render necessary an entire revision of the terms upon which Catholics were admitted to share the privileges of the constitution.

But it is said that the Pope could not be expected to admit the supremacy of the Queen or the validity of our orders. Certainly not. But what the Pope might have admitted, and should have admitted, is the fact of the existence of our Queen and her authority, and the fact that England has an established Church, and is a Protestant nation, in which the people who adhere to His Holiness have only certain rights and no more. It does not impugn Papal infallibility to admit the existence of facts. Roman Catholics, and especially the laity, should consider that if their supreme head is wilfully blind to the existence of great facts, if he regards all mankind who do not acknowledge his sway as mere stocks or stones, and acts as if he himself had all power and authority, it may become a question whether it is possible for his subjects to be allowed to continue in the exercise of the privileges of complete toleration, which is based upon the notion of equality of pretensions. Whilst all sects merely claim to be right, all sects may be tolerated; but, when one sets up a pretence of universal dominion, complete toleration becomes difficult if not impossible. Of course we do not mean that Roman Catholics, or any other Dissenters, should not have freedom to exercise their religion; but it may be doubted whether there are not civil privileges included in the idea of complete toleration to which, under such circumstances, Roman Catholics cannot safely be admitted; more especially, as we are now told, both by Mr. Bowyer and by Cardinal Wiseman,

that complete toleration of any particular sect means toleration of whatever that sect may consider essential to its "perfect development." The "perfect development" of Roman Catholicism has hitherto, both in our own country and in others, generally been found to include many things (the Inquisition for instance), the introduction of which was certainly not contemplated by the passers of the Emancipation Act. According to the doctrine of these gentlemen, convenient and no doubt conclusive in their own estimation, but a doctrine which we do not think will find favour in this country, we are now bound to allow whatever they may think fit to introduce, under pain of being considered intolerant and unjust.

As between the English nation and the Roman Catholics, the question, so far as it rests upon this Bull and Pastoral, is one of politics, or of political philosophy, rather than of religion. But there is another phase of the matter which these documents bring before us, and which must not be overlooked.

Since the establishment of our Reformed Protestant Church on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Rome has made five distinct attempts to regain her ascendancy in this kingdom. The *first* was by an open rebellion in 1569, instigated by papal agents. The *second* was by the fulmination of a Papal Bull, by which Queen Elizabeth was declared to be excommunicated and deposed, and all her subjects were released from their oath of allegiance to her. This was followed by the long series of intrigues and plots, of which the assassination of Elizabeth and the consequent accession of Mary Queen of Scots were the real aims. The *third* was the attempt at conquest by the Invincible Armada. The *fourth* (not to include the Gunpowder Treason) was in the reign of Charles I. and was sought to be effected more craftily through the influence of the queen and the seduction of a Romanising clergy. The *fifth* was under James II. when the same object was attempted by a Romish sovereign. We have now, in the reign of Queen Victoria, a *sixth* attempt made for the same purpose. The means employed are, 1. The exercise of the influence obtained through Roman Catholic Emancipation, and by the expenditure in missionary efforts of large sums of money supplied by the society of the Propaganda; 2. The seduction of our youth, especially of those educating for the ministry, at our universities; 3. The gradual perversion of the people by means of unworthy ministers of the English Protestant Church, won over to preach Roman doctrines and to practise Roman superstitions. The partial effect of these means is palpable to all men. More than a hundred of our clergy and a large number of the laity have gone over to Rome; and young men, puffed up by those notions of self-importance which are inseparable from the possession of the priestly office as understood by Rome, are sent forth, year by year, from our universities, to scatter the seed of Romish doctrine all over the kingdom. The results are thus stated in a sermon just put into our hands,

"Romish doctrines [are] taught every where. The Bible superseded by Tradition, Justification by works, Prayers for the Dead, Purgatory, the Real Presence, the Sacrifice of the Altar, the Mediation of Mary, insisted on as Catholic truths. Roman Catholic books of devotion, rosaries and crucifixes introduced into our churches, and insidiously finding their way into our houses under the sanction of Ministers of Religion. Clergymen in this great metropolis like schoolboys playing at Popery, openly performing their miserable imitations of the Romish ceremonial amidst the derisive applause of the actual adherents of the Papal See. The sacrament of Penance commonly administered by those who have vowed its renunciation. Confessionals set up in every diocese, and Confessors, aptly instructed in all the dark mysteries of their art, ready to occupy them. The genuine honesty of our English youth trained to underhand dealing and concealment, under the specious guise of privilege to be enjoyed or duty to be fulfilled."*

* "Romish Sacraments and the Confessional as now taught and practised in the English Church, and the Duty of the Church at the present Crisis. Two Sermons by the Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A." 8vo. Rivingtons. 1850. We heartily recommend these sermons to general attention and consideration.

What is even still more disgraceful is asserted by one of the gentlemen who have gone over to Rome, when speaking of the practice of the persons who heralded him on his way, and yet themselves linger still behind in the ministry of the English Church. He says that they secretly receive the confessions of young persons against the known will of their parents, and hear confessions in the houses of common friends. He tells us "*of clandestine correspondence to arrange meetings* [for receiving confessions] *under initials, or in envelopes addressed to other persons; and, more than this, of such confessions recommended and urged as a part of the spiritual life and among religious duties.*"*

Now, with these things staring us in the face, it is right and necessary to consider the recent papal instruments in connection with them. On the one side, we see Rome marching forward triumphantly towards that "perfect development," full permission for which it professes to believe that we have conceded; on the other side, our church is being dressed up in the trappings of the Roman system, and prepared by its own sons to follow in the wake of Roman progress. Our material buildings are being made ready for Roman ceremonials, and we ourselves are familiarised to Roman doctrine and Roman practices. We are taught to repent over the misdeeds of our heaven-enlightened ancestors, who set free the human soul from the trammels of superstition, and the Pope is made to believe that, if he will but extend his paternal arms, England will rush like a repentant son into his embrace.

Will this be so? Will the people of England allow themselves to be fooled out of their Protestantism? Is it reserved for us and our times to overthrow that noblest monument of religious and civil liberty which the world has ever seen—the Protestant State and Church of England? And for what purpose? To deliver it over, bound hand and foot in those chains of Rome which the Cardinal describes so beautifully, to the authorities whose rights the Pope and the Cardinal inform us they still recognise, and whose continuous existence they now intimate to us;—the successors of Gardiner and Bonner in the "ancient sees of England," and the Benedictine Abbot of Westminster,† with all his brethren, monks, nuns, and friars, "white, black, and grey, with all their trumpery?" We will never believe that this will happen. But if it is not to be, we must "up and be doing." Our Church must be purified. Our children must be protected. If existing tests are insufficient, they must be extended. Romanising holders of benefices, or offices in our universities, must be expelled. We must support our Queen and her Ministers in the measures necessary for excluding from the Church the lewd hirelings who have crept into it, and for evidencing to the world that civil and religious liberty, which never has existed under any other shelter than that of Protestantism, is still dear to the hearts of Englishmen.

Five times has Romish aggression upon our country been foiled shamefully. The sixth time, with the blessing of God, its repulse will neither be more difficult nor less complete.

---

* Maskell's Letter to Dr. Pusey, p. 21, as quoted by Mr. Hughes, p. 28.

† In a part of Cardinal Wiseman's Appeal, which contrasts strangely with the professed humility of other passages, and the forbearance which he inculcates upon the "docile and obedient children of the Catholic faith," he informs the Dean and Chapter of Westminster that they need not entertain any fear of him, for that, if he were to set up any right to their cathedral, there is a person in existence who "might step in with a prior claim," namely, an Abbot of Westminster, kept up from generation to generation, to the present time, in the Benedictine order. The Dean and Chapter are no doubt very much obliged to the Cardinal for this piece of information.

The Rev. John Jackson, Rector of St. James's Westminster, refers, in his Sermon entitled "Rome and her Claims" (8vo. Skeffington), to an article in the English Review, No. ix. p. 18, for some particulars of the expenditure of the Society of the Propaganda in missionary efforts in Great Britain and her dependencies. In 1844 the sum expended was 40,685*l.* (Jackson, p. 13.)

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Portrait of Mr. Amyot—Bradford's "Complaint of Verity"—Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners on the British Museum—Musical Commemoration at Windsor—Lord Mayor's Show—Glastonbury Abbey—Mediæval Exhibition of 1851—*A Ragged School suggested in* 1715 *by Robert Nelson—Michael Angelo's portrait of Vittoria Colonna—Intended Exhibition of Sacred Incidents—"Imagination"—Recent Theological Works—Sea-Bathing Infirmary.*

We have been kindly favoured with the use of an original portrait of Mr. Amyot. It was not possible to get it engraved in time for the present month, and we have therefore thought it right to postpone the memoir until our next Magazine, when we hope to publish it together with the portrait.

In our Magazine for October last, at p. 401, in an article upon The New Catalogue of the British Museum, we stated, "At the sale of Mr. Bright's printed books, some three or four years ago, a very scarce volume entitled 'The Complaint of Verity, 1559,' a work of John Bradford the Martyr, was bought by Rodd the bookseller for (we believe) 7*l*. [This should have been 17*l*.] We have the most unquestionable authority for saying that it was bought for the British Museum;" and we then proceeded at some length to state that the volume could not be found in the Catalogue, concluding thus: "We do not at all think there is any dishonesty in the matter, only a great deal of over-refined bibliographical subtilty." Now our authority, which we thought we might justly term the most unquestionable, for stating that this volume was bought by Mr. Rodd for the British Museum, was that of Mr. Rodd himself. On one occasion he stated the fact personally to the gentleman who is editing the works of Bradford for the Parker Society; and, on another occasion, when applied to by letter to know for whom he had bought the book, the answer received was, that the book was purchased "for the Library of the British Museum." The original of this letter, dated 1st December, 1845, is now before us. But it turns out that Mr. Rodd had got into a confusion respecting this book. Besides having, probably, some sort of commission for the book from the British Museum, he had also a commission for it from the Rev. Mr. Corser, Rector of Stand near Manchester, and the well-known possessor of one of the choicest libraries in the kingdom. After the sale the book was duly delivered by Mr. Rodd to Mr. Corser, and that gentleman (knowing the value of information respecting the place of deposit of a rare volume) has kindly authorised us to state that it remains in his possession; a treasure which he duly values. One would have thought that when the book was delivered to Mr. Corser all confusion respecting it would have been at an end. But it was not so. Although delivered and no doubt charged by Mr. Rodd to Mr. Corser, it was also, as we are told, somehow or other charged also to the British Museum, and was believed by the gentlemen connected with the Printed Book Department to have been delivered there. At various different periods since that time the catalogues of the Museum have been anxiously searched for the book, of course in vain. Inquiries have also been made of official persons respecting it, and the answer given has been, that the "Complaint of Verity" had certainly been purchased by Mr. Rodd for the Museum, but that it could not at the moment be found. In 1846 the book was declared to be amongst a pile of recent purchases, and could not be discovered until it turned up in the regular course of cataloguing. We are now told that ultimately, but not until shortly before Mr. Rodd's decease in 1849, it was ascertained at the Museum, after much troublesome inquiry, that the book had not been purchased for the Museum, and Rodd then cancelled the entry of the book in his accounts with the Trustees. This was not known to us when we wrote the remarks published in our October Magazine.

Such are the facts, so far as we have at present ascertained them. They relieve the cataloguers of the Museum from the suspicion of having inserted the book under some one of the subtle recondite heads in their catalogue; but what sort of light do they throw upon the management of the Museum? What kind of management is it under which a book which never was at the Museum at all could be supposed to be there, amongst a pile of recent purchases, and such a mistake have remained unrectified for three or four years? Was Mr. Rodd paid for the book by the Museum?

Our readers are aware that the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners on the British Museum, although vouched and referred to many

times in the course of the Report as the authority for conclusions and recommendations of the Commissioners, has never been published. An incomplete impression of 100 copies was struck off and sent to certain persons; but, contrary to the custom which applies to all public and parliamentary documents, no copy of it has ever been on sale at the places appointed for sale of parliamentary papers or elsewhere. The result of this non-publication is, that the public and Parliament are called upon to adopt the conclusions of the Commissioners without having access to that part of the evidence which is contained in the Appendix. We know not by whom this strange dealing with a public document has been sanctioned. As a precedent, it is one of very dangerous moment, and, on public grounds, ought not to pass without proper inquiry and censure. The apologist for the Printed Book Department in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, perceives the character of such a mode of treating the public, and meets the objection with a downright untruth. "The Appendix," he says, "has been printed and published," which means,—Of the Report 1000 or 1250 copies (the usual number of parliamentary papers), were printed; it has been published, and can be bought like any other parliamentary paper;—the Appendix was *all set up in type, but only* 100 *incomplete copies* were struck off, and those were gratuitously distributed in certain selected quarters. This is the dealing which the Edinburgh Reviewer describes, when he says, "The Appendix has been printed *and published.*" The same writer, speaking of the portions of the Appendix omitted out of the 100 copies, has been misled into asserting, "we have reason to believe that the omissions consist mostly of Mr. Panizzi's own reports on the Grenville Library." This assertion bears its own mint-mark, and its accuracy may be judged from the following particular account of the omitted portions which has been sent to us by a correspondent. The papers omitted are numbered from 24 to 29.

"No. 24 is a memorial of the supernumerary assistants in the department of printed books, in which they state that the compilation of the new Catalogue up only to 1838 cannot be completed before the end of 1854, and will not occupy less than six years in addition in revision. Also memorials from the attendants in the printed department, and from the transcribers, relative to their pay.

"No. 25 is a letter from Mr. J. Y. Akerman to Mr. Collier on the subject of a collection of national antiquities, which letter is referred to by the Commissioners in their Report, p. 38, as being in the Appendix.

"No. 26 contains a list of the visitors to the Banksian department.

"No. 27 is a report from Mr. Panizzi on the Grenville library, dated 31 Jan. 1848.

"No. 28 contains letters on the subject of the appropriation of the new houses.

"No. 29 contains letters between Mr. Panizzi and the secretary in Feb. 1840, relative to the appointment of attendants."

A very interesting COMMEMORATION OF ENGLISH CHURCH COMPOSERS was celebrated with perfect success at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 8th Nov. under the superintendence of Dr. G. J. Elvey. His original idea was to pay a tribute to the memory of those who had been his predecessors in the office of Organist at St. George's Chapel. The morning service was performed with chants by Humphreys, Morley, and Crotch, and an anthem by Gibbons, who was organist of the Chapel Royal in 1620. The Litany and Responses were those of Tallis (1570), who was also Organist of the Chapel Royal. After the performance of morning service, a series of anthems commemorated the works of John Marbeck (1550), Richard Farrant (1580), Dr. Child (1660), all organists of St. George's Chapel; Dr. Blow (1675), organist of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey; Henry Purcell (1685), organist of Westminster Abbey; John Goldwin (1710), organist of St. George's Chapel; Dr. Croft (1720), organist of the Chapel Royal and Westminster Abbey; Dr. Greene (1740), organist of the Chapel Royal and St. Paul's; Dr. Boyce (1760), organist of the Chapel Royal; and lastly one by Dr. Elvey himself,—"In that day shall this song be sung." The design was well supported by Dr. Elvey's musical friends, many of whom came from distant parts of the country. In all, the choir consisted of seventy-two adult singers and twenty-seven boys. The solo parts were ably sustained by Messrs. Turner, Knowles, Marriott, Hobbs, Mudge, Bridgewater, and Whitehouse. The service was impressively chanted by the Rev. H. Butterfield, minor canon. The afternoon service was accompanied by Purcell's beautiful anthem "Oh sing unto the Lord a new song;" and after its conclusion Dr. Elvey's anthem was repeated by desire of H. R. H. Prince Albert, who was in the royal closet. Altogether the performance was a perfect triumph of English sacred music, and fully vindicated its claims as a school of art that need not fear any comparison with those of the older but corrupted Church. In the evening the whole

musical force was admitted to the private terrace to serenade Her Majesty with the national anthem of God Save the Queen, which was performed with a Protestant animation not a little heightened by the irritation of recent events.

A pleasing change was made this year in the pageantry of the LORD MAYOR'S SHOW, at the suggestion of Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S. who addressed the Lord Mayor on the subject in his excellent weekly paper, "The Builder," on the 19th Oct. Instead of the "knights in armour," in iron, steel, or brass, which have figured in recent years, some allegorical devices were introduced according to the practice of the 17th century, as described in the historic pages of Mr. John Gough Nichols and Mr. Fairholt.* Peace, mounted on a white palfrey, had in her train Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, represented by male and female equestrians in the costumes of the four quarters of the globe. These were followed by the Horse of Europe, with emblematical devices; the Camel of Asia; the Elephant of Africa; and two Deer for America. Next followed four horses, bearing the attributes of Industry, Art, Commerce, and Manufactures. Last came a triumphal car, drawn by three cream-coloured horses abreast, in which Britannia presided in front of a globe, upon which Happiness sat supreme. The car was apparently rowed along by four British sailors. These "dainty devices" were well conceived in the true spirit of the olden day, which it evidently delights the English to recall to their contemplation. We would, however, not entirely banish "the ancient knight," for he was the representative of the Baron of Baynard's Castle, the noble banner-bearer of the city. He should appear in the annual triumph in his proper character, without any multiples in brass or in tinsel.

The remains of GLASTONBURY ABBEY have been again exposed to public sale, which took place at the Auction Mart in London on the 30th Oct. The property was divided into three lots. The first comprised a mansion, which had cost 8,000*l.* in its erection, the ruins, and about 40 acres of rich land; it was sold for 10,000*l.* to Mr. H. Danby Seymour, M.P. for Poole. The next lot consisted of 60 acres of land, with an almshouse, which went for 1,150*l.* The chancel of the church was to be taken by the purchaser of the Abbey by private contract. Had the property not found a purchaser on the day of sale, the gentlemen of Somerset were making an effort to secure it. The Bishop of Bath and Wells having expressed his entire approbation of the scheme, it was intended to issue a circular, expressing a desire to secure the site for some useful purpose connected with the Church of England, to be sanctioned by the Bishop of the diocese.

We are informed that the Committee of the Archæological Institute have fully determined to form an EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART during the ensuing season. It will resemble that which was so successful at the Society of Arts in the present year, but more fully developed, and more scientifically arranged. It is contemplated to include among its contents a series of early paintings, down to the time of Holbein; also a collection of ancient views of London, &c. &c. Some large mansion that may be vacant will probably be taken for this comprehensive scheme: which, viewed in connection with the efforts of modern art at Hyde Park, will be full of interest both to natives and to foreigners.

C. J. S. has sent us a curious illustration of the way in which at all periods the necessities of the time have urged philanthropic hearts to the adoption of the same benevolent expedients. The following extracts from the appendix to ROBERT NELSON'S Address to Persons of Quality, published in 1715, 8vo. shortly after his decease, shews that the thought of what we now term RAGGED SCHOOLS had occurred to him. The paper from which these extracts are made is entitled "Ways and Methods of doing Good." It is very interesting, and full of practical suggestions. Among the deficiencies of that time which he laments, one is, that they had "neither schools nor hospitals for the distressed children called the blackguard," and accordingly in an appendix he gives the following scheme for the establishment of such an institution, with a calculation of its expenses.

"A proposal for a charity school for the black-guard boys.

"Whereas the charity schools erected in the several parts of this kingdom have abundantly improved the morals of poor children educated in them, to the honour of God and the benefit of the nation; And whereas the children commonly called blackguard boys are destitute of all manner of provision for instruction tending either to the good of their souls or bodies, so that they are not only a scandal to the country they live in, but a disgrace to human nature; And whereas a school

* London Pageants, by J. G. Nichols. 1831. 8vo. Lord Mayor's Pageants, by F. W. Fairholt (printed for the Percy Society). 1843-4.

might be formed under such regulations as would make them more useful in their little stations, as well as less wicked and profane;

"We whose names are underwritten do hereby agree to pay the several sums of money against our names respectively subscribed towards setting up of a charity school in such place as shall be thought most proper for teaching the blackguard boys to read, and instructing them in the knowledge and practice of their religion, as professed and taught in the Church of England, and such other things as are suitable to their condition and capacity.

An Estimate of the Charge of supporting a Charity School for Black-guard Boys, supposing there be in number 30.

	£	s.	d.
The master's salary, per ann. .	30	0	0
For 2 chaldrons and a half of coals	3	15	0
Books, paper, quills, and ink .	4	0	0
Rent of a house	15	0	0
For 30 frocks, at 3*s.* each . .	4	10	0
For 30 caps, at 10*d.* each . .	1	5	0
For 30 pair of hose, at 8*d.* each pair	1	0	0
For 30 pair of shoes, at 2*s.* .	3	0	0
For 30 pair of buckles, at 1*d.* .	0	2	6
For 30 wastecoats of strong cloth lin'd, at 3*s.* 6*d.* . . .	5	5	0
For 30 pair of breeches of leather or cloth lin'd, at 2*s.* 6*d.*	3	15	0
For sixty shirts, at 8*d.* each .	4	10	0
If the subscriptions will amount to so much, a half penny loaf of bread may be allowed each boy at noon that comes to School reasonably in the morning, which, admitting there be 30, will amount to per annum	22	16	3
Total . .	98	18	9

Our readers will be pleased to know that the PORTRAIT OF VITTORIA COLONNA, BY MICHAEL ANGELO, of the curious recovery of which we gave an account in our Magazine for May last, p. 510, having been submitted to the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, on the 22nd September, was unanimously judged to be an original work of Michael Angelo. We hope we shall shortly again see the portrait in this country, either in our National Gallery or in some distinguished private collection. It would, of itself, go far to make a collection celebrated.

Having invited all the world to London in 1851, no doubt many attempts, and of various degrees of merit, will be made to amuse and instruct our guests. Amongst others a strange scheme has been announced for an EXHIBITION of a series of two hundred and fifty dioramic pictures on a grand scale, *to be accompanied by the recitation of a descriptive poem.* The pictures are to represent INCIDENTS IN SACRED HISTORY from the Creation to the Destruction of Pharaoh. A portion of the poem has been published beforehand, in the hope that its merits will secure subscribers to the amount of 5,000*l.*, to be expended in erecting a building for the Exhibition. It is entitled "*Sacred Incidents, doctrinally considered and poetically described; or the harmony subsisting between the Book of Revelation and the Volume of Nature: setting forth the operations of the antagonistic powers of Good and Evil as portrayed in Creation, in the History of Mankind, in Redemption, and the Resurrection. By Psychologist. Introductory Essay.* (*London*, 2 *vols.* 8*vo.*") It evidently proceeds from a pious mind which has been much occupied in the study of the sacred records, but we have little hope that an audience would be found to listen to its recital. We presume the author designs it for recital only. It is not necessary, therefore, that we should deliver any opinion upon its qualities as a poem.*

Another poem which has been sent to us demands a kindly word. It is entitled "*Imagination: an original poem, in two parts. By Spero. London.* 8*vo.*" If we were by the author's side, and entitled to speak to him in the language of familiarity, we should address him thus:—"Brother, dear brother, the visits of your muse are no doubt a delight to you, an almost unearthly happiness. Thank God for the blessing which he thus bestows upon you; but, let not the bright radiance by which at such times you are surrounded, blind your mental vision to the requirements which are necessary for him who aspires to use such a heaven-given faculty for the instruction or the admonition of mankind. Go to the pages of those who have preceded you in this ambitious course. Study them with heart and soul. Give to them every moment you can spare; the early morning and the midnight taper. Strive to weigh the powers of such men honestly

* Another poem has been sent us by the same writer, entitled "The Protestant: a bosom-friend for the present season. No. I. To be continued occasionally." We cannot give the author any encouragement to proceed.

in the balance of your judgment. Endeavour to ascertain how much they knew, and how they used their powers. Seek to attain to something like the measure of their acquirements. Pursue this course, even for a brief space, with a conscientious determination, and there is that in the tone and character of your thoughts and lines which forbids us to despair that the world may yet see another Deserted Village. Victory, brother, never preceded struggle. May it be thine!"

The literature of the past month has been principally theological. The Pope, the Cardinal, and our ultra High Church brethren have of course given occasion to many sermons. Besides those we have already mentioned, we may heartily commend "*Stand Fast in the Faith, a sermon by Ernest Hawkins, B.D. 8vo. Rivingtons.* It has a useful appendix of authorities upon the points on which the churches of Rome and England differ.

Connected with the same subject we have also received "*The Bull of Pope Pius IX. and the Ancient British Church. A Letter, by E. C. Harrington, M.A. Chancellor of Exeter. 8vo. Rivingtons,*" full of learned details respecting the history of the earliest church in England and the mission of Augustine.

With reference to another class of disputes prevalent at this day,—we allude to those which relate to the question of the Inspiration of Holy Scripture—we may recommend "*It is written; or, every word and expression contained in the Scriptures proved to be from God. From the French of Professor Gaussen. 8vo. Bagster.*" We have no means of judging of the fidelity of the translation, but the original work is of eminent reputation, and deserves to be universally known.

"*The Church and the People. By the Rev. Christopher Robinson. 12mo. Hamilton,*" is a temperate and useful exposition of the claims of the established church.

Of works more immediately connected with our principal objects of inquiry we may mention the publication of *Mr. Craik's Romance of the Peerage, vol. IV.; Miss Strickland's Lives of the Scottish Queens, vol. I.;* and Mr. Cramp's *Essay to prove that the Earl of Chesterfield was the author of Junius.* These, with other similar works, will receive due attention in our next number.

Amongst charities which appeal to us for a word of recommendation we know no one that we can more safely commend to Christmas liberality than the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate, founded in 1796. The advantages of sea-bathing, pure air, and proper wholesome food to the poor who may be suffering under scrofula need not be insisted upon. Since its foundation no less than 22,000 persons have obtained relief through this charity, and, were its funds more ample, its usefulness might be considerably enlarged. Amidst the festivities of the memorable season which is now approaching, a mite to such an institution ought not to be forgotten.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Wills and Inventories from the Registers of the Commissary of Bury St. Edmund's and the Archdeacon of Sudbury. Edited by Samuel Tymms. *Printed by the Camden Society.* 1850. *4to.*—Before the dissolution of the monasteries, the town of Bury St. Edmund's was a peculiar, exempt from the jurisdiction both of the Archdeacon of Sudbury and of the Bishop of Norwich. During that period wills of residents in Bury were proved before the Sacrist of the Abbey, and entries of such wills, commencing in 1354, and ending in 1566, remain at Bury, preserved in seven books, in the custody of the register of the court of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, within the jurisdiction of which court the town of Bury is now locally situated. During the same period wills of persons dying within the Archdeaconry of Sudbury were entered in a set of archdeaconry registers, comprising twenty-five volumes, and now also preserved at Bury in the same custody as the preceding. From the dissolution of the monasteries down to 1652, wills of residents of Bury, which were then proved before a commissary of the Bishop of Norwich, were entered, together with the wills of persons dying within the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, in a third set of registers, consisting of twenty-seven or twenty-eight* volumes, and these also remain at Bury in the same custody as the others.

The volume before us is a selection from these wills, made by the editor "more with a view to illustrate the peculiar customs and language of the period

* Mr. Tymms enumerates only twenty-seven volumes, but he publishes wills from "Ashton, pars ii." therefore we presume there are twenty-eight.

than the topology[?] or genealogy of the district."

The volume opens with an inventory of the effects of Adam de Stanton, a chaplain of the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's in 1370, one of the questionable race of clergymen who performed ecclesiastical duties in the churches belonging to the abbey for a small stipend. We find here an enumeration of his stock in trade, his little pots and pans to hold his holy oil and his consecrated wafers, with the furniture of his humble residence, and the few books at his bed's head. They consisted of his *portiforium* or port-hose, which was valued at the large sum of 10*s.* one book of the law of the land (a Bracton or Fleta), a collection of the then few statutes, and a book of romances;—Sir Tristrem, or the Morte d'Arthur. The last three books have no value set upon them; but the sum total of the account is 1*s.* more than the amount of the separate items. It argues but badly for the bibliographical knowledge of the sacrist of Bury if that sum was his assessed value for these little treasures. The chaplain's girdle, with its attached purse and knife, were valued at 5*s.*; his table knife at 12*d.*

The early wills are remarkable for the numbers of bequests to the religious part of the community, and such bequests are generally in money, whilst relatives and friends come off with a division amongst them of shabby pots and pans, blankets and coverlids, dishes and platters, tunics and gowns. In this respect the present volume is curious as exemplifying the result of living in the immediate neighbourhood, if not in actual connection with the great abbey of Bury.

In a will of the date of 1448, we find probably the earliest notice of the great name of Shakspere. It makes its appearance in literature in humble form, and in a part of the country where it has not hitherto been supposed likely to be found. Alice Langham, after many curious bequests for the comfort of one of her children who had taken the veil at Swaffham, and two legacies to persons who had probably supplied the child's place to the doubly-widowed Alice, thus proceeds, "Also, I leave to WILLIAM SHAKESPERE, a poor man of Snayleswell, 12*d.* Also, I leave to Agnes, wife of the said William, one second best tunic or gown at the discretion of my executors underwritten." We suppose the registers of Snailwell, a parish not far from Newmarket, have been searched for traces of these Shaksperes.

The first will here published, written (with a small exception) in English, bears date in 1463, and the last written in Latin in 1473. The first English will is in our judgment one of the most curious in the book. It is extravagantly long—occupying nine-and-twenty pages—but well deserved printing, and contains matter for a volume of comment. The testator, John Baret, was an officer, probably treasurer or chamberlain, of the abbey, a very methodical, business-like person, well-to-do in the world, friendly with all the inhabitants both of the abbey and the town, fond of good living, and prudently fortified against the troubles of conscience in this world, and the pains of purgatorial fires hereafter, by a complete library of indulgences, authenticated by all the seals that were likely to gain respect in the world to come. His bequests are most minute, and many of them extremely singular. No document of the kind has lately occurred to us which more curiously illustrates the *status* and character of the testator, the costume and paraphernalia proper to various classes of society, the funeral and memorial customs of the time, and the various articles of clothing and furniture in use amongst persons of the moderately wealthy class. We could willingly extract a variety of curious passages, but we must confine ourselves to a few words relating to the funeral feast, which will be found to give a very definite notion of what sort of man the testator was, especially if it be borne in mind that the will was written with his own hand.

"I will the aldermen, burgesses, gentlemen, and gentlewomen have a dinner the same day that I am interred, with other folks of worship, priests, and good friends, and also my tenants, to which I am much beholden to do for them all, for they have been to me right gentle and good at all times, and therefore I will each of them all have 4*d.* to drink when they pay their ferme [rent]. Also, such persons as my executors will bid to dinner beside, I fully commit it unto their discretion. Also, forasmuch as I lived well, even I will they have enough."

This worthy gentleman was distinguished by the privilege of wearing "a collar of silver of the King's livery," and a figure carved on his tomb, which is still remaining in a chapel attached to St. Mary's church, Bury St. Edmund's, and which figure is supposed to be designed for a portraiture of John Baret himself, exhibits him wearing his long furred gown and hood, and a collar of Esses. The same ornament is also represented in compartments of the roof of his monumental chapel. The volume before us contains wood-cut representations of these collars, which should be consulted by all who are interested in the vexed and disputed

question of their nature. The passage in his will relating to them stands thus:—"I will both my collars of silver, the King's livery, be sold, and the money disposed in alms for Edmund Tabowr's soul and his friends, to recompense broke silver I had of his to [*i. e.* towards] one of the collars and other things, with other stuff beside which I took to myn own use." The *two* collars are thought by the editor to be the collars respectively of Henry VI. and Edward IV.

Few of the legacies are more interesting than those of books, and it is curious to observe in what way they evidence the growth of literature and the changes of the time. We have seen what was the library of a chaplain in 1370; the respectable John Baret makes mention of two books. One is the "Siege of Thebes," in English, a poem, by John Lydgate, who was a monk of the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's. He died two years before the date of Baret's will, and it is probable, as the editor has remarked, that the copy in question was presented to the testator by the author. Baret bequeathed that book to Sir John Cleye, his cousin, and a priest. The other book mentioned by Baret is entitled "Disce Mori," respecting which the editor has not been able to furnish any information. William Place, a priest, bequeaths in 1504 his book "Of the Doubts of Holy Scripture" to remain in the cloister of the monastery of St. Edmund "as long as it will there endure," and gives his book "Of the Expositions of Holy Scripture" to a fellow priest. A correspondent of that great oracle of our times, Notes and Queries, suggests that the former of these was the "Liber questionum veteris et novi Testamenti," formerly ascribed to St. Augustine. In 1537, a vicar of Hawgley, in Suffolk, bequeaths all his "play books," which were probably books of moral plays, to his brother. In 1552, John King, a learned schoolmaster, of Bury, a true predecessor of Dr. Donaldson, bequeaths to the school his Pliny, Virgil, Horace, and Ovid, and gives to a friend his copy of Eusebius. Giles Levyt, who seems to have been a lawyer, disposes in 1552 of his admirable lawyer's library, consisting of "The Bible and the New Testament, with the book of the King's Statutes." In 1614 another lawyer marks the increase of legal learning by his mention of "all his books concerning the common law or statutes of this realm of England." In 1647 a third lawyer mentions his respectable library thus:—"I give unto Richard Gardner, my cousin and clerk, all my books, papers, and parchments unsealed, excepting such English books as Mary my wife and Mary Browne my daughter shall make choice of, and excepting six of my best books in folio, which I give to the said Thomas Browne, and also my 'dictionary in quarto.'" In the same year the Reverend James Bacon makes "his books of Mr. Perkins's works," being contained in three volumes (fol. 1606), the subject of a special bequest. In the year following (1648) a Suffolk gentleman marks the character of the studies of the time by bequeathing another copy of "Perkins's Works," 4 vols. of "Purchas's Pilgrims," the "Synopsis Papismi" of the learned puritan, Dr. Andrew Willet, and "Expositions of the Book of Revelations," by Mr. Dent and Mr. Barnard, and "Rodolph Gualter's Homilies on the Acts." (1572, fol.) In the same year Sir Edmund Bacon specifically bequeaths "Parkinson's Herbal" (1640, fol.), bound in leather. The Expositions of the Revelations just mentioned were probably "The Ruin of Rome, or an Exposition upon the whole Revelation," by Arthur Dent, of which there were many editions in various sizes, and "A key for opening the mysteries of the Revelation of St. John," by Richard Bernard, Rector of Batcombe, Somersetshire, Lond. 1617, 4to.

As connected with literature we may mention that, in one of these wills, that of John Wastell, of Bury, dated in 1515, there is the following mention of Pynson: "I will that Richard Pynson of London, printer and Frenchman, have, in recompense for reckonings between him and me, 33*s.* 4*d.*" The next bequest is "to Nicholas Colyn, Frenchman, in Cambridge, in like manner, 10*s.*" Mr. Tymms queries whether this may not have been a relative and agent of Colinæus the printer of Paris. Pynson it is known was born in Normandy.

There are many curious legacies of works of art, and amongst them several of the "stained cloths" which were used for the hangings of rooms. Our acquaintance, John Baret, bequeaths in 1463, his "stained cloth with vij. ages," one of the designs then common from which Shakspere derived the idea of his description in As You Like it; and also the stained cloth of the Coronation of Our Lady. The same lady whom we have before mentioned as giving a legacy in 1448 to William Shakspere, bequeathed a similar cloth painted with the history of Robert the Devil; and other cloths are mentioned in the course of the book with representations of the Saviour's five wounds (in 1538); with an image of death (1504); and with "running verses and leaves with beasts and birds" (in 1522). Another work of art

mentioned in the will last referred to is thus described, "St. John's head in alabaster, with St. Peter and St. Thomas and the figure of Christ." The same lady also bequeathed "a little St. John's head of alabaster, with a scripture [*i. e.* a motto or writing] *Caput Sancti Johannis Baptiste.*" In a note upon the former of these passages (p. 255) Mr. J. G. Nichols has pointed attention to several examples and existing specimens of these carvings, the use of which has not been discovered. In all of them, he says, the head of St. John the Baptist of a large proportionate size occupies the centre; it has been mistaken for the portrait of Edessa, for that of St. Veronica, and for the first person of the Holy Trinity. The figure placed beneath appears to have been generally Christ rising from his tomb; but in several instances it is the Holy Lamb instead of the figure of Christ. The saints on either side, figured at whole length, are, in every known instance but one, those above mentioned, St. Peter and St. Thomas of Canterbury. The exceptional instance is an engraving, in which St. Paul has been represented, probably by mistake of the artist, instead of St. Thomas. In the rear of the male saints are customarily represented St. Katharine and St. Helena, and at the summit of the whole design is an infant, being the representation of a soul, conveyed to heaven by angels. The attention of antiquaries being directed to these curious relics, we hope their use and purpose will be discovered. We shall be glad to receive any communication on the subject.

So far as we can tell, Mr. Tymms has made his selection of wills with judgment. It comprises examples from persons of many classes of society, and will be found to illustrate many interesting subjects in every branch of historical inquiry. The class of documents of which his book is made up are far too little known as historical materials, and must remain so as long as the present illiberal policy distinguishes the majority of the persons in whose custody they are placed. Every addition to this branch of our antiquarian literature is under such circumstances to be prized highly. The present volume is on that ground alone, if there were no other, a cause of thankfulness both to the Camden Society and to the editor.

We wish the book had not been deformed by the marks to indicate contracted words, which abound throughout it. Such marks are often nothing more than shelters for ignorance, and their occurrence in a book of the Camden Society is a breach of the rule which we understood they had adopted, to print *in extenso*. We can understand that cases may occur in which a competent editor may doubt as to the proper extension of a contracted word. In such cases by all means print that word in the contracted form. But the indiscriminate use of marks of contraction, as in the book before us, is useless, expensive, and ridiculous, and, moreover, often leads to errors instead of enabling the editor to avoid them. The whole book, in its contracts and amplification of indexes, reminds us too much of the pedantic publications of the Record Commissioners. The editor has evidently bestowed great pains in making his book as perfect and useful as possible, and should have been kept by the Camden Council from the mistake of following so bad an example. We think it an advantage in first publications from MSS. of considerable age to preserve the spelling of the original, but to retain the mere common marks of contraction seems extremely unnecessary and objectionable.

London and its Celebrities: a second series of Literary and Historical Memorials of London. By J. Heneage Jesse. *2 vols. 8vo. Lond.* 1850.—London is particularly fortunate in its recent historians. Mr. Charles Knight's "London" is one of the pleasantest collections of sketches in our language; Mr. Peter Cunningham's Handbook is, as Mr. Jesse very properly remarks, "the most valuable work on London which has appeared since the time of Stow;" and now we have from Mr. Jesse a second series of his Historical Memorials, full of amusing and interesting matter, brought together with praiseworthy diligence.

Mr. Jesse commences at the Tower and its neighbourhood; proceeds westward by Billingsgate, Queenhithe, and London Bridge; gives a narrative of the Great Fire; ascends Fish Street Hill to Aldgate; proceeds thence by Cornhill to the Mansion House; returns to Crosby Hall; goes along the course of the City Wall to Smithfield, the Charter House, and Clerkenwell; and thence by Holborn to the British Museum. He then returns to Cheapside and St. Paul's, and passes westward by Fleet Street to the Temple, and so by the Strand to Somerset House. He then crosses the Thames to Lambeth and Vauxhall, and closes his route and book with a visit to Southwark. Throughout this long peregrination there is indeed much to tell; much of historical, biographical, and poetical illustration; and many a history and anecdote of joy and sorrow, of suffering, cruelty, and oppression. There is scarcely a step of the way that is not consecrated by some event

which has conduced to the present renown of our great metropolis. Mr. Jesse picks up these reminiscences as he passes on, and relates them in a way which will interest and instruct many a reader. If his narrative wants the preciseness of detail which antiquaries love, he is not to be blamed on that account, for his object has been to attract the general public more than the historical student.

One feature of Mr. Jesse's book is a good one. He endeavours to recall the particulars of celebrated interments in the city churches which were destroyed at the great fire. This is a part of his book which will bear considerable enlargement in a future edition, and might be made extremely interesting. It is, too, a portion of the subject in which he will have few competitors. The picturesqueness of the ceremonials, and the heroic characters of the men, of the olden times would enable him, if he would pursue the subject, to give many striking and instructive delineations. Would that the stores of the Prerogative Office could be applied in aid of such a purpose! But, alas! the present generation seems doomed to be excluded from the use of the most valuable historical materials in existence. They are reserved for the destruction which will one day come upon them from accidental fire, or from some outburst of public indignation.

We will give an example of Mr. Jesse's mode of dealing with this part of his subject:—

"One of the most sumptuous monuments in the old church appears to have been that of the beautiful *Venetia Digby*, erected to her memory by her eccentric husband Sir Kenelm Digby. It was believed at the time that he made use of the most singular expedients to increase the lustre of her charms; that he invented cosmetics with this object, and, among other fantastic experiments, supplied her with the flesh of capons which had been fed with vipers. After her death only a small portion of brains having been found in her head, Sir Kenelm attributed it to her drinking viper-wine; but, says Aubrey, 'spiteful women would say it was a viper husband who was jealous of her.' Pennant, in his 'Journey from Chester to London,' tells us that the woods in the neighbourhood of Gothurst [in Bucks], once the seat of Sir Kenelm, are the most northern haunt of the great snail, or *pomatia*, which is of exotic origin; and he adds, 'Tradition says it was introduced by Sir Kenelm as a medicine for the use of his lady.' Digby's well-known jealousy of his beautiful wife, and the application of these strange medicaments, gave rise to a report that he had administered poison to her. That he was the murderer of his wife, however, appears to be most improbable; though it is not unlikely that his cosmetics and chemical experiments might have hastened her end. Her monument in Christ Church [Newgate Street] was of black marble, supporting her bust in copper gilt. This tomb was completely destroyed by the Great Fire, and the vault in which she lay was partially broken open by its fall. The bust, however, escaped, and Aubrey informs us that he afterwards saw it exposed for sale in a brazier's stall. Unfortunately he neglected to purchase it at the time, and, when he afterwards made inquiry respecting it, he discovered that it had been melted down. By his will Sir Kenelm desired that he should be buried in the same vault with his wife, but that no inscription should be engraved on the tomb." (ii. 170.)

Gossip of this kind, especially when picked up from sources which are not familiar, makes a very pleasant book.

Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland. *By* Edmund Getty, *M.R.I.A.* 4to. *Lond. and Dublin.* 1850.—In various parts of Ireland far distant from one another, for example, near Dublin, and in the counties of Tipperary, Down, Meath, Wexford, Queen's County, Cork, and elsewhere, there have been found within the last eighty years a considerable number of small cubes of porcelain, having by way of handle the figure of a monkey or ape seated upon one side of the cube. On the side of the cube opposite the monkey is invariably an inscription, engraved in characters utterly unlike any which are known to have ever been used in Europe. For some years past the rumour has run that these characters were Chinese, and we learn from the present publication—which is a paper recently read before the Belfast Literary Society—that impressions of twenty-nine of these cubes having been submitted to Mr. Gutzlaff, to a Roman Catholic missionary at Hong Kong, to some one at Shanghae whose name is not mentioned, and also to Mr. Thomas Taylor Meadows, interpreter to the British consulate at Canton, they have been pronounced by all these gentlemen to be inscriptions in what is called the Chinese seal character. Further, these gentlemen have all translated the inscriptions, and, although there are occasionally extraordinary variations between their translations, they all so far support one another as to leave no doubt that, with the occasional exception of one of them, they all really understand the inscriptions. Under these circumstances there can be no doubt that the inscriptions really are in

Chinese characters. The question remains, when and how did they find their way into bogs, rivers, and occasionally into very wild desolate parts of Ireland? The author cannot help us to an answer, but evidently supposes them to be of great antiquity. We do not see any sufficient evidence in his paper to lead to a definite conclusion upon the subject, but we recommend the facts to the consideration of antiquaries and persons acquainted with the Chinese language. The book before us contains representations in lithography of sixty-three of them.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities found in the excavations at the new Royal Exchange, preserved in the Museum of the Corporation of London: preceded by an Introduction containing an account of their discovery, with some particulars and suggestions relating to Roman London. By William Tite, *Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. Printed for the use of the Members of the Corporation of London.* 8vo.—Mr. Tite, in the preface to this Catalogue, as well as in other ways, has done his best to remove some of the obloquy which had been attached to the Corporation of London, on the ground of neglecting the antiquities of their venerable city. Whether he has succeeded in his cause or not, every credit must be given him for doing all that lay in his power, and for having, we infer, induced the Corporation to sanction the printing of the Catalogue before us.

With the discoveries made on the site of the Royal Exchange our readers have most probably been familiar through the pages of the "Archæologia," and our own Magazine. The greater portion of the objects brought to light, and which are described in this Catalogue, were discovered in a pit, measuring fifty feet by thirty-four, the existence of which was not for some time suspected.* Mr. Tite agrees with the opinion previously expressed of Mr. Roach Smith,† that this pit was at the extremity of Londinium, or even out of it, and he also refers to coins as contributing almost the only evidence on the question of the date of the buildings erected over this site. With the exception of a single coin of Severus, they range from Vespasian to Marcus Aurelius. A coin of Gratian however, Mr. Tite states, was recovered after having been taken away, and he remarks, that it "probably more accurately indicates the time when the gravel-pit was closed up and built upon, namely, about sixty-five years before the departure of the Romans from Britain." If it were satisfactorily proved that this coin came from the pit itself, and not from its vicinity, this conclusion could not be questioned. But this is one of those particular points in archæological research which demand unquestionable authentication, and which show the necessity of scrupulous personal observation. That this single specimen only should have been found is rather against the supposition that the pit remained open during a period of such an extent as that from the time of Severus to the reign of Gratian, especially when so many coins of the earlier emperors were discovered; and the fact of this coin having been recovered, as stated, after having been taken away, invalidates its evidence.

It is not at all improbable, as Mr. Tite supposes, that the vicinity of this gravel-pit was occupied by shops of various kinds, to which we are indebted for the curious objects brought to light by the excavators; but we must limit the principle of determining the nature of ancient buildings from the remains found upon their sites; and therefore should not as evidence of the character of buildings attach much importance to the strigil, sandals, necks of amphoræ, &c. found in this pit at the Exchange. The inscription on the handle of an amphora reading EVALERTHROPH, which, it is suggested, may mean *Evalere trophim*, "literally meaning that the vase was designed for holding that weak wine, or dregs, called *tropis*, which was kept in baths for an emetic or a sweat," may also be read, possibly more in concordance with the usual formula, E · VALER · TROPH · *E. Valerius Trophimus*. Also much stress cannot be laid on the painted wall which was found upon the pit, because such paintings are found on the sites of almost all Roman houses, and have been met with in hundreds of instances in London.

Mr. Tite is of opinion that the subject of Roman London belongs to imagination rather than to history. He observes, "It is well known that Severus and Constantine,* and probably Constantius also, reigned and died at York; and that York likewise contained a temple to Bellona, an

* We understand this pit was found by Mr. Heathcote Russell, clerk of the works, who, from certain observations he had made, had reason to suspect its existence. To his penetration, therefore, may be ascribed the discovery, not only of the pit, but also of its curious contents, which were collected, it should be stated, under his superintendence, although we do not notice his name in this volume.

† Archæologia, xxix. 267.

* Constantine died at Nicomedia.

edifice erected in the principal cities of the empire only: but in London neither great palatial remains, nor the traces of extensive religious structures, nor the ruins of spacious theatres, have been at any time found to exist, and even the time of the earliest walls is almost matter of conjecture." Our limits forbid our adducing evidence, such as is within reach, which we think would show that while some persons may attach too much importance to Roman London, others may, on the other hand (even from imperfect knowledge of actual discoveries), too hastily depreciate its consequence; and we content ourselves for the present with observing that we must be very cautious in judging of the ancient state of a town or city from its modern appearance, especially where, as in London, the restless spirit of trade and commerce has, through long ages, been destroying the remains of the past for the benefit of the present; where almost every inch of ground has ever been occupied, and every old stone sought for and adapted to a new purpose. Who can tell what discoveries were made in the middle ages, when there were no archæological societies or archæologists? At York, besides the temple to Bellona, there were two others (one to Hercules), and their existence would never have been known but for the accidental discovery of the fragments of two inscribed stones a few years since. Similar inscriptions also certify that many towns in Britain, inferior to York, possessed temples and public buildings, some of them of considerable architectural pretension, and it is difficult to believe that Londinium, even were no ancient remains extant, could have been destitute of such edifices.

The Catalogue of the antiquities found on the site of the Royal Exchange, compiled by Mr. R. Thomson, runs through 96 pages. It is drawn up with great care, and is replete with useful descriptions and explanations. It may well serve as a model for catalogues of collections of greater extent and importance, such as are much wanted in many of our public and private museums; *ex. gr.* under the head of Tablets.

"No. 1. *Tabella*, or small Tablet, for writing on. ('Cera . . . rasis infusa Tabellis.*') Found in large gravel-pit, 31 feet from surface, April 18th, 1841.

"[A single complete page, measuring 5½ inches by 4¼, having a border or margin of three-eighths of an inch in breadth on every side, the reverse being quite plain, shewing it to have been an outside leaf or cover. The creases made by the string, which bound it together as a book or letter,* are apparently visible on the edges at the sides: the wood is of a close grain, and smooth within the panel, probably from the plane-like action of the style over the surface, frequently repeated.]"

The information given under the head of *Soles and Sandals* is particularly useful and curious, combining practical illustration with classical erudition.

The Corporation of London should feel grateful to the authors of this volume, and, although we are not prepared to admit with Mr. Tite "that the citizens of London have never been unmindful of their ancient civic remains," we must acknowledge they have been led to do or to tolerate something very praiseworthy.

John Howard and the Prison-World of Europe. From original and authentic documents. By Hepworth Dixon. *Third edition, post* 8vo. *Lond.* 1850. — Our readers will remember that we noticed this work in our Magazines for January and February last, and that, admitting, to the fullest extent that Mr. Dixon could desire, the interest of his subject and the general merit and excellence of his book, we complained, in common with others of his critics, of certain passages, and of a general over-vehemence of censure. We notice the book again for a reason which is somewhat singular. Mr. Dixon, with a good sense which is seldom found amongst authors, has wisely taken the suggestions of his critics in good part, and now comes forward, in this new edition, expressing his gratitude to them, and drawing attention to the fact that he has followed their counsels wherever he could do so consistently with his own views. Mr. Dixon may rely upon it that his book is not only greatly improved; but himself raised in public estimation by such manly conduct.

A fresh perusal of the book in the present edition has impressed us with a full conviction that we cannot do the community a better service than by heartily recommending it to public notice. The important subject of Prison Discipline, to which Howard's life was sacrificed, is now before us in another shape than that in which it presented itself to him, but the principles which guided his judgment and

* Ovid. Artis Amator. i. 437.

* "*Chrysalus.* Nunc tu abi intrò, Pistoclere, ad Bacchidem, atque offer citò. *Pistoclerus.* Quid? *Chrysalus.* Stilum, ceram, et tabellas, et linum."—Plaut. *Bacchides*, iv, 4, 63; edit. Gruter. cum commentar. Taubmanni, 1621.

animated his exertions can never be out of date. Whoever sets them clearly before the world, and by his mode of treating them makes them attract and occupy general attention, does good service to his age and country. This has been accomplished by Mr. Dixon.

We understand from his preface that he is "a young writer." We are glad to hear it. A man who can do what he has done at an early period of his career, will not fail, if life and health be spared, to make a name in our literature of the best and worthiest kind.

Glimmerings in the Dark; or, Lights and Shadows of the Olden Time. By F. Somner Merryweather. *8vo. Lond.* 1850. —This is a book of antiquarian gleanings, written by a gentleman who is evidently a diligent reader amongst chronicles and histories. It contains gossipping essays upon various subjects connected with the middle ages; as, for example, the influence of monasticism upon society; the modes of travelling and conveyance of news; witchcraft and magic; the rewards of literature; illustrations of literary character; the manufacture of relics; the history of medicine; marriage ceremonies; the persecution of readers of the Bible; the history of slavery and of the Jews in England; court and convent fools; law and lawyers; vernacular literature and household comforts. Upon all these subjects, persons of information will seldom consult the author's pages in vain, and the public will find his essays both amusing and instructive.

Nineveh: its Rise and Ruin; as illustrated by ancient Sculptures and modern Discoveries. A course of Lectures. By the Rev. John Blackburn. *Lond. sm. 8vo.* 1850.—These lectures constitute a commentary upon the passages in Holy Scripture relating to Assyria and Nineveh, founded upon the old commentators, and illustrated and enlarged from the recent discoveries of Botta, Layard, and Rawlinson. Mr. Blackburn has studied the subject with zealous diligence, and writes upon it with judgment. The number of biblical illustrations which he derives from the Nineveh sculptures affords a striking proof of their value. They not only support the scriptural narrative as confirming its historical statements, but illustrate, in a variety of ways, the imagery and symbolism of the writings of the prophets.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

The Hon. William Fox Strangways, M.A. has presented to the University galleries a second donation of very valuable paintings by some of the most ancient masters. Mr. Fox Strangways was originally a student of Christ Church, and a contributor to the gallery of that college, by a similar benefaction some years since.

The annual speech in commemoration of Sir Thomas Bodley has been delivered by Mr. Charles Newton, M.A. of Christ Church.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Seatonian Prize, for the best English poem on a sacred subject, has been adjudged to the Rev. G. Birch, M.A. of Christ's college. Subject,—"Nineveh."

The Le Bas Prize, founded out of a fund raised by some students under the late Rev. C. W. Le Bas, of Haileybury college, to provide a lasting memorial of their respect and esteem for him, and given annually for the best English essay on general literature, the subject chosen being in connection with the history, institutions, and probable destiny and prospects of our Anglo-Indian empire, has been adjudged to Alexander Howell Jenkins, M.A. of Christ's college.

The prize of 13*l.* left by Mr. Greaves to Clare hall, for the best dissertation on the Character of King William III. has been adjudged to Thomas Miller Dickson, B.A. second master of the Royal Free Grammar School at Marlborough.

MANUSCRIPT CHRONICLE OF JEAN LE BEL.

The Chronicle of Jean le Bel, mentioned by Froissart at the commencement of his first book as the authority for his early chapters, and which has been long sought after, and supposed to be irretrievably lost, has recently been discovered by M. Polain, Keeper of the Archives at Liège, amongst other MSS. in the Royal Library, or Bibliothèque de Bourgogne, at Brussels. It is entirely Froissart's original for his first eighty chapters, and partially considerably further. This valuable work is on the eve of publication, and will be comprised in an octavo volume, printed in black letter, the impression to be limited to 100 copies.—*Literary Gazette.*

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 21. The first meeting for the present session was held: the Lord Viscount Mahon, President, in the chair.

The Rev. Thomas Corser, of Stand, Vicar of Norton, co. Northampton, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Besides a vast number of English and foreign books, received during the recess, there were announced as presents, a Greek Triptich with paintings of the Virgin and Child and the Angels Gabriel and Michael, from Mr. Blaydes; a model, as is supposed, of a chain-shot, from Mr. Fonnereau; and a cast from the Seal of the Provincial Prior of the Friars' Preachers in England, from Mr. T. W. Paynter. The last is oval, of sixteenth century work, exhibiting the Virgin with her Child standing, and bearing this legend, "Sigillum Prior' Provincialis Anglie fratrum predicatorum."

Fred. Ouvry, esq. F.S.A. exhibited fourteen Roman Denarii found recently in a railway cutting in Northamptonshire. Four were of Consular families, the others of Emperors from Julius Cæsar to Domitian; the latter being in excellent preservation, while the others were worn by circulation, leads to the inference that the deposit was made in the reign of the last-mentioned Emperor. It bears the record of the seventh consulship, answering to A.D. 80.

C. Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. exhibited three cup-shaped fibulæ found near Oxford; and Dr. Roots exhibited a moulded brass celt, or "winged hatchet," found in the Thames at Kingston in July last.

Capt. Smyth, Director, exhibited, by permission of the Rev. Bradford T. Hawkins, a portrait in ivory of Admiral Sir John Hawkins, preserved as a heir-loom in the family.

N. N. Solly, esq. exhibited and presented a drawing of a very singular Peruvian Vase in the shape of a human head. Captain Smyth observed that he discovered at Girgenti a Greek vase precisely similar.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. the Resident Secretary, then read an account of an excavation of a sepulchral Pit in the village of Stone, near Aylesbury, which he had caused to be excavated in June last. The pit, twenty-eight feet deep, contained nearly thirty cinerary urns, some of them quite perfect, and containing burnt human bones. The pit was discovered by the workmen engaged in digging the foundations of the County Lunatic Asylum. There were also found in it animal bones, the skull of an ox (bos taurus), and a bucket. Other urns were found in the field close by, superficially buried, and, like those discovered in the pit, containing burnt bones. The sand-pit on the north side of the road, about a furlong off, appears to have been both a Roman and a Saxon or Frankish burial-place, as interments indicating the burial practices of such races had been repeatedly discovered in this spot. The writer then alluded to the discovery of similar pits at Ewell near Epsom, of which an account was given by Dr. Diamond about three years since (see in June 1847, p. 621), and also in the Isle of Thanet, and expressed his conviction that the pits at Tilbury, in Essex, and in the neighbourhood of Dartford, in Kent, were designed for sepulchral purposes. Of the same character was doubtless (as Mr. Akerman suggested) the well-known "cave" at Royston, about which Dr. Stukeley and the Rev. T. Parkin had quarreled and written angry pamphlets. A drawing in Bartoli's "Sepolcri Antichi," showed an example of a similar kind of vault or columbarium, of which these pits appeared to be rude and less expensive forms.—Thomas Wright, esq. differed from the writer: he considered the pits rubbish-holes, and some of them cloacæ.—Mr. Akerman observed that there were certainly pits of the character supposed by Mr. Wright, but they should not be confounded with those of sepulchral origin. He had seen them of all kinds, and could not agree that they were all designed for the same purpose.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The first meeting of this society for the session of 1850-51 took place on Nov. 1. Edward Hawkins, esq. F.S.A. Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. Birch communicated a notice of a singular relic recently brought from Egypt by the President, the Marquess of Northampton, being a stud and part of a plinth, formed of ebony, bearing the names of Amenophis the Third and his daughter. A drawing by Mr. Bonomi was exhibited as illustrating the form of the casket of wood, of which this stud had formed the fastening; the other fragment having been inlaid upon the box. Wherever the name of this King appears on the monuments of Egypt it has been carefully effaced, and on these fragments both his name and that of his daughter were obliterated, probably owing to a religious animosity prevalent after his death. Mr. Birch

pointed out that the plinth supplied evidence that Amenophis associated with himself in the empire a princess, his daughter by the Queen *Taia*, probably the princess called *Amen-si*. This fact is new in Egyptian history.

Mr. Winter Jones communicated additional particulars relating to the discovery of a Roman villa of great extent, and of several remarkable tessellated pavements at Pau, in the Pyrenees, where researches had been first commenced, with much spirit, by Mr. Baring Gould, as related at a previous meeting by Mr. James Yates.

Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes gave an account of the examination of a tumulus at Plas Heaton, near Denbigh, in which were found skeletons deposited in a sitting posture, the legs crossed, and remains of animals.

A short report was also given of the excavations at the remarkable group of British tumuli on the estates of the Earl Craven and Mr. Hippesley, in Berkshire, which had lately been examined by the President of Trinity, Mr. Guest, and the Rev. G. Nelson. The locality adjacent to "Alfred's Castle," where various Roman vestiges have lately been found, and immediately below the great line of ancient road along the crest of the Berkshire downs, is of especial interest. Lord Craven, Mr. Hippesley, and Mr. G. Atkins had afforded every facility, and taken a warm interest in these inquiries. The Rev. J. Austen sent a notice of some discoveries of a similar nature in the Isle of Purbeck.

The Rev. J. Hewett, of Shoreham, communicated notices, accompanied by drawings, of various monumental remains at that place, and at Coombes church, Sussex.

The Rev. E. Cutts sent drawings of a very singular sepulchral slab, with an effigy engraved thereon, being the memorial of Sir Brian Stapilton, in the reign of Edw. VI. interred at Burton Joyce, Notts, and of the brasses of Ralph Eyre, 1493, at Hathersage, Derbyshire. The Rev. J. Byron gave an account of another curious example of monumental antiquities,—a cross-legged effigy in Goxhill church, Lincolnshire, supposed to represent one of the Veres, the founder of the church. Some remains of ancient domestic architecture, stated to have been part of a residence of that family, exist in the parish.

Mr. Brackstone sent for exhibition an ancient weapon and a large stone celt, found near the confluence of the Mersey and the Irwell. Mr. Ferrey exhibited a curious sculpture in alabaster, lately found in taking down part of the walls of Upton church, Bucks. Several works of mediæval art were contributed by Mr. Webb and other persons, especially an ivory triptic of the fourteenth century, a covered cup of silver-gilt, enriched with enamels and cameos, and a curious collar of silver, date 1554, composed of medallions decorated with armorial bearings and emblems of archery, and a popinjay suspended to it, probably a prize for skill in shooting, or the insignia of a Flemish society of archers.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

We are pleased to hear of an arrangement made between several provincial architectural societies to form a general publication of their reports and transactions, whereby their more important papers will be circulated among the whole of their subscribing members. The societies of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, St. Alban's, and we believe one or two others, have joined this literary union. We subjoin notices of the recent proceedings of these bodies, so far as they have reached us.

The annual autumnal meeting of the *Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton* was held at Northampton on the 10th of October, the Marquess of Northampton in the chair. The Rev. Henry Greene read the report. It commenced with some remarks on the successful result of a meeting held at Stamford in the summer, in conjunction with the Lincolnshire society: and then announced an intention of meeting the Warwickshire society at Coventry next year, and the invitation given to the Archæological Institute to meet in Northamptonshire on some early occasion. The chief work to which the attention of the society has been directed this year is the restoration of the fine old church of St. Peter's in Northampton (noticed further hereafter). Plans have been submitted to the inspection of the committee by Mr. Law, the architect, for providing increased accommodation in the churches of Roade and Little Harrowden. In both these cases it has been proposed to obtain the desired room, not according to the customary mode, by disfiguring the church with unsightly galleries, but, as of old, by the erection of new aisles. In another church, Wellingborough, where galleries had been intended, more room has been obtained by a new arrangement of the seats. The Church Building Society for this archdeaconry have this year adopted these two rules, that no aid be granted towards the erection of a gallery or galleries in any church, and that grants should be made towards the substitution of open seats for pews, whenever by such change increased accommodation can be obtained for the poor. The removal of a

Norman arcade from the ruined chapel of Hartwell to a new church about to be erected, has been accomplished in a satisfactory manner. The committee also report favourably on the new church of St. Edward, at Northampton, of which the first stone was laid by the Archdeacon on the 17th May last. In the county of Rutland the church of Ashwell is in course of complete restoration under the care of Mr. Butterfield, at the sole expense of Lord Viscount Downe. The east chancel window of Harborough church has been restored by Mr. Bland. The sepulchral brasses in Higham Ferrers church, in memory of the parents of Archbishop Chicheley, have been excellently restored by Messrs. Waller, at the cost of certain members of the Bedfordshire and this society. The discoveries of two Roman tessellated pavements have been reported, one in Whittlebury Forest, the other at Harpole, in the grounds of Mr. Manning. Some stained glass which had been removed from the church of Aldwinkle St. Peter's, and sold to Sir George Robinson, Bart. has been restored by the kindness of that gentleman and the window repaired. The report concluded with some remarks on the improvement of cottages, of which some good examples have been shown on the estates of Earl Spencer, and by the Hon. R. Watson at Rockingham. Four papers were then read: 1. On the developement of Geometrical Tracery, by the Rev. G. A. Poole; 2. On the calotype as applicable to architectural objects, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne; 3. On Memorials in Churchyards, by the Rev. H. J. Bigge; and 4. On the works in progress at St. Peter's Northampton.

Mr. James characterised the church of St. Peter's as "perhaps *the* most curious example of Norman parochial architecture in the kingdom;" and after a graceful allusion to the care bestowed upon it many years since by the historian of Northamptonshire and his sister,—long before there was awakened in this country the enlightened appreciation of the great church-works of our forefathers which is now so prevalent,—he stated that the committee for the restoration had placed it in the hands of Mr. Scott, not only because of his general reputation as a church-architect, but for his peculiar success as a faithful and reverential church-restorer. Fearful of adding any Norman feature not actually authorised by the ancient remains, Mr. Scott at first designed an east end in the style of the fourteenth century; but he had prophesied that, on the demolition of the old east wall, some authentic fragments would probably be disinterred. In this anticipation he was amply gratified. There, among the materials of a wall which, from a coin of Charles I. found near the foundation, was proved not to be earlier than that monarch's reign, were discovered various features of the original Norman work, in the form of window arches, shafts, capitals, string-courses, and mouldings,—nay, the greatest treasure of all, one limb of the very cross which nearly 800 years ago crowned the gable of the chancel. The interior stones, though long embedded in the more modern wall, were distinguished by their coats of whitewash, the exterior stones by their lichens and weather-stains. From these materials Mr. Scott has been enabled to restore the original Norman design with certainty. He has also ascertained that the aisles originally extended some five feet, and those of the chancel some twelve feet, further than the recently demolished walls. Though at an additional cost, the Committee have determined to restore this remarkable building in its pristine integrity; and a further subscription was opened for this object, which the Marquess of Northampton immediately headed with a contribution of ten guineas.

The annual meeting of the *Bedfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society* was held at Bedford on the 16th Oct. Colonel Higgins in the chair. Mr. Wyatt read the report of the committee appointed with a view of making a grant towards the repairs of Dunstable church, and 10*l.* was agreed to be appropriated for that purpose. The annual report was read by the Rev. H. J. Rose, which stated, amongst other proofs of the utility of the society, that twenty papers had been read on different interesting and useful subjects. The Rev. B. E. Bridges, of Hawnes, read a paper On the distinctive features of Christian Architecture. A former paper, contributed by this gentleman, had consisted of the outlines of buildings; and this he termed the filling-up, or Decorative. The symbolical might form the subject of another paper. The present paper contained a comparison of the Grecian, the Gothic, and the Early-English styles of architecture. The Rev. W. Airy, of Keysoe, read a paper On the Solemn League and Covenant. A copy of the English and Scotch covenant, signed by the Rev. Thomas Whitehand, rector, and the parishioners of the parish of Swineshead, in the county of Huntingdon, was exhibited at the meeting; it was lately found secreted in the roof of the rectory, whilst undergoing repair, and is intended to be presented to King's college, Cambridge. The paper contained a brief history of the persecution of the clergy in those times, and other interesting matter.

At a special meeting of the *Yorkshire Architectural Society* held at Beverley, on the 22d Oct., two papers were read, one by the Rev. G. A. Poole on certain peculiarities in the churches of Norfolk, which were minutely described, and were shown to be the consequence of the almost universal use of flint in the construction of these edifices. The other was an account of the fine Anglo-Norman Church of Kirkburn, near Driffield, by E. Brereton, esq. Both were illustrated by numerous very beautiful drawings. The former of these papers it was stated was about to be published in the forthcoming volume by the "Union of the Architectural Societies," a copy of which would be presented to each member of the society whose subscription was not in arrear. The members then visited the Minster and St. Mary's Church, for the purpose of examining the peculiar features of these exquisite buildings. At the latter, the beautiful west window, which has just been put up, and towards which a grant of 40*l.* had been voted by the society, excited great attention (in our last Magazine, p. 538, we inadvertently named the Minster instead of St. Mary's Church), and the plans for the complete restoration and refitting of the church, which it was stated would involve an ultimate outlay of 10,000*l.* were submitted to the vicar, and the various steps which have been taken in the progress of the works, or which are still in contemplation, were detailed by him.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A serious crisis has been imminent at Paris, in consequence of the disputes between the President and General Changarnier. The history of the affair is briefly this. General Changarnier, irritated by the removal of General Neumayer, proposed to issue two orders of the day to the army, one prohibiting all political demonstrations, the other notifying the removal of General Neumayer, and containing official advice to his successor General Carrelet, the nominee of Louis Napoleon, which was of a nature directly to annoy the President himself. The council having adjourned without coming to a decision, the matter became the subject of private negociation, and it was ultimately arranged, by way of compromise. After the crisis was passed, General Changarnier went to the palace of the Elysée, on the invitation of the President, when explanations said to have been "most cordial" took place.

The quarrel between the Elysée and the party of order is said to have produced a reconciliation between all the branches of the Bonaparte family. For the last two years Napoleon Bonaparte (the son of Jerome), and Pierre Bonaparte (brother of the Prince de Canino), have been in such direct opposition to the Elysée, that they have been called the *Princes de la Montagne*.

The President's Message delivered to the Chambers on the 12th Nov. appears to have given as much gratification to the Parisian public as to the representatives of the Assembly. Nearly all the journals speak loud in its praise, particularly for its frankness and disinterestedness, which, they add, must recommend the chief of the executive power to the sympathies of France.

SPAIN.

On the 31st Oct. the Cortes were opened by the Queen, with the usual ceremonies. She expressed satisfaction in being able to announce the happy re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Great Britain in a manner worthy of both countries. Friendly relations continued with other Powers. The Spanish expedition to Rome had been eminently successful. In the interior of Spain public order was maintained and past dissensions forgotten.

DENMARK.

Denmark and the Duchies are still virtually at war. There have, indeed, been fresh skirmishes. The Holsteiners have made several incursions, and taken some prisoners, but generally have had to retire with loss, in killed and wounded. The Danes have fortified their position at Bau.

By a Royal order published on the evening of the 9th Oct. all subjects of Prussia belonging to the army, landwehr, or reserve, are recalled from any foreign State, whether they have leave of absence or not. The order will be a fatal blow to

the Holstein army, as it deprives it of its best officers and 3,000 or 4,000 men.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace with the German States were finally exchanged on the 26th Oct. at Frankfort, between Count de Thun, on the part of the Federal Assembly, and M. de Bulow, upon that of Denmark. All German States are, therefore, at peace with Denmark, except Coburg and Nassau.

GERMANY.

The principalities and powers of Germany have hitherto been joined in a federal league, established at the Congress of Vienna, for their mutual security and advantage. But after the troubles of 1848 the King of Prussia proceeded to put in execution a new confederation in the place of the Federal League, to the exclusion of Austria. It was evident from the first that, if persisted in, this scheme must provoke the other Powers against Prussia, and, above all, Austria; and that result is now being realised. Prussia has not only persisted in it by convoking her Erfurt Parliament, and by issuing decrees, but by acting upon her own decisions, and carrying into effect her own plans, however they might be at variance with her previous obligations. The affair of Schleswig Holstein has been throughout an illustration of the selfish policy of Prussia; for, even though obliged to withdraw her active intervention, she has up to this time permitted the Schleswig army to be officered by men bearing commissions in her own army. The disorders of Hesse Cassel have furnished another occasion for Prussian interference. Hesse is occupied by the hostile forces of Prussia on the one hand, and Austria and Bavaria on the other; and a slight collision took place on the 7th Nov. when the Austrian general the Prince of Thurn and Taxis had ordered his troops to occupy Fulda, a change of quarters being absolutely necessary, since the Federal troops had consumed all the provisions of their old quarters. On approaching the village of Bronzell they found it occupied by a detachment of Prussian foot, which immediately and without parley proceeded to fire upon the advancing Austrians and Bavarians. A few men were killed and wounded on both sides. On the 9th the Prussian troops evacuated the town of Fulda, in consequence of an order from the Cabinet of Berlin. The Bavarians, commanded by the Prince of Taxis, immediately entered with bands playing and colours flying. Subsequent intelligence states that Prussia has wisely acceded to the proposals of Austria, the Emperor having taken pains to assure the King of his pacific intentions. Austria offers to discontinue her armaments if Prussia will do the same. Prussia, however, will continue, it is said, a military occupation of the ground between the Oder and the Elbe, and the Prince of Prussia is appointed to the chief command of the army there. The substance of the arrangement is, that the Court of Vienna concedes to the Prussian Cabinet the non-recognition *de jure* of the old Confederation, but still the Frankfort Diet is to be the organ of that body *de facto*. The Prussian troops are allowed to occupy part of Hesse. Nevertheless a Federal army will proceed to the pacification of Hesse as well as of Holstein.

The speech of the King of Prussia, delivered at the opening of the Chambers on the 21st Nov. is very provocative of the martial spirit of his subjects. "In a short time (he said) we shall stand more strongly armed than at any period of old or modern time. We do not seek war; we wish to lessen no one's rights, or force our proposals on any one; but we require an organization of collective Germany, consistent with our present position in Germany and in Europe, and commensurate with the sum of the rights that God has placed in our hands. We have a good right; that we will defend, and we will remain in powerful preparation, under our weapons, till we are certain it has obtained recognition."

HANOVER.

The Hanover Gazette of the 28th October publishes a Royal decree accepting the resignations of the Stûve Ministry, and the appointment of the following Ministry in their stead: — Baron von Munchausen, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Lindemann (First Burgomaster), Minister of the Interior; M. Von Rossing, Minister of Justice; Major-General Jacobi, Minister of War; Dr. Meyer, Minister of Public Instruction; Dr. Lindemann is also entrusted, *pro temp.* with the portfolio of Finances.

AUSTRIA.

A terrific catastrophe has occurred at the place of pilgrimage called Hergott, on the Weiss, near Purgstal. At one of the public-houses the pilgrims (of whom 3,000 were assembled at Hergott) spent the night in eating and drinking. While baking the fish the oven took fire. Behind the inn were a number of stables and barns, in which hundreds of the pilgrims were reposing, and almost all perished in the flames, which rose so rapidly through the thatched roofs, fanned by a strong wind, that there was no possibility of

raising ladders to attempt to rescue a single person. Many threw themselves from the lofts, and, with broken limbs, half consumed with fire, rushed hither and thither with the most piteous cries. Not a single engine was in the place, and we are assured by an eye-witness, that the fearful calamity at Leopoldstadt, in Oct. 1848, fades into nothing by the side of this awful calamity. Scarcely half of the pilgrims were saved, and those who have survived have for the most part been much injured. The bodies of the dead were found burnt to a cinder.

TURKEY.

A riot against the Christian population has broken out at Aleppo. A multitude of Franks were killed, and their houses sacked and burnt. The Turkish soldiers remained quiet spectators of these outrages.

A most appalling catastrophe took place in the Bosphorus on the 23d Oct. by the blowing up of the Neiri Shevket, of 120 guns, one of the largest men-of-war belonging to the Sultan. She took fire, apparently in her powder magazine, and instantly blew up with terrific force. Out of her crew of 900 men and officers, only a very few were saved. Among those killed were six captains, who were on board the admiral's ship in conference on a point of etiquette, as also the aide-de-camp of the grand admiral, fourteen lieutenants who were invited to an examination of several pupils of the Academy, and of 25 scholars of the first class.

CHINA.

A rebellion of more than ordinary importance is in progress in this country. At the departure of the last mail from Hong Kong numerous bands of robbers were plundering and burning throughout the provinces of Kangsi and Canton, and, having captured the city of Kintschan, had advanced to within 120 English miles of Canton.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Tower of London.—The buildings on the west side of the Tower, called the Officers' Quarters—the celebrated Stone Kitchen and gateway adjoining the Bloody Tower, have been pulled down, in furtherance of the improvements now in progress. The Guard House and flight of steps leading from Traitors'-gate to the Green are complete. The old Guard House adjoining the White Tower is removed. The barracks erected on the site of the Armoury destroyed by fire are occupied, and the Officers' Quarters nearly ready for occupation. Artesian wells are intended to be sunk for the use of the garrison.

Alderman Salomons has presented to the Corporation of London a large folding Screen on which is painted, it is said by Copley, the father of Lord Lyndhurst, the subject of George the Third on one of his visits to the city of London being received at Temple Bar by the then Lord Mayor, the independent Beckford. It is no very remarkable specimen of fine art; but as a bold record of the costume, &c. of the day it is a valuable present to the body whose former chief officer and dignitaries it represents.

New Park at Battersea.—The Commissioners of Woods and Works have now completed arrangements for carrying into effect the projected Park in Battersea-fields, and have purchased for the sum of 11,000*l.* the celebrated shooting grounds and premises so long known as the Red House. The present occupier is to be allowed to remain in possession for fifteen months, as it is the intention of the commissioners to commence without delay the erection of the iron suspension-bridge, which is to cross the Thames immediately below the Royal Hospital on the Pimlico side.

The parish of *Whitechapel* is setting an excellent example to the metropolitan parishes whose churchyards will be closed under the operations of the new Interments Act. Under the superintendence of Mr. Curtis, who planned and planted the new Victoria Park, the churchyard is now being planted with evergreen and deciduous shrubs and trees. As it is a well ascertained fact that trees absorb and convert the noxious gases given off by the process of decomposition, we hope that so laudable an example will be universally followed.

Oct. 22. The Lord Bishop of London consecrated the new church of St. Mary, *West Brompton*, which makes the one hundred and seventy-sixth church which his lordship has consecrated during his episcopacy. St. Mary's, West Brompton, is built from the design and under the direction of Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S.

on an estate belonging to Mr. Robert Gunter, situated between the Fulham-road and the Old Brompton-road, in the parish of Kensington. It is an offshoot of the Brompton district church, of which the Rev. W. J. Irons, B.A. is the vicar; and has been erected by funds raised in small part by subscription and from the Church Commissioners, but mainly provided by the Rev. Hogarth J. Swale, who is the perpetual curate. It is a cross church without aisles, a bell-cot at the west end, and an octagon lantern and spire at the junction of transept, intended to be open to the church. The design has been carried out with the exception of the lantern and spire, which are postponed for a short period. The nave is 86 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 46 feet high. The tower is 17 feet square inside. The transept is 81 feet from north to south, 20 feet 6 inches wide, 38 feet high, and has a large traceried window at each end. The north transept will be mainly occupied by the organ, built by Mr. Bishop, and by the choir. The roofs are all open, with the exception of that of the chancel, which is boarded in panels, with carved bosses at the intersections. The corbels which receive the arch-ribs of the nave-roof present carved figures of the twelve apostles. The chancel has two canopied sedilia on the south side, exceedingly well carved by Swales and Bolton. A small niche on the other side, the shelf of which is carried by a carved angel, serves as a credence table. There are two rows of seats on each side of the chancel, with open traceried fronts of oak; the seats throughout, with ornamental ends, are of deal stained and varnished. The font, which stands at the west end, and the pulpit, are of Caen stone. The prayers are read from a carved oak moveable desk, facing north and west. The south window of the chancel is filled with Messrs. Powell's quarries (a good specimen), the gift of the architect; and two windows on the south side of the nave are filled with stained glass, as memorial windows, also by Powell. The east window will hereafter have stained glass by Hardman. The tracery of the north transept window is filled with stained glass by O'Connor.

The new church of the Holy Trinity, *Haverstock-hill*, in the parish of St. Pancras, has some striking points, superior to many lately erected. The tower stands at the west end of the centre aisle. There is some gallery accommodation. The number of seats is 1426, of which only 570 are to be let. The general style is of the fourteenth century, principally distinguishable in the end windows of the aisles and chancel. The arcade on each side of the nave (of five arches) has an air of sober gracefulness. Side-aisles are formed to the chancel within the width of the nave, whose aisles are prolonged eastward, and there are three arches to the chancel, the centre one of which is very lofty. The tower has some ornaments, and a broach spire, 160 feet high. The vicar, the Rev. D. Laing (honorary secretary to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution), and the committee have made themselves answerable for 4,000*l.* out of 10,000*l.* of the entire expense incurred, for the liquidation of which they trust to public liberality. Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon are the architects.

BERKSHIRE.

Nov. 15. The first stone of a new church at *Sandford*, in the parish of Abingdon, was laid by the Bishop of Oxford. A church had formerly stood on the site, and a remnant of the stones of the foundation and walls, which had remained to the present day, will occupy a place in the new church. This is the commencement of a grand design of Church Extension for the whole parish of Abingdon and its affiliated hamlets. The town contains a population of above 6,000, which, together with the hamlets of Shippon, Sandford, and Northcourt, are under the pastoral care solely of the Vicar of St. Helen's, with an endowment of only 130*l.* per annum, from which he has to pay the rent of a house. It is proposed to build a church at Abingdon, to enlarge the church of St. Nicholas in that town, to build churches at Sandford and Shippon, to provide parsonage-houses for three districts in Abingdon, and for Sandford and Shippon, together with adequate schools and school-houses. It is also proposed to provide a parsonage-house for Drayton, a chapelry of St. Helen's.

CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 18. The restorations of St. Michael's church, Cambridge, from the ravages of fire last year, have progressed so far, that the church was re-opened for divine service, when sermons were preached by the Master of Trinity and Professor Scholefield. The roof, which was almost entirely destroyed by the fire, has been rebuilt of oak, as closely as possible after the pattern of the original roof, with king-posts, &c. Arches resting on massive buttresses have been thrown across the north and south aisles, to support the large chancel-arch. The whole of the flooring has been excavated to the depth of nearly three feet, and filled in with concrete. The churchyard has been lowered to the basement moulding of the building.

The sedilia and piscina of the remarkably fine chancel, the arched doorway leading into the south aisle, and the beautiful niches in the south-east chapel, have all been carefully restored. The unsightly organ gallery has been removed, so that the fine west window is now fully displayed. A new doorway has been opened through the tower at the south-west end of the church, and the tower itself thrown open. A new north porch, with windows and buttresses, is in progress of erection. The whole church has been re-pewed in carved oak, and a new pulpit and reading-desk, carved in the same style, have been erected. The architect employed is Mr. G. G. Scott.

DURHAM.

Nov. 11. A melancholy explosion occurred at the *Houghton Pit*, near Newbottle, whereby 26 men and boys were hurried into eternity. The pit is the property of the Earl of Durham.

ESSEX.

A memorial window has just been completed in the church of *Great Waltham* to the late Mrs. Tufnell, of Langley's, by a subscription from 360 persons. The window, of three lights, has in the centre a representation of our blessed Lord in glory, his right hand raised in benediction, under a rich canopy, upon a grisaille ground; on either side, and under canopies upon the same ground, stand figures of the blessed Virgin Mary and Elizabeth the mother of John the Baptist. Below these are medallions, representing the Annunciation, the Nativity, and the Salutation. Along the base of the window runs an inscription as follows:—"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men. In memory of Catherine Dorothy Tufnell. Born 1777; died 1850. To record her benevolence by Tenants, Friends, and the neighbouring Poor." Messrs. M. and A. O'Connor, of London, were the artists. The total cost was 115*l.* The church has also another beautiful memorial window, erected in 1848, to the memory of Charles Dyer, architect, by his brother (the Vicar of the parish) and sisters; the principal subjects in it representing the Baptism, the Bearing of the Cross, and the Resurrection of our Saviour.

LANCASHIRE.

At *Liverpool* the Church for the Blind, formerly situated in Lord Nelson-street, has, in consequence of the enlargement of the North-Western Railway station, been removed carefully, piece by piece, and is now being rebuilt, exactly in its former style and size, at a distant part of the town, opposite the Philharmonic Hall. The interior also will present no change; the pews, choir, pulpits, &c. will be placed precisely as they were.

MIDDLESEX.

Forty-five thousand pounds, in money and land, have been assigned to trustees by Miss Howard, of York-place, for the following uses:—To erect twenty-one houses on her property at *Pinner*, near Harrow, in the form of a crescent, the centre house for the trustees, the other twenty houses for the use of twenty widows, who are to occupy them free of rent and taxes, and also to receive 50*l.* a-year clear of all deductions. The widows of naval men to have the preference, then those of military men, and lastly those of clergymen; none but persons of good character to be selected, to be chosen or dismissed for misconduct by the trustees. The deed is now enrolled in Chancery, and approved of by the Lord Chancellor. Trustees named—the Earl of Fingal and W. A. Mackinnon, esq. M.P.

NORFOLK.

The changes in the *Norfolk Estuary* about to be commenced under the superintendence of Sir John Rennie and Mr. Robert Stephenson form one of the largest engineering works ever undertaken in the eastern counties. The main object is to reclaim from the sea a tract of land of great agricultural value, measuring 32,000 acres; but, in addition to this, the fens of the lowlands, known as the Bedford Level, will be thoroughly drained, dispensing with the present expensive drainage by wind and steam, and the navigation of the Ouse from the sea to Lynn and beyond will be greatly improved. The estimated expense of reclamation is 20*l.* an acre—for the entire work 640,000*l.* Towards this large sum the corporation of Lynn has voted 60,000*l.* and the fen proprietors 60,000*l.* more; the remainder is to be raised by a joint stock company. The land, it is said, will be worth on the average 45*l.* an acre; so that in a few years, it is believed, the outlay will be entirely repaid. The contract for carrying into effect this great work has been taken by Messrs. Peto and Betts, and the ceremony of turning the first sod took place on the 11th Nov. The day was kept as a holiday in Lynn. A procession, formed by the members of the corporation, the chairman and directors of the Estuary Company, the gentlemen of the Bedford Level, and several of the most influential inhabitants of the borough and county, left the Tuesday market-place at noon, and proceeded by the New Cut

bridge to North Lynn. Triumphal arches were erected along the line of procession. The spot from which the sod was cut was in the centre of the channel. Sir William Ffolkes took the spade, and in a very workmanlike manner broke up the ground, and commenced filling the barrow, in which process he was assisted by the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Leicester, Mr. R. G. Townley, M.P. the Rev. G. Townley, Mr. A. Hamond, Mr. R. Bagge, Mr. J. Fryer, and Miss Wodehouse, who severally deposited a spade of earth upon it. It was then wheeled by the mayor of Lynn some distance, amidst hearty rounds of applause. The spade, which was of silver, handsomely mounted, and having the following inscription,—"NORFOLK ESTUARY, NOV. 8TH, 1850."—was presented by Mr. Peto to Lady Ffolkes. The wheelbarrow was of polished mahogany. In the evening the Estuary Company and their friends assembled at a magnificent banquet in the Town Hall, where covers were laid for 150 guests. In the evening there were illuminations, and a display of fireworks in the market-place.

SCOTLAND.

The new college at Edinburgh is in the English collegiate style of architecture, and, from the elevation of its site at the head of the Mound, is one of the most prominent buildings in the city. The foundation stone was laid in 1846 by the late Dr. Chalmers. The edifice measures in front 165 feet, and extends southwards towards the Castle Hill 177 feet. It consists of two stories, crowned by a range of dormer windows, except upon the east wing, which forms the Free High Church. The main entrance is flanked by two square towers, each 121 feet in height. The parapets are embattled, and the space between the towers is filled by projecting windows, surmounted also by embattled parapets. The whole of the front range of the first floor is intended for the principal library, which measures 125 feet from east to west. The statue of the late Dr. Chalmers, by Mr. Steell, is to be placed in the centre of the library. The Free High Church has a tower on the north-east angle 96 feet high, in the same style as the other towers in front of the college, but receding for several feet. The designs of the building are by Mr. Playfair. The stone is from the Binny quarries; and the cost will probably exceed 30,000*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Oct. 24. The Right Hon. R. L. Sheil to be Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Oct. 30. The Princess Mary Duchess of Gloucester to be Ranger and Keeper of the New Park, near Richmond.

Nov. 5. Charles Mann, esq. to be Crown Solicitor, and Henry Jickling, esq. to be Master of the Supreme Court for the Colony of South Australia.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Lord J. C. P. Murray to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 8. 13th Foot, Capt. R. G. Burslem to be Major.—16th Foot, Major W. Cockell, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, *vice* C. Murray, who exchanges.

Nov. 12. Patrick Burns, esq. to be Provost Marshal for the Island of Montserrat.

Nov. 13. Knighted, Sir Samuel Martin, Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, Pres. of the Royal Academy.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert M. Rolfe, Vice-Chancellor of England, sworn of the Privy Council.—The Rev. George Robinson Moncreiff, M.A. Rector of Tattenhall, and William Parsons Warburton, esq. B.A. Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to be Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

Nov. 14. The Right Rev. Thomas Stuart, Bishop of Meath, and John Hatchell, esq. Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, sworn Privy Councellors of Ireland.

Nov. 15. 1st Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. J. A. Lambert to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Nov. 18. Royal Artillery, brevet Major T. Desbrisay to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 21. Alfred Tennyson, esq. to be Poet Laureate in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—To be Inspectors of Coal Mines in Great Britain: J. Kenyon Blackwell, Joseph Dickinson, Matthias Dunn, and Charles Morton, esquires.

Nov. 22. Charles Chipchase, esq. to be Collector of Customs for the Island of Trinidad; William Price, esq. to be Deputy Commissary-General for the Island of Ceylon.—Samuel George Bonham, esq. C.B. Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong, and Sir Geo. William Anderson, Knt. C.B. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon, to be Civil Knights Commanders of the Bath; John Beverly Robinson, esq. Chief Justice for Canada West, and Sir Thomas Hastings, Knt., Capt. R.N., Storekeeper of the Ordnance, to be Companions of the Bath.

Nov. 23. To be members of H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms: W. H. Taylor, esq. late Captain 87th Regt. *vice* Green; T. Howard, esq. *vice* Wilkinson; J. F. Pets, esq. *vice* Gordon.

Baron Dunsany, elected a Representative Peer for Ireland.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Grey, K.C.B. to be Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

George Arbuthnot, esq. to be Auditor of the Civil List.

Charles Norris Wilde, esq. (nephew to the Lord Chancellor) to be Secretary of Lunatics.

Charles Lock Eastlake, esq. to be President of the Royal Academy; and Mr. James Clarke Hook to be an Associate.

Naval Promotions.

Nov. 6. Rear-Adm. C. J. Johnston to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. D. Price to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms of 1st Sept. 1846: N. L. Pateshall, R. Money, C.B., J. Sheridan, Sir H. L. Baker, Bart. C.B., G. W. H. D'Aeth, R. Ramsey, C.B., and J. C. G. Roberts, C.B.

Nov. 7. Commander A. P. Eardley Wilmot, to command the Britomart, 8.

Nov. 11. Rear-Adm. E. Ratsey to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Captain his Grace Algernon Duke of Northumberland to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Captains A. Tisdall and J. G. Garland to be retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms of 1st Sept. 1846.

Nov. 13. To be Captains: T. S. Brock, J. A. Stevens, T. F. Birch.—Commanders: Alexander Little to be an Inspecting Commander of the Lyme Coast Guard District; Henry St. John Georges to the Harwich District; Alfred N. Fairman to the Clyde District; John Elliot Bingham to the Hastings District.—Commander James B. Willoughby (1846) to be Inspecting Commander in the Coast Guard Service.—Lieutenant E. P. Fuge (1844) to be Agent for Mails.

Ecclesiastical Preferments and Appointments.

Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton (R. of Hagley), Honorary Canon, Worcester Cathedral.
Rev. D. Bagot, Deanery of Dromore.
Rev. W. H. Boscawen, Hanmer V. Flint.
Rev. G. B. Caffin, Doddington V. Kent.
Rev. C. C. Christie, Sidcup P.C. Kent.
Rev. C. T. Corrance, Parham V. w. Hacheston V. Suffolk.
Rev. W. S. Dear, Albourne R. Sussex.
Rev. J. Eagles, St. Bartholomew P.C. Birmingham.
Rev. D. O. Etough, Tenham V. Kent.
Rev. W. E. Evans, Madley V. w. Tiberton C. Herefordshire.
Rev. W. Falcon, Orpington V. w. St. Mary-Cray C. Kent.
Rev. C. Gilbee, Barby R. w. Onley C. N'p'n.
Rev. W. Glover, St. Mary P.C. Bungay, Suff.
Rev. E. Golding, Brimpton V. Berks.
Rev. A. Hadfield, Silverdale P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. G. T. Hall, Hempnall V. Norfolk.
Rev. F. W. Harper, Selby P.C. Yorkshire.
Rev. H. C. Hartshorne, Holdenby R. N'p'n.
Rev. G. Hills, (P.C. of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth,) Hon. Canonry, Norwich Cathedral.
Rev. T. Hirst, Holmesfield P.C. Derbyshire.
Ven. R. Holberton (late Archdeacon of Antigua), Norbiton P.C. Surrey.
Rev. J. Howie, Deanery of Cloyne, Ireland.
Rev. A. Jones, Holmer V. w. Huntington P.C. Herefordshire.
Rev. J. Jones, Christ Church P.C. Litherland, Sefton, Lancashire.
Rev. T. F. Layng, D.D. Marden V. Herefordsh.
Rev. J. E. Leeson, Old St. George P.C. Staleybridge, Lancashire.
Rev. H. F. Mallet, St. Paul P.C. High-Beech, Essex.
Rev. C. L. Maltby, Collierley P.C. Durham.
Rev. F. G. Middleton, Ovington R. Hants.
Rev. S. Minton, St. Silas P.C. Liverpool.
Rev. H. B. Moffat, Deanery of Moray and Ross.
Rev. R. Monro, Aston-Sandford R. Bucks.
Rev. R. H. Morgan, Merthyr-Mawr P.C. Glam.
Rev. M. F. F. Osborn, Kilworth-Beauchamp R. Leicestershire.
Rev. H. C. Pigou, New Alresford R. Hants.
Rev. J. W. S. Powell, Abinger R. Surrey.
Rev. W. W. Pulman, Wellington V. w. West Buckland C. Somerset.
Rev. J. Rashdall, Great Malvern V. Worc.
Rev. G. Read, St. Paul P.C. (Second), Liverpool.
Rev. G. Rees, Llanrhidian V. w. Llanyrnwd C. and Penclawdd P.C. Glamorganshire.
Rev. C. Robinson, Holy Trinity P.C. Blackburne, Lancashire.
Rev. J. G. Ryde, St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, Aberdeen.
Rev. F. Silver, Norton-in-Hales R. Salop.
Rev. T. T. Smith (V. of Wymondham), Honorary Canon, Norwich Cathedral.
Rev. W. C. Stapylton, Malden V. w. Chessington C. Surrey.
Hon. and Rev. A. G. Stuart, (R. of Cottesmore, Rutland,) Honorary Canonry in Peterborough Cathedral.
Rev. G. H. Sumner, Old Alresford R. Hants.
Rev. J. Tarver, Tyringham R. w. Filgrove R. Bucks.
Rev. R. L. Townsend, Wandsworth R. Surrey.
Rev. F. Tufnell, Cathedral Church, Edinburgh.
Rev. E. B. Turner, Offord-Cluny R. Hunts.
Rev. F. E. Tuson, (V. of Minety, Wilts,) Malmesbury Deanery-Rural, dio. Gloster and Bristol.
Rev. T. N. Twopeny, Little-Casterton R. w. Tolethorpe C. Rutland.
Rev. G. Urquhart, Anderby R. w. Cumberworth R. Lincolnshire.
Rev. H. L. Watson, Sharnford R. Leicestersh.
Rev. J. P. Whalley, East-Wretham R. w. West-Wretham R. Norfolk.
Rev. A. S. Wilde, Gretford R. w. Wilsthorpe C. Lincolnshire.
Rev. W. P. Williams, Bleadon R. Somerset.
Rev. A. Whishaw, Chipping-Norton V. Oxford.
Rev. W. Winston, Llanvihangel-Nant-Brân P.C. Brecknockshire.
Rev. J. Wright, Eaton Chapel P.C. Eaton Square, London.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. W. Hocker, Borough Gaol, Plymouth.
Rev. T. Hutton, County Gaol, Northampton.
Rev. J. R. Inge (V. of Seamer, Yorkshire), Lord Londesborough.
Rev. C. C. Layard, Trinity Almshouses, Mile-end Road, Middlesex.
Rev. J. T. Mansel, House of Correction, Brist.
Rev. R. P. Powell, H.M. ship Albion.
Rev. C. A. J. Smith, Mayor of Macclesfield.
Rev. J. C. Wigram, St. Mary R. Southampton.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. W. H. Bateson, Secretary to Commission, Cambridge University Inquiry.
Rev. G. E. Corrie, B.D. Master of Jesus college, Cambridge, Vice-Chancellor of that University, 1850-1.
A. P. Cust, Fellowship, All Souls' college, Oxf.
Rev. J. Earle, Head Mastership, All Saints' college, Maidstone.
Rev. J. W. Green, Assistant Mastership, Sir R. Cholmeley's Grammar School, Highgate.
Rev. T. H. Greene, Assistant Readership, Hon. Soc. Gray's Inn, London.
E. J. Hillier, M.A. Second Master, King Edward VI. Grammar School, Bury St. Edm.
G. O. Morgan, B.A. Fellowship (Stowell Civil Law), University college, Oxford.
Rev. Richard Okes, D.D. Provost of King's college, Cambridge.
H. C. Phear, B.A. Fellowship (Wortley), Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge.
Hon. E. B. Portman, Fellowship, All Souls' college, Oxford.
J. Roberts, M.A. (Fellow of Magdalene college), Classical Lectureship, Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge.
J. O. Ryder, B.A. Fellowsh. All Souls' coll. Oxf.
H. F. Seymour, B.A. Fellowship, All Souls' college, Oxford.
Professor A. J. Scott, M.A. Principalship of Owen's college, Manchester, and Professorship of Logic, English Language, &c.

Rev. W. Scott, B.A. Taylor's Mathematical Lectureship, Sidney Sussex college, Cambr.
G. Smith, M.A. Fellowship (Bennet's), University college, Oxford.
W. H. Smithers, B.A. Headmastership, Great Grimsby Grammar School, Lincolnshire.
Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, Head Master (pro temp.) Grammar School, Felsted, Essex.

Erratum.—P. 539, 2nd col. l. 11, *for* St. Silas, *read* St. Stephen.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 30. At Government house, Newfoundland, the lady of his Excellency Sir Gaspard le Marchant, a dau.

Oct. 7. At Longford-castle, the Viscountess Folkestone, a son, who only survived a short time.——8. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Robinson, fourth dau. of Viscount Valentia, of Bletchingdon house, a dau.——10. At the Manor house, Holt, Wilts, the wife of John Nesid, esq. M.P. a son.——11. At the Vicarage, Chesterford, Lady Harriet Hervey, a son.——15. At Shawford house, near Winchester, the wife of Major-Gen. Frederick, C.B. a dau.——18. At Brighton, the Baroness de Linden, a dau.——20. At Campden house, Gloucestershire, the Viscountess Campden, a son and heir.——22. At Perkforton, Cheshire, the wife of J. Tollemache, esq. M.P. a son.——23. At Heron court, near Christchurch, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Harris, a dau.——28. At Spa, Lady Charles Beauclerk, a son.——29. In Hill st. the Hon. Lady Nugent, a dau.——At Eastbourne terrace, Hyde park, London, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Norman Macleas, a son.——At Cheltenham, the wife of the Bishop of Guiana, a son.——30. At Chester st. the wife of M. Wyvill, jun. esq. M.P. a dau.——At Freshford, the wife of Capt. Peter Egerton Warburton, of the Bombay Army, a dau.

Lately. At Gloucester road, Hyde park, the wife of Robert Oliver Jones, esq. of Fonmon castle, Glamorganshire, a dau.

Nov. 1. In Russell sq. the wife of S. Morton Peto, esq. M.P. a dau.——At Boconnoc, Cornwall, Lady Louisa Fortescue, a son.——At Wandsworth, Surrey, the wife of G. D. Longstaff, esq. M.D. a dau.——2. At Hope end, Ledbury, the wife of the Rev. George Henry Sumner, a dau.——4. The wife of the Hon. W. W. Addington, Heavitree house, near Exeter, a dau.——In New street, Spring gardens, Lady Mary Hoare, a son.——At Aldby park, Yorkshire, Mrs. Darley, a son.——6. In Devonshire pl. London, Lady Anson, a son.——7. At Putney, Lady Eardley Wilmot, a son.——The wife of William Langton, esq. of Wandsworth, and Laurence Pountney lane, London, a dau.——8. The wife of John Weller Poley, esq. of Boxted hall, Suffolk, a son.——9. In Clarendon sq. Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Charles E. Petre, a son.——11. At Southchurch, Essex, the wife of the Rev. J. H. R. Sumner, a son.——At Longford rectory, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. T. A. Anson, a dau.——13. At the house of her father Rear-Adm. Deans Dundas, C.B., M.P., the wife of J. C. Crawford, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 3. At Auckland, his Excellency Edw. John *Eyre*, esq. Lieut.-Gov. of that colony, to Adelaide-Fanny, eldest dau. of Capt. Ormond, R.N.

July 15. At Kandy, Ceylon, R. J. *Holworthy*, esq. Capt. Ceylon Rifle Regt. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late J. E. Hammett, esq.

Aug. 3. At Bombay, Lawford *Acland*, esq. to Robina-Jemima, only dau. of the late Major Maclean, H.M. 24 Regt.——At Hoosheargore, in the Punjaub, Capt. Augustus *Turner*, Bengal Army, to Helen-Marion-Jessie, dau. of the late Capt. James Remington.

19. At Sierra Leone, S. J. *Watson*, esq. of the Medical Staff, to Mary-Adelle, eldest dau. of Major Solen, Comm. of the Troops on the western coast of Africa.

22. At Clutton, Somerset, Capt. L. C. *Bourchier*, 17th Regt. only son of the Rev. Charles Spencer Bourchier, Rector of Great Hallingbury, Essex, to Margaret-Jane, dau. of the Rev. T. B. Johnstone, and granddau. of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson.

27. At Colombo, Ceylon, the Rev. J. *Thurston*, of Colpetty, to Laura-Constantia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. M. Hobbyn, Rector of Clipsham, Rutland.

28. At Paris, General Guglielmo *Pepe*, to Mary-Anne-Coventry, widow of John Borthwick Gilchrist, LL.D.

Sept. 7. At Rye, Augustus *Dillon*, esq. of London, son of the late Rev. Luke Dillon, to Anne, dau. of the late E. Chatterton, esq.

9. At Ostend, Henry Colley *Grattan*, esq. to Lucy, second surviving dau. of Christopher R. Nugent, esq.——At Paignton, Lieut.-Col. A. Henry E. *Bolleau*, Bengal Eng. to Matilda-Grace, dau. of Alexander Tovey, esq. late of H.M. 24th Regt.

10. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Capt. Ormsby *Gore*, M.P. for co. Sligo, to Emily-Charlotte, dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir G. F. Seymour.——At St. James's, Norland, Kensington, the Rev. M. S. *Suckling*, Rector of Shipmeadow, Suffolk, to Barbara, second dau. of Matthew Coates, esq. late of Gainsborough.——At Keyston, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. Henry L. *Dicken*, B.A. of Bythorn, to Theodosia-Caroline, youngest dau. of B. B. Goodman, esq. of Wilmington sq. London.——At Swinton, Lanc. J. H. R. *de Castro*, esq. of Woodbrook, Cheshire, eldest son of the late M. C. de Castro, esq. M.D. to Jane-Ramsden, eldest dau. of James Atherton, esq.——At Tasburgh, Norf. Thomas Henry *Barton*, esq. of Long Stratton, to Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of William Gwyn, esq. of Tasburgh lodge.——Thomas H. *Wakley*, esq. F.R.C.S. eldest son of Thomas Wakley, esq. M.P. to Harriette-Anne, third dau. of Francis Blake, esq.——At Alborough, Norfolk, Oliver-Cromwell, third son of the late John *Field*, esq. of Her Majesty's Mint, to Martha, eldest dau. of John Johnson Gay, esq. of Alborough.——At West Ham, John, youngest son of Abraham *Borradaile*, esq. of Fenchurch st. to Julia, youngest dau. of Alex. Harris, esq. of Stratford green.——At Ellon, Aberdeenshire, the Rev. George *Kemp*, M.A. Curate of St. Dionis Backchurch, London, to Anna-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late John Turner, esq. of Turner hall, Aberdeen.——At St. Helier's, Jersey, Frederick John *Hensley*, esq. M.D. of Montague pl. Russell sq. to Mary-Jane-Valpy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Philip Filleul, Rector of St. Helier's.——At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. Samuel *Clarke*, M.A. Curate of Farleigh, Hungerford, sixth son of the Rev. T. Clarke, Rector of Tusmore, Oxon, to Mary-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Capt. Edmund Palmer, R.N. C.B.——At Thurmaston, Leic. the Rev. Chas. Lisle March *Phillipps*, Vicar of Queniborough, second son of C. M. Phillipps, esq. of Garendon park, to Elizabeth, only child of the late John Dixon, esq.

11. At Brompton, the Rev. James *Palmes*, youngest son of Geo. Palmes, esq. of Naburn, to Annie-Augusta, dau. of George Champney, esq. M.D. of Middlethorpe Manor, both near York.——At St. James's Piccadilly, Trenham *Reeks*, esq. of the Museum of Practical Geology, to Christiana-Caroline, second dau. of

Abraham Howard, esq. of Eccleston sq.——At Rochdale, Thomas *Lomax*, esq. barrister-at-law, son of S. Lomax, esq. Town head, to Ann, eldest dau. of J. Chadwick, esq. Broadfield, Rochdale.——At Marbury, the Rev. J. *Yorke*, of Marbury, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Sir H. M. Mainwaring, Bart. and niece to Viscount Combermere.——At Hazlewood, near Derby, William Winstanley *Hull*, barrister-at-law, of Tickwood, near Shiffnal, to Frances, only dau. of the late George Rowe, esq. of May Place, near Liverpool.——At St. Gerrans, Cornwall, John Russell *Baker*, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, to Maria-Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. H. C. Borwell, Curate of St. Gerrans.

12. At Highweek, Devon, Lieut. J. S. *Rundle*, R.N. to Renira-Catherine, only dau. of Lieut. Leslie, R.N. of East park, Newton Bushel.——At Botleys, Roger William *Wilbraham*, esq. second son of George Wilbraham, esq. of Delamore house, Cheshire, to Louisa, third dau. of Robert Gosling, esq. of Botley park, Surrey.——At Esher, Surrey, West *Awdry*, esq. of Rowden hill, Chippenham, to Margaret-Reid, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. G. Cookson, R.A.——At Epping, Walter Charles *Metcalfe*, esq. youngest son of the late Henry Metcalfe, esq. of Hawstead house, Suffolk, to Mary, second dau. of the late R. B. Andrews, esq. of Epping.——At the Catholic Chapel of the Bavarian Embassy, Warwick st. William Ince *Anderton*, esq. of Euxton hall, Lanc. to Lady Emma Plunkett, eldest dau. of the Earl of Fingal.——At Northallerton, the Rev. John *Barry*, M.A. Rector of Great Smeaton, to Letitia-Anna, second dau. of the Rev. T. W. Mercer, M.A. Vicar of Northallerton.——At Combe Down, Somerset, the Rev. Geo. *Knowling*, Curate of St. Paul's, to Ellen-Tate, fifth dau. of J. G. Mansford, esq. of Bath.——At Ipstones, Staff. the Rev. Robert *Bamford*, only son of Robert Bamford, esq. of Minchin Hampton, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Sneyd, of Basford hall.——At Melrose, the Rev. James Park *Whalley*, Rector of Illington, Norfolk, youngest son of Frederic Whalley, esq. to Agnes-Ellen, youngest dau. of Wyrley Birch, esq. of Wretham hall, Norf.——At Acton, Middx., Thomas *Lewis*, esq. eldest son of the late Edward Lewis, esq. of Bryn Edwin, Flintsh. to Emily-Jane, eldest dau. of William Casson, esq.——At St. Pancras, the Rev. Alfred Peter *Lovekin*, M.A. to Frances-Charlotte-Barbara-Lily, fourth dau. of M.-Gen. James Grant, of Hillingdon, Middx.——At St. James's Westminster, Chas. Robt. *Colvile*, esq. M.P. for South Derbyshire, to the Hon. Katherine Sarah Georgiana Russell, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Russell, R.N. and the Baroness de Clifford.——At Chelsea, Charles James Fox *Campbell*, esq. R.N. son of the late John Campbell, esq. of Kilberry, Argyleshire, to Emily, eldest dau. of Alex. Fraser, esq. formerly of Great James st. Buckingham gate.——At Dublin, James Henry *Todd*, esq. Capt. 40th Foot, second surviving son of the late W. T. Todd, esq. of Bunerana castle, co. Donegal, to Anna-Letitia, only child of Daniel Geale, esq. Lieut. R.N.——At Abbot's Langley, Herts, John *Evans*, esq. of Chambers Bury, to Harriet-Ann, dau. of John Dickinson, esq. of Abbot's Hill.——At Mavesyn Ridware, Staffordshire, the Rev. George *Jenkins*, son of J. Jenkins, esq. Gosport, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Underwood.——At Wakefield, the Rev. W. T. *Alderson*, Chaplain of the West Riding House of Correction, to Eliza-Sibbald, second dau. of W. H. Dykes, esq. of Wakefield.

13. At Clifton, the Rev. William Wynter *Gibbon*, M.A. Curate of Clifton, to Elizabeth-Dennistown, eldest dau. of the late Robert Ferguson, esq. of Blantyre lodge, co. Lanark.——Alfred *Acheson*, esq. of London, son of the late Joseph Acheson, esq. of Dublin, to Emma, dau. of the late Major Robinson Sadleir, H.M. 94th Regt.——At Tunbridge, Walter Crafton *Smith*, esq. of Fiume, Austria, to Isabella, widow of John Thomas, esq. of Aberdeen, and only dau. of the late William Glennie, D.C.L. of Dulwich grove.

14. At Brighton, Francis-Edward, youngest son of the late William *Venables*, esq. of London, to Susan, youngest dau. of James Torry Hester, esq. of Oxford.

16. At the Spanish Chapel, and subsequently at St. Peter's Church, Eaton sq. Sir Thomas R. *Gage*, Bart. to Miss Drummond, dau. of Henry Drummond, esq. M.P.——At Boulogne-sur-Mer, John *Thompson*, esq. to Marianna, relict of Cooke Taylor, esq. LL.D.——At Bodmin, the Rev. John *Symonds*, Curate of Gluvias, eldest son of John Symonds, esq. of Falmouth, to Charlotte-Frances, eldest dau. of Charles Coode, esq.

17. At Wellington, the Rev. William Walker *Pulman*, M.A. third son of James Pulman, esq. F.S.A. Norroy King of Arms, to Susanna-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. P. Thomas, LL.B. Vicar of Wellington, and Preb. of Wells.——At Clifton, Dr. *Gutzlaff*, Chinese Secretary to the British Plenipotentiary, Hong Kong, to Dorothy, eldest dau. of John Gabriel, esq.——At Stonehouse, Andrew *Millar*, M.D. Surgeon of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, to Anna-Maria, second dau. of Col. McCallum, late Commandant of the same Division.——At Chelmorton, the Rev. William *Hombersley*, of Normacot, Staffordshire, to Harriet, fifth dau. of the late Thomas Pickford, esq. of King Sterndale, Derb.——At St. Ives, Hunts, the Rev. Wm. J. *Jay*, of St. Catharine hall, Camb. to Harriet, fourth dau. of the late Martin Osborne, esq.——At Aylesford, Nova Scotia, Col. *Butler*, of Martock, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Cobb, esq. of New Romney.——At Cheltenham, Stanhope Templeman *Speer*, M.D. only son of T. C. Speer, M.D. late of 5th Drag. Guards, to Maria, second dau. of Augustus Eves, esq. F.R.C.S.

18. At Horsham, the Rev. Richard *Quarrell*, M.A. Curate of Emanuel Church, Weston-super-Mare, to Frances, only dau. of the late Thos. Dalton, esq. of Cheltenham.——At Finchampstead, John Boydell *Gibson*, esq. of East court, to Harriett-Georgina, eldest dau. of George Smith, esq. of Forest lodge, Binfield.——At Hertford, the Rev. John *Murrell*, Curate of Settrington, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Mr. John Wadsworth, of Knebworth, Herts.

19. At Prestwich, Lancashire, William-Henry, sixth son of Oswald *Milne*, esq. of Prestwich wood, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Robt. Chadwick, esq. of High bank, Prestwich.——At Farming woods, Northamptonshire, George Wodehouse *Currie*, esq. eldest son of Raikes Currie, esq. M.P. to Evelyn-Vernon, only dau. of the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P.——At Edinburgh, James *Robertson*, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Lord Robertson, to Isabella-Traill, fourth dau. of the late William Balfour, esq. of Trenaby, Capt. R.N.——At Martley, Worcestershire, the Rev. W. P. H. *Hutchinson*, Incumbent of Handford, Staffordshire, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Benj. Haigh Allen, esq. of Greenhead, near Huddersfield.——At Brighton, the Rev. Reginald G. *Bryan*, Vice-Principal of the Malta Protestant college, third son of the Rev. Guy Bryan, Rector of Woodham Walter, Essex, to Salome, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart.——At St. Martin's, Trafalgar sq. Edward William *Pritchard*, esq. M.D. R.N. fourth son of Capt. John White Pritchard, R.N. to Mary-Jane, only dau. of Michael Tayler, esq. Newington, Edinburgh.——At Desert Martin, Ireland, the Rev. Wm.

Arthur Ormsby, Incumbent of St. James's, Norwich, to *Helen-Adelaide*, youngest dau. of Hon. and Right Rev. Wm. *Knox*, Bishop of Derry.——At Cirencester, the Rev. William *Holdernesse*, Chaplain of the Thames Church Ship Swan, to Hephzibah, second dau. of the Rev. Daniel White.

20. At Duncrub house, Perthshire, Lieut.-Col. *Richardson*, of Ballathie and Kinnaird, to Martha, youngest dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord Rollo.

21. At St. George's Hanover square, James Hobler *Alleyne*, esq. late Capt. 52d Light Inf. to Louisa, dau. of Wm Fisher, esq. of Walsworth hall, Glouc. and of King's Clere, Hants.——At St. Helier's, Jersey, Edward Hamilton *Sterling*, esq. F.R.S. son of the late Andrew Sterling, esq. of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, to Annie-Isabella, youngest dau. of Capt. W. N. Glascock, R.N.——At Trinity, Islington, Edward Phillip *Leigh*, esq. surgeon, eldest son of the late Egerton Peers Leigh, esq. of Langley, Bucks, to Rebecca, fourth dau. of Stephen Westbrook, esq. of Oxford.——At Paddington, Robert *Norton*, esq. M.D. to Fanny-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late John Sherard Coleman, esq. of Bitteswell house, Leicestershire.

23. At Newfoundland, Mr. Charles *Crowdy*, surgeon, third son of James Crowdy, esq. Colonial Secretary, to Julia-Eliza, third dau. of the late Rev. F. H. Carrington.

24. At Kingswinford, Robert Archibald, son of Capt. *Dichins*, late of the 15th Hussars, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Henry Christian Sanneman, esq. 10th Royal Hussars.——At Stranorlar, *John* James Hamilton Humphreys, esq. barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Charles Style, esq. of Glenmore, co. Donegal.——At Prestbury, the Rev. Robert More *White*, Incumbent of Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire, to Edith-Mary, eldest dau. of W. J. Agg, esq. of Hewletts.——At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. William *Somerset*, to Georgiana Amelia, dau. of Major-Gen. W. L. Darling.——At Higham-on-the-Hill, Leic. Wm. *Henderson*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Eliza-Ann, only child of the late Samuel Bracebridge Heming, Capt. 26th Cameronians.——At Tutbury, Staffordshire, the Rev. Alfred *Kent*, Minor Canon of Gloucester, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Tennant, esq. of Little Aston, and the Hon. Maria Charlotte Pelham.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Chas. Arthur *Gamlen*, esq. of Clifton, to Frances Dyer, of Hereford st. Park lane, eldest surviving sister of Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Bart.——At Edinburgh, Patrick *Dudgeon*, esq. to Cecilia-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. William Turner, C.B. Col. of the 1st Regt. Bombay Cavalry.——At Winchester, James *Rumsey*, esq. M.A. of Pembroke college, Oxf. son of the late Dr. Rumsey, of Chesham, Bucks, to Elizabeth, only child of the late Charles Stuart, esq. of Limerick.

25. At Wrington, Somerset, Capt. Henry *Nott*, 19th Madras Inf. to Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. Robinson Elsdale, D.D.——At Clonmel, co. Tipperary, Major J. H. *Clarkson*, H.E.I.C.S. retired, to Miss Helen Melville.

26. At Abbot's Langley, Herts, Capt. Ernle Kyrle *Money*, of the Royal Art. second son of Capt. Rowland Money, R.N. C.B. to Mary Emma Lewin, of Langleybury, Herts, dau. of the late F. J. Lewin, esq.——Adolphus Augustus *Turnour*, son of the Hon. and Rev. A. A. Turnour, Rector of Tatterford, Norf. to Mary-Anne-Elizabeth-Grace, only child of Alex. Pearson, esq. of Park house, Stainmore, Westm.——At West Hoathley, Sussex, the Rev. George Clifford *Pease*, M.A. to Clarissa, youngest dau. of John Turner, esq. of Gravetye manor, Sussex.——At Holybourne, Hants, the Rev. D'Oyly *Snow*, eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Snow, Rector of Newton Valence, to Maria-Jane, second dau. of the late Revd. Barlow, esq. Bengal Civil Service, and granddau. of the late Adm. Sir Robert Barlow, G.C.B.——At Dover, Joseph *Goff*, jun. esq. to Adelaide-Henrietta-Louisa-Hortense-Kaye, dau. of Earl Amherley.——At Brighton, Col. *Griffith*, late Commandant Bombay Art. to Jane, widow of William E. Rawlinson, esq. late Capt. 1st Bombay Fusiliers, and eldest dau. of the late Miles Stringer, esq. of Effingham hill, Surrey.——At Seisdir, Eran W. *David*, esq. of Radyr Court, Glamorganshire, eldest son of Evan David, esq. of Fairwater house, in the said county, to Mary-Anne, third dau. of Richard Fothergill, esq. of Lowbridge house, Westmerland.——At Calne, the Rev. J. B. *Noyes*, of Trinity college, Cambridge, and Curate of All Saints, Southampton, to Ellen-Mary, fourth dau. of John Waite, esq. the Green, Calne.——At Saffron Walden, Thomas Edward *Scudamore*, esq. to Ellen-Theodora, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Nicholas Bull, LL.B. Vicar of Saffron Walden.——At St. Mary's Bryanston square, the Rev. W. C. take *Aspinall*, son of the Rev. James Aspinall, Rector of Altisarpe, Lincolnshire, to Anna-Maria-Jane, dau. of J. F. Archibold, esq. of Gloucester place.——At Paddington, W. *Wilson*, esq. of Tavistock place, Russell sq. surgeon, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Serjeant E. Lawes.——At Kilgerran, William Henry *Lewis*, esq. of Clynfiew, Pembrokeshire, to Mary, second dau. of the late John Colby, esq. of Pynone.

Oct. 1. At Farnham Royal, Bucks, John *Halliday*, esq. of Akyab, Arracan, to Jane-Meliora, dau. of the late Capt. Michael Halliday, R.N.——At St. Pancras, the Rev. James Walter *Cary*, D.D. of Brighton, to Frances-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late John Butler Harrison, esq. of Southampton.——At Margate, T. G. *Lynde*, esq. of Great Queen st. Westminster, to Elizabeth-Ann, eldest dau. of Tidd Pratt, esq. of Upper Grosvenor st.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, Dr. Charles Thos. *Coote*, Fellow of Pembroke coll. Oxf. and one of the Ratcliffe Travelling Fellows, youngest son of Richard Holmes Coote, esq. barrister-at-law, to Frances Sophia, younger dau. of William Lewis, of Woburn pl. and of Raymond buildings.——At Trinity Church, Sloane st. Charles *Burrows*, esq. of Radnor place, Hyde park square, to Mary, eldest dau. of Henry Read, esq. late of Buckhurst hill, Essex.——At Winscombe, Hamilton *Kinglake*, esq. M.D. son of W. Kinglake, esq. of Wilton house, Somerset, to Louisa-Jane, dau. of the late W. Gordon, esq. of Milburg, Ayrshire, N.B.——At Paddington, William *Wright*, esq. of Furnival's Inn, to Christiana, widow of Edward Brooke, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and eldest dau. of the late Walter Clerk, esq. of East Bergholt house, Suffolk.

2. At St. George's Hanover sq. Major Clark *Kennedy*, 18th Royal Irish, eldest son of Col. Clark Kennedy, C.B. and K.H. to Frances-Eleanor, only child of J. E. Walford, esq. of Chipping hill, Witham, Essex.——At St. George's Hanover sq. the Right Hon. Viscount *Eastnor*, to Virginia, dau. of the late James Pattle, esq. Bengal Civil Service.——At St. James's, William-Earle, eldest son of the Rev. T. G. *Tyndale*, Rector of Holton, Oxf. to Elizabeth-Carey, eldest dau. of G. G. Sandeman, esq. of Hyde park gardens.——At Montacute, Somerset, the Rev. Thomas *Fitzherbert*, Vicar of Marston Magna, Som. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Wadham Goodden, esq. of Compton house, Dorset.——At Gateside, Hamilton, the residence of Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, the Rev. Ninian *Wight*, of Aberdeen, to Helen-Stevenson, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Daniel M'Intosh, 42d Royal Highlanders.

OBITUARY.

Duke of Palmella.

Oct. 12. At Lisbon, in his 69th year, the Duke of Palmella Souza, member of the Council of State, and President of the Council of Peers.

The Duke was a lineal descendant of Alphonso III. King of Portugal, and also of the ducal house of Holstein, and fills a large space in the history of his country.

During the contest in the Peninsula, Napoleon one day hastily addressed the Count of Palmella (as he was then styled) with this question,—"Well, are you Portuguese ready to become Spanish?" "No," replied the Count, in a firm tone. This laconic reply excited the dictator's admiration, for Napoleon said next day to one of his officers, "The Count of Palmella gave me a noble 'No' yesterday."

The Count came ambassador to Great Britain in 1815, and in the same year he represented Portugal at the congress of Vienna, from which, but for his spirited note to Lord Castlereagh, of the 30th Sept. 1815, it was the intention of the great powers to have excluded the secondary states of Europe. He was afterwards Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. When the revolution broke out at Brazil in 1820, he went out to Rio Janeiro, in the hope of being able to serve his sovereign; but, finding his advice neglected, he returned to Lisbon. He was mixed up with most of the events in the various revolutions of his country, but, whether in or out of power, he was always respected, even by his enemies. By conviction and by policy he belonged to the school of moderate reformers; and it cannot be doubted that the success of the revolution which placed Donna Maria da Gloria on the throne of Portugal was in a high degree attributable to his judgment, firmness, and activity. In the proclamation of the constitutional charter, in the expedition of Terceira, and in the quadruple treaty which expelled Don Miguel from the Peninsula, he took a vigorous part; while the moderation of his own political views prevented the war from assuming a revolutionary character, and eventually contributed to obtain the recognition of the Queen of Portugal's rights from the other powers of Europe.

In domestic life he is highly spoken of as an affectionate husband and father, a good friend, and kind master; and his hand was ever open to afford relief to the necessitous.

The Queen has conferred the title of Duke of Palmella upon the Marquess de Fayal, the eldest son of the lamented statesman, and nominated him to the office of Captain of the Royal Guard, held by his father. The decree pays a well-merited tribute of praise to the memory of the deceased for his important services to his sovereign and his country.

The Duke has left his confidential friend, M. Reis e Vasconcellos, charged with the editorship of many important documents illustrative of his long life of public services. The first volume is already in the press.

Dr. Stopford, Bishop of Meath.

Sept. 17. At Ardbraccan House, co. Meath, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward Stopford, LL.D. Lord Bishop of Meath, a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

Dr. Stopford was the son of the Rev. Mr. Stopford, for many years Rector of Glanmore, in the county of Cork; and grandson of Dr. James Stopford, Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

He formerly held the valuable living of Caledon, in the co. Tyrone, and was Archdeacon of Armagh and Vicar-General of Raphoe. He was consecrated Bishop of Meath in 1842, and sworn a Privy Councillor of Ireland in 1843.

Bishop Stopford was the author of,—"The Scripture account of the Sabbath compared with his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin's 'Thoughts on the Sabbath;' in which the antiquity of the Sabbath is maintained, its permanent obligation proved, its meaning explained, its identity with the Lord's Day established, the objections of the Archbishop of Dublin and several other authors answered, &c. 1838. 8vo."

His eldest son, James Edward Stopford, esq. was in 1841 elected Treasurer to the Ecclesiastical Board in Ireland.

The body of the deceased Bishop was deposited in the vaults of Ardbraccan church, which already contains the remains of so many former occupants of the see.

Lord Rancliffe.

Nov. 1. At Bunny-hall, Nottinghamshire, aged 65, the Right Hon. George Augustus Henry Anne Parkyns, second Lord Rancliffe (1795), and the fifth Baronet (1681).

The family of Parkyns first acquired the manor of Bunny in the reign of Elizabeth, by marriage with the widow of Humphrey Barlow, and were raised to a Baronetcy in the reign of Charles II.

Sir Thomas Boothby Parkyns, the fourth Baronet, was M.P. for Leicester, and after an expensive and gay career as a companion of George Prince of Wales, was raised to an Irish peerage in the year 1795. He died in the year 1800, at the age of forty-five, leaving an only son, the subject of the present notice.

The young heir had received in baptism the names of the Prince of Wales, who was his sponsor; and he had for one of his guardians the late Marquess of Hastings, then Earl of Moira. When he was about seventeen years of age a commission was purchased for him in one of the fashionable dragoon regiments, and he was thus early initiated into those vicious habits of life by which the mess-room was then lamentably distinguished. On the 15th Oct. 1807, he married Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes, eldest daughter of General George Earl of Granard, and niece of the Earl of Moira; and about that time he quitted the army. He held for some years the office of Equerry to his royal godfather.

On coming of age, in 1806, Lord Rancliffe, by the influence of his guardian the Earl of Moira, was returned to Parliament for the borough of Minehead, but he sat for that place only during that short parliament of a single session.

In 1812 he was very unexpectedly brought forward for the town of Nottingham, whilst the election was actually in progress. One of the former members, Daniel Parker Coke, esq. had retired on account of advancing years, and recommended to his party Mr. Richard Arkwright. This gentleman was not entirely acceptable to the Radicals, and a meeting of the lower class of electors, held at the Old Golden Fleece, resolved upon an invitation to the lord of Bunny. Lord Rancliffe, encouraged by his spirited wife, met the application with promptitude and decision, and next morning presented himself, with his lady by his side, in an open barouche to the greeting of the electors. The handsome appearance of his lordship, the beauty and graceful demeanour of his fascinating lady, then in all the charms of youthful womanhood, with the gaiety and elegance of the equipage and attendants, servants, and tenantry, by which they were surrounded, presented a scene so unusual at Nottingham elections, that the populace were almost delirious with delight and exultation. The contest straightway commenced in earnest; and no electioneering contest was ever carried on with more vigour. Lady Rancliffe was every day in the town, driving about in her elegant carriage and soliciting votes for her lord, with all that winning grace of wit and sparkling humour which an accomplished Irish lady can so well practise; nor can it be doubted but that her ladyship's exertions had a material influence over the final results of the election. The contest lasted *ten days*, and ended with the election of John Smith, esq. and Lord Rancliffe, the numbers polled being—Smith, 2,013; Rancliffe, 1,515; Arkwright, 1,239. In 1818 his lordship was again elected; and a third time in 1826. At the general election of 1830 Lord Rancliffe issued an address, stating his intention of withdrawing from parliamentary life, when Mr. Denman and Sir R. C. Ferguson were elected.

"Lord Rancliffe was what might be considered a good party-man, but he was neither fitted by natural endowments, nor acquired attainments, nor yet by the habits he cultivated, for the post of a leader. Still his views were sound and constitutional upon most political subjects, and his votes were uniformly in accordance with his professions, and calculated to advance the cause of social progress, and the diffusion of civil and religious liberty throughout the world. It is a fact, however, which many of his lordship's old political admirers will be sorry to learn, that, notwithstanding his professed Whig principles and support in times past of the doctrines in which free trade is founded, he has of late avowed himself a decided supporter of that disguised system of monopoly which rejoices in the title of protection to native industry."—(*Nottingham Mercury.*)

After spending a considerable time in fashionable society in Paris after the conclusion of the Peace of 1815, Lord Rancliffe separated from his wife, charging her with improper intimacy with a French nobleman. He has now shocked the moral sense of his neighbourhood by bequeathing the whole of the real property at his disposal, together with all his personals, on the woman who has lived in concubinage with him during the last twenty years. She is the widow of a Mr. Burtt, who died some years since in the Nottingham Lunatic Asylum. The Leake and Costock property, and three farms at Bradmore, are inherited by his nephew, Sir Richard Levinge, Bart. under the settlement of his grandmother, the daughter of Sir William James, Bart. and wife of the first Lord Rancliffe. Lady Rancliffe, who is still living in France, has an annuity of 2,000*l.* a-year, by virtue of articles agreed to on her separation. Lady Levinge, the mother of Sir Richard, and eldest sister of the deceased Lord, is still alive; as is likewise one other sister, the Princess Polignac, wife of the ex-minister of Charles X.

The Irish peerage has become extinct; but the title of Baronet has devolved on Thomas Parkyns, esq. of Ruddington, a cousin of the deceased (grandson of Sir Thomas the third Baronet by his third wife), together with a very small interest in one of the deceased Lord's estates.

At the reading of the will there were present the Earl of Scarborough, Sir Richard Levinge, Bart. Sir Cavendish Rumbold, Bart. Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. Mr. Mansfield Parkyns, and Mr. Williams, a friend of Sir C. Rumbold's. Mr. Jenkyns, solicitor, of London, produced the important document, and read it aloud; it is very short, being contained in six lines, and bears date the 27th of June last. On the reading being finished, Sir Cavendish Rumbold stepped forward and said, "I, as eldest son and representative of my mother the Hon. Lady Rumbold, one of the coheiresses, in my behalf, and in behalf of my aunts the Hon. Lady Levinge and the Princess Polignac, protest against this will. I declare it not a valid will, and not Lord Rancliffe's by his own free will, but it is the will of Mrs. Burtt." The whole party then left the hall, with the intention of taking immediate steps for disputing the legality of the will.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

Oct. 23. At Alderley Park, Cheshire, in his 84th year, the Right Hon. Sir John Thomas Stanley, Baron Stanley of Alderley, and the seventh Baronet (1660), F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Lord Stanley of Alderley was descended from Sir John Stanley, knight, brother of the first Earl of Derby, whose grandson, Thomas Stanley, esq. of Alderley, was created a Baronet, June 25, 1660, within a month after the restoration of Charles II. The late peer's father, Sir John Thomas Stanley, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in the reign of George III., married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh Owen, esq. of Penrhôs, in Anglesea, from whom the estates in that island descended to the deceased nobleman, who possessed also extensive property at Winnington, Grafton, and Hoylake, in Cheshire, and in the city of Chester. His Lordship's only brother was Edward, the late Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Lord Stanley was born at Alderley, Nov. 26, 1766. In his earlier years he was placed in a private school at Loughborough House, near London; his education was continued at Brunswick, Turin, and Neufchatel; and he afterwards studied at Edinburgh, attending the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Playfair and Dugald Stewart. When only twenty-three years of age, during his residence in Edinburgh, he formed a design of visiting the extraordinary natural curiosities in the remote island of Iceland; in pursuance of this project he caused a brig of 128 tons, named the John, to be fitted out in Leith harbour, placing it under the command of Lieut. Pierie, with Mr. Crawford as master. He took for the companions of his voyage Mr. James Wright as surgeon and botanist, Mr. John Baine as mathematician and draughtsman, and Mr. Benners, a Dane, possessed of property in the Danish West India Island of St. Croix, who had been studying medicine in Edinburgh, as secretary. They sailed from Leith, May 28, 1789; and, after visiting the Orkney and Feroe Islands, arrived in Iceland, July 4. Mr. Stanley and his companions were engaged in scientific inquiries respecting the hot springs, volcanic products, and heights of mountains. Diaries of the journeys and researches in the island are preserved at Alderley Park; and almost every subsequent writer on Iceland has expressed regret that they have not been published. The only record in print concerning his researches is in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. iii., consisting of two letters addressed by Mr. Stanley, in consequence of a promise made before leaving Edinburgh, to the celebrated Dr. Black, to whom he had sent specimens of water from the hot springs for analysis. The first bears date Aug. 15, 1791, the second March 30, 1792. These letters, with Dr. Black's analysis, were afterwards separately printed for private distribution. They were reprinted by Sir George Mackenzie in his work on Iceland, in 1811, as the best account of the Hot Springs near Rykum and Haukadal. Sir William Hooker, who visited the island in 1809, relates that the old "Stifts-amptman" or Governor, who held that office in 1789, was delighted with some engravings taken from drawings made for Lord Stanley, whom he frequently mentioned; and Sir W. Hooker expresses his vexation that, not having been acquainted with the late nobleman, he had been unable to answer the inquiries that were made respecting him. A valuable series of drawings, the fruits of this expedition, is preserved at Alderley Park, comprising not only those executed by Mr. Baine, who had accompanied the expedition as draughtsman, with a collection of beautiful drawings by the celebrated artist Pocock, and by Edward Dayes, from the sketches taken during the journey; but also copies of the drawings made by Gurton and Hassell, the artists who accompanied the late Sir Joseph Banks, in his voyage to the Orkneys and Iceland, in 1772. It is believed that the communications of Dr.

Holland, on Icelandic literature, and on subjects connected with Iceland, published in Sir George Mackenzie's Travels, are indebted to Lord Stanley for much of their interest.

On his return Mr. Stanley became a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries. He also obtained a seat in the House of Commons as the representative of Wootton Basset, but he sat only in the parliament of 1790-96. He was throughout his career of public life, a consistent Whig in politics. His name appeared in the commission of the peace for the county of Chester, on July 15, 1800. He was, therefore, the oldest justice of the peace for Cheshire, except the present chairman of the quarter sessions, T. Trafford, esq. the date of whose first appointment was Jan. 10, 1797, and Randle Wilbraham, esq. of Rode Hall, appointed on April 22, 1800.

In 1796, his Lordship published "Leonora," a tale, from the German of Gothfried Augustus Burger, 4to.

On the death of his father, Sir John Thomas Stanley, Nov. 29, 1807, Mr. Stanley inherited the title and estates; and it was about the same time that he became chairman of the court of quarter sessions. This office in the county of Chester he filled for upwards of twenty years; it was in this capacity, and as a magistrate, that Sir John chiefly aimed at serving his country. In such occupations he passed his mature years—a Cheshire country gentleman in every respect, ever ready to assist in works of local charity, deeply beloved by his tenantry and dependents, and by all classes of the community who were brought under his influence. His leisure hours were frequently devoted to the investigation of the family history and antiquities of his county, and he often imparted to its learned historian, Dr. Ormerod, the results of these curious inquiries. An extensive and valuable series of heraldic and genealogical collections remains, as the evidence of his keen interest in pursuits of this nature. He was raised to the peerage on 9th May, 1839: the infirmities of age were probably the cause that he seldom occupied his seat in the House of Lords. Besides the learned societies already mentioned, his lordship was a member of the Royal Institution, and he was the Father of Boodle's Club.

His lordship married, Oct. 11, 1796, Lady Maria Josepha Holroyd, eldest daughter of John first Earl of Sheffield, by Abigail, daughter of Lewis Way, of Richmond, esq.; and by that lady, then heiress presumptive to the barony of Sheffield, and who survives him, he had issue three sons and eight daughters: 1. the Hon. Maria-Margaret Stanley; 2. the Hon. Lucy-Anne, married in 1833 to Lieut. Marcus-Theodore Hare, R.N. and left his widow in 1845; 3. the Hon. Louisa-Dorothea Stanley; 4. the Hon. Isabella-Louisa, the first wife of Capt. Sir William Edward Parry, R.N. the Arctic navigator and Superintendent of Haslar Hospital, to whom she was married in 1826 and died in 1839; 5. Edward-John, now Lord Stanley of Alderley; 6. the Hon. William Owen Stanley (twin with his brother), formerly M.P. for Anglesea, and now for Chester; he married in 1832 Ellen, fifth daughter of the late Sir John Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Bart.; 7. the Hon. Harriott-Alethea, married in 1835 to Major-Gen. William Henry Scott; 8. the Hon. Matilda-Abigail, married in 1828 to Henry John Adeane, esq. of Babraham, co. Cambridge, was left his widow in 1847, and died on the 26th August last; 9. Alfred, who died in 1811, aged three years; 10. the Hon. Emmeline, married in 1844 to Albert Way, esq. of Wonham Manor, Surrey, late Director of the Society of Antiquaries; and 11. Elfrida-Susanna, who was drowned in 1817, when in her fourth year.

The present Lord was born in 1802; he is Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, was formerly M.P. for the northern division of Cheshire, and was summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Eddisbury, of Winnington, co. Chester, in 1848.* He married in 1826 the Hon. Henrietta Maria Dillon, eldest daughter of Henry-Augustus 13th Viscount Dillon, and has issue a very numerous family.

The body of the late Lord was deposited in the family-vault in the chancel of Alderley church.

Two portraits of Lord Stanley were executed in lithography; one after a drawing by Slater; the other, a full-length, after the design by Crane, an artist at Chester.

LORD LEIGH.

Sept. 27. At Bonn, on the Rhine, aged 59, the Right Hon. Chandos Leigh, Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, co. Warwick; a Trustee of Rugby School, &c.

He was born on the 27th June, 1791, the only son of James Henry Leigh, esq.

* It is remarkable that in both branches of the family of Stanley two generations have had seats in the House of Peers at the same time, the son and heir-apparent of the Earl of Derby having been summoned to parliament in 1844 in his father's barony of Stanley of Bickerstaffe.

of Stoneleigh, by the Hon. Julia-Elizabeth Twisleton, eldest daughter of Thomas Lord Saye and Sele. His father was the only child of James Leigh, esq. of Addlestrop, co. Gloucester, by Lady Caroline Brydges, sister to James last Duke of Chandos.

He completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he had for tutor the late Dr. Shuttleworth, afterwards Warden of New College, and Bishop of Chichester. For some years his lordship ranked among the associates of Lord Byron and Mr. (now Sir John Cam) Hobhouse, as well as among those young men of ability and distinction to whom Holland House offered its brilliant attractions.

Lord Leigh was the author of "The Island of Love," a poem, 1812, 8vo., a volume of collected Poems, 18—, and another volume entitled "Thoughts at Whitsuntide, and other Poems," 1842. These productions obtained some favour at the time of their publication.

In the "Bibliotheca Parriana, or Catalogue of Dr. Parr's Library," published in 1827, was the following entry: "Leigh (Chandos, *the excellent*), Three Tracts, by a Gloucestershire County Gentleman, with other Works, chiefly poetical, by the same author;" and to which is affixed the following note (by the learned Dr. Parr) —"The gift of the Author, an ingenious Poet, an elegant Scholar, and my much esteemed friend. S.P."

He succeeded his father in his estates on the 27th Oct. 1823, and was created a Peer by patent dated May 11, 1839. There had been previously five Lords Leigh in the elder branch of the family, who flourished from the year 1643 to the year 1786.

No man ever bore new honour with greater propriety and dignity, no man was ever more distinguished for his kind construction of motives, as well as tolerance of opposite opinions, mildness of manners, and real liberality of heart. As a neighbour he was universally esteemed, and as a friend invariably beloved; whilst in the disposal of an immense fortune, whether in the quiet exercise of private charity or the open support of public institutions, he, who was no man's enemy, was ever ready to promote what was generous, judicious, and good. That the days of such a man should have been embittered by the scheming villanies of scoundrels seeking to extract money out of the peculiar circumstances under which, through his father as heir to a deceased Lord Leigh, the late Lord succeeded to the Stoneleigh and other large estates, was a matter of sincere regret to those aware of the base conspiracy. Such interruptions of human happiness, however, belong to the lot of humanity, and are, we may be assured, not without their uses in guarding the hearts of the affluent in this life, and in helping to prepare the soul for another. To a sensitive and high-minded spirit like Lord Leigh's the pang of persecution—monstrous in its palpable absurdity though it was—to which he was for years exposed was sharp, and, but that it was counteracted by a benign and benevolent disposition, and relieved by the sympathy of many admiring friends, would have been sharper. That the well-merited punishments to which the conspirators were at length consigned will have the effect of for ever deterring them and their secret and avaricious instigators from repeating the attempt upon the Leigh property, is to be attributed to the firmness with which the deceased Lord openly met his accusers, and dragged them to conviction.

His lordship had proceeded to the continent three or four months before his death, in consequence of a partial paralysis by which he had been affected. He was assiduously attended by Lady Leigh and others, and the warmest hopes had been entertained of the benefits derived from medical aid, and the waters of Hombourg, when a complicated attack of apoplexy and paralysis at Bonn suddenly struck down the hopes of his family, and in a few hours deprived them of a dear and most kind-hearted and domestic relative, and his country of a talented, benevolent, and excellent man.

Lord Leigh married, June 7, 1819, Margarette, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Shippen Willes, of Astrop House, co. Northampton; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and seven daughters: 1. the Hon. Julia-Anna-Eliza, married in 1842 to Charles Bowyer Adderley, esq. of Hams Hall, Warwickshire, M.P. for North Staffordshire; 2. the Hon. Emma-Margarette; 3. William Henry, now Lord Leigh; 4. and 5. the Hon. Caroline and the Hon. Augusta, twins; 6. the Hon. Mary, married in 1848 to the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pitt Cholmondeley, Vicar of North Aston, Oxfordshire, third son of Lord Delamere; 7. the Hon. Louisa-Georgiana; 8. the Hon. Edward Chandos Leigh; 9. and 10. the Hon. Sophia, and the Hon. James Wentworth Leigh, twins.

The present Lord Leigh was born in 1824, and married in 1848 Lady Caroline Amelia Grosvenor, fifth daughter of the Marquess of Westminster.

The remains of the late Lord Leigh were on the 9th Oct. removed from Stoneleigh abbey, and interred in the family vault beneath Stoneleigh church. The funeral procession was headed by the tenantry of

the deceased, and among the mourners, in addition to all his sons and sons-in-law, were Lord Saye and Sele, the Hon. and Rev. C. Twisleton, the Hon. E. Twisleton; his brothers-in-law Sir James East, M.P. Colonel Colville, F. Colville, esq. G. Berkeley, esq. W. Willes, esq. and C. Willes, esq.; the Rev. F. Colville, Walter Cowan, esq. and H. Barton, esq. The pall-bearers were Sir Francis Lawley, Bart. H. C. Wise, esq. Lord Guernsey, the Rev. George Leigh Cooke, the Hon. C. Bertie Percy, and A. F. Gregory, esq.

CHIEF JUSTICE DOHERTY.

Sept. 8. At Beaumaris, North Wales, the Right Hon. John Doherty, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, a Privy Councillor of that kingdom, and a Bencher of the King's Inns in Dublin.

Mr. Doherty was called to the bar in Hilary Term 1808, and obtained his silk gown in 1823. He was elected to Parliament for the city of Kilkenny in 1826 by the influence of the Ormond family, in opposition to the present member for the county, Mr. P. S. Butler. Mr. Doherty became Solicitor-General on the 18th June, 1827, during the administration of Mr. Canning, to whom he was related maternally; and on the 21st Dec. 1830, was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

The late Chief Justice belonged to a school of Irish barristers now nearly extinct. He was not a mere advocate without legal skill and aptitude, though as an advocate he may be said to have succeeded. The combat between Mr. O'Connell and him on the occasion of the discussion on the Doneraile conspiracy on the 15th of May, 1830, is one of the most memorable instances on recent parliamentary record of high intellectual antagonism; and it is due to the memory of the deceased Chief Justice to state that, in addition to an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons in his favour, Lord Althorp and others, equally exalted judges of the question upon which that discussion arose, expressed their strong sense of the injustice of the charge brought against him.

As a judge he was pains-taking, calm, and urbane; but his knowledge of the law as a science is said to have been far from profound. The decisions of the Court of Common Pleas during his time, though generally the result of good sense, will not be cited in the Irish courts as authorities to influence, still less determine, the adjudications of the other courts of common law. It is said that in 1834 it was the wish of Sir Robert Peel to have him retire from the bench, with a view of his resuming that position in the House of Commons which he had gained by his former triumphs in that assembly; and more recently a rumour very generally prevailed of his own anxiety to have an opportunity of again exhibiting his powers in the Upper House. The Freeman's Journal says the Chief Justice had declined in spirits for some years, and the cause was matter of general notoriety. Unsuccessful speculations in railways suddenly stripped him of a large fortune on which he at one time calculated to support him in the ease and dignity of the peerage. He never fairly rallied from the depression induced by this misfortune.

SIR HENRY T. OAKES, BART.

Oct. 7. At Londonderry, in his 56th year, Sir Henry Thomas Oakes, the third Bart. (1815.)

He was born on the 5th July, 1795, the eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Oakes, the second Baronet, (who succeeded by special remainder to the baronetcy of his brother, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hildebrand Oakes, G.C.B.) by Dorothea, daughter of George Bowles, esq. of Mount Prospect, co. Cork.

He was made Lieutenant in the 95th Foot on the 11th Feb. 1814: and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He was placed on half-pay on the 25th March, 1817. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in Oct. 1827.

He married May 1, 1817, Frances-Jane, fifth daughter of William Douglas, esq. of Sloane-street; and has left issue three sons and five daughters. His eldest son, now Sir Henry Frederick Oakes, was born in 1818.

SIR GEORGE B. HAMILTON, K.C.H.

Sept. 3. At Florence, aged 52, Sir George Baillie Hamilton, K.C.H. Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain at the court of Tuscany.

He was born at Springhill on the 4th Oct. 1798, the eldest son of the late Ven. Charles Baillie Hamilton, Archdeacon of Cleveland, and Rector of Middleton in Teesdale (nephew to Thomas 7th Earl of Haddington), by Lady Charlotte Home, third daughter of Alexander ninth Earl of Home.

He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was entered as a nobleman in regard to his maternal grandfather, and received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1818.

His diplomatic career commenced in 1817, as an unpaid attaché to the Embassy at the Hague. In 1831 he became Secretary of Legation at Brussels, from which, in 1836, he was promoted to the corresponding office in the Legation at Berlin. In 1846 he was sent Plenipoten-

tiary to Florence, where the manner in which he discharged his duties, through critical circumstances, obtained for him the approbation of his superiors in Downing-street. He was knighted Aug. 3, 1831, having been previously nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order. Sir George Hamilton was unmarried.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR E. G. STANNUS.

Oct. 21. At Addiscombe House, near Croydon, aged 66, Major-General Sir Ephraim Gerish Stannus, C.B. Governor of the East India Company's Military College, and Colonel of the 2d Bombay European Regiment.

He entered the military service of the East India Company, on the Bombay establishment, in 1799; attained the rank of Captain in 1811, that of Colonel in 1829. He commanded the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, and afterwards the 2d European regiment, and received the local rank of Major-General in 1838.

Of the Military College Sir Ephraim Stannus was a most efficient governor, and his death is deeply lamented by the whole body of gentlemen cadets and other students.

He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1823, and received the honour of knighthood in 1837.

He married Mrs. Gordon, a widow, who survives him.

His funeral took place on Saturday the 26th Oct. In the first carriage that followed his remains were his step-son Mr. James Gordon, his brother Major Stannus, Major Gordon, and the Hon. Captain Hancock; and in the second carriage were Mr. Currie, Mr. Thornhill, and Mr. Wallace of Carshalton. The remaining followers were on foot, and consisted of staff officers, Mr. Westall (medical officer to the college), Major Rittenden, &c. The whole of the professors, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and gentlemen cadets, also formed part of the funeral procession.

REAR-ADM. TROLLOPE.

May 31. At Bedford, Rear-Admiral George Barne Trollope, C.B.

Rear-Adm. Trollope was a half-brother of the late Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, G.C.B. being one of the sons of the Rev. John Trollope, of Bucklebury, co. Berks. who was a grandson of Sir Thomas Trollope, the third Baronet, of Casewick, co. Lincoln.

He entered the royal navy May 5, 1790, as first-class volunteer, on board La Prudente 38, in which frigate and the Hussar, both commanded by his half-brother, Capt. Henry Trollope, he was employed in the Channel and Mediterranean. Having joined in Aug. 1792 the Lion 64, Capt. Sir Erasmus Gower, he accompanied Lord Macartney in that ship in his embassy to China. In Oct. 1794, he was transferred to the Argo 44, and in the following Jan. he was placed on board the Triumph 74. In her he was present under his former Captain, Sir E. Gower, in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat, 16th and 17th June, 1795; and was slightly wounded in the foot in the battle fought off Camperdown, 11th Oct. 1797. Previously to the latter event he had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant by a commission bearing date 13th Dec. 1796. His succeeding appointments were, on the home station, in 1798 to the Neptune 98, in Jan. 1799 to the Vestal, in Jan. 1800 to the Cæsar 80; 27th Jan. 1801 to the Princess Royal 98, in Nov. 1802 to La Minerve frigate, and in Oct. 1803 as First to the Arab 22. He was made Commander, 1st May, 1804, into the Cerf sloop, at Jamaica; but was compelled in the following Dec. to invalid, owing to a severe attack of yellow fever; and he was afterwards appointed, 22nd Jan. 1806, to the Hecla, lying at Sheerness; 1st March following to the Electra 18, employed in the North Sea and Mediterranean, until wrecked, 25th March, 1808, at the entrance of Port Augusta between Syracuse and Messina. He next commanded for two months at the beginning of 1808 the Zebra bomb at Woolwich; and subsequently (22nd Oct. 1810) the Alert sloop, and 1st. Feb. 1812, the Griffon brig, on the Newfoundland and Downs stations. While commanding the Electra Capt. Trollope had charge of the boats employed in bringing off the garrison of the fortress of Scylla, when evacuated by the British, 17th Feb. 1808,—a service in the execution of which he was exposed to a smart fire from the enemy on the Calabrian shore. His gallant exertions called forth the particular thanks of Major-Gen. Sherbrooke. In the Griffon, whose force consisted of fourteen 24-pounder carronades and two sixes, he drove on shore, under a very heavy fire from the batteries near St. Aubin, one of a numerous flotilla of brigs, each carrying three long 24-pounders and an 8-inch brass howitzer, with a complement of 50 men. He then proceeded to attack the remainder, nine in number, which were at the time anchoring close in-shore in the south-east. Running in-shore of one of them at anchor near the centre, he boarded and in the most gallant manner carried her. The cables of the prize were immediately cut, and she was brought out in face of a heavy fire from the batteries and the eight other

brigs. The Griffon herself, although her crew escaped injury, was too much disabled to renew the conflict.

Captain Trollope was advanced to post rank 7th June, 1814, and nominated a C.B. 8th Dec. 1815. Not having been since afloat he was induced, 1st Oct. 1846, to accept the retirement. He married in 1813 Barbara, daughter of J. Goble, esq. of Kinsale, and had issue.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR PATRICK ROSS.

Aug. 28. At St. Helena, aged 72, his Excellency Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.H., Governor of that island.

He was the representative of the family of Ross, of Craigie and Innernethie, co. Perth, and was born on the 26th Jan. 1778, the eldest son of General Patrick Ross, by Miss Mary Clare Maule, descended from the family of Panmure.

He entered the army in 1794; served nine years in India as Captain of the 25th, afterwards the 22d, Light Dragoons, in the Mysore campaign under Lord Harris, in 1799, including the battle of Mallavelley and siege of Seringapatam; with the division under Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the campaign of 1801, against the Mahratta Chief Dhoondiah; and from 1802 to 1804, in the Mahratta country, and at the reduction of the ceded provinces. He returned from India in 1805, soon after which he was appointed Major, and, in 1807, Lieutenant-Colonel, of the 23d Light Dragoons. Having exchanged to infantry, he joined the 2d battalion of the 48th Regiment in Portugal, in 1810, and as the senior officer held the command of General (the late Lord) Hill's brigade until compelled by severe illness to return to England. On his recovery he was placed as Assistant-adjutant-general on the Home Staff, on which he continued till the peace of 1814. In 1816 he was appointed to the 75th Regiment, joined it in the Ionian Islands, and remained in command of that corps, and of the island of Santa Maura and Zante until 1821, when he was appointed to the rank of Major-General. In 1824 he was appointed to the staff of the Ionian Islands, from which he was advanced to the government of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda, on his return from which command he received the Hanoverian order in 1834. Having been appointed a Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1834, he was raised to the grade of a Grand Cross of the same in 1837.

He married first, April 14, 1805, Amelia, younger daughter of the late General William Sydenham; and secondly, on the 27th Dec. last, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Capt. James Bennett, of Maldivia, St. Helena, and widow of Dr. Henry Robert Solomon. By the former marriage he had issue three sons: 1. Capt. Patrick William Sydenham Ross, of the 85th Regt. and aide-de-camp to his father, who married on the 22d Nov. 1849, Caroline-Anne, third daughter of William B. Lindsay, esq. of Montreal; 2. Charles-Douglas, who died in 1824, in his third year; and 3. Charles-Douglas, a Fellow (of Founder's kin, through the Sydenhams,) of Wadham college, Oxford; and four daughters: 1. Amelia, married to Major S. Holmes, K.H. Military Secretary at Malta, and has issue; 2. Clara-Susanna, married to Rowland Edward Louis Charles Williams, esq. of Weston Grove, Surrey, and Claremont, Antigua; 3. Mary-Anne; and 4. Georgina-Fanny, married on the 24th Aug. 1849, to Richard Newnham, esq. surgeon, of Brighton.

MAJOR-GENERAL WINGROVE.

Oct. 6. At Woolwich, Major-Gen. George Prescott Wingrove, late of the Royal Marines.

He entered the Royal Marines as a second Lieut. May 17, 1793. He served on board His Majesty's ships Sultan, Monarch, and America, from April 1795 to March 1797, and in the Agincourt from March 1798 to Feb. 1801; the Theseus and Buckingham later in the latter year; the Hercule and Leviathan from Feb. 1803 to Jan. 8, 1806; the Swiftsure from Oct. 1807 to March 1811; the Ville de Paris and Boyne from Nov. to Sept. 1814; the Vengeur from Jan. 1816 to Oct. 1818; and the Leander and Liffey from Aug. 1819 to Sept. 1820. He served on shore at the attack on the Cape of Good Hope in 1795; was at the attack of the pass of Muysenberg and surrender of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay Aug. 17, 1796; at the chase and attack of the French frigate Poursuivant; the chase of the combined fleets of France and Spain to the West Indies; the battle of Trafalgar; a skirmish with the French squadron off Toulon; in action with three French line-of-battle ships and three frigates; and at the surrender of Genoa.

He was promoted to the brevet rank of Major, June 4, 1813; to Major, July 3, 1826; to Lieut. and Second Commandant of Woolwich division, Aug. 26, 1826; to Colonel, April 21, 1832; and to Colonel Commandant of the Woolwich division, Jan. 11, 1837. He retired on full pay of that rank Aug. 26, 1839. On the 22d of Nov. 1841, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, which rank he held at his decease.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FULLERTON, C.B.

April 28. Within a few miles of the capital of Cashmere, whither he was proceeding on temporary leave, brevet Lieut.-Colonel James Alexander Fullerton, C.B. Major commanding Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

This gallant officer entered the army in Aug. 1822; was promoted to Lieutenant in 1824, to Captain in 1826, to Major in 1842, and to brevet Lieut.-Colonel on the 25th of April, 1845. He rose in the 9th Lancers throughout, and commanded that distinguished regiment at Punniar, at Sobraon, and at Goojerat. He had just attained his regimental Lieut.-Colonelcy by the death of Lieut.-Colonel A. Campbell, of which he could not have heard before his own decease. Colonel Fullerton died of a disease of the heart, the symptoms of which were probably rendered more acute by the fatigue entailed on him for the two days preceding his demise. He had been obliged to make two marches on foot, through snow too deep for ponies, and over hills too steep for the use of jampans.

His remains were conveyed to the town, and interred on the morning of the 29th in the garden occupied by Colonel Steinbach, and beside those of the late Captain Morris.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. W. KING.

July 6. At Lahore, in the East Indies, Lieut.-Colonel John Wallace King, commanding Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.

He was the second son of Thomas King, esq. of Drum, in Renfrewshire, a gentleman of the utmost estimation in that county. The eldest son entered the navy, and had just completed his service as midshipman, when he was seized with fever in China, from which he never recovered. The second son was destined for the bar, and studied and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. A desire, however, for military service induced him, in 1825, to make application for a cornetcy, which he soon obtained in the 5th Dragoon Guards. He served in that regiment for nineteen years, beloved and esteemed by all as a zealous officer, and as an honourable, high-minded, and generous man. In 1845 he left on exchange as Major of the 14th Dragoons, having an ardent desire to see active service. He proceeded to India by the first packet after his exchange. The promotion of the senior Major, and the retirement of the second Lieut.-Colonel, gave him the opportunity in little more than two years of purchasing the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 14th. After the outbreak at Moultan, when that fortress was invested, as cavalry were not likely soon to be called into service, Lieut.-Colonel King (having been recently unwell) obtained two months' leave for change of air. He occupied this leave by journeying rapidly to Moultan, and, reporting himself to the officer in command of the operations, he solicited and obtained permission to serve in the trenches or elsewhere. He remained there till the defection of Shere Singh forced the officer in command to raise the siege, when he immediately rejoined his regiment, and shortly after proceeded with it to the head-quarters of the army under Lord Gough. The affair of Ramnugger soon followed, and the 14th Dragoons suffered severely. On the death of Lieut.-Colonel Havelock Lieut.-Colonel King succeeded to the command of the regiment, and acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of Lord Gough. At the battle of Chillianwallah, the brigade of cavalry, of which the 14th Dragoons formed a part, most certainly were unfortunate, and did not distinguish themselves, but it was never alleged that the officer commanding the 14th was in any shape responsible for the failure. Almost immediately afterwards Lieut.-Colonel King was appointed to command a force consisting of a native cavalry regiment and his own, supported by a brigade of guns, for the important duty of bringing into camp a convoy of provisions on which the subsistence and safety of the army depended, which service he performed to the entire satisfaction of the general in chief. Next followed the battle of Goojerat, where Lieut.-Colonel King had a horse shot under him. The Sikh power was destroyed, and Major-Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert was intrusted with the pursuit, in the hope of cutting off the flying enemy; he selected Lieut.-Colonel King to command the entire cavalry employed on that arduous and fatiguing duty. This war being terminated, Lord Gough, before resigning his command, transmitted to England the names of such officers as he deemed worthy to receive the approbation of Her Majesty. Among these was that of Lieut.-Colonel King, who was accordingly rewarded by having the third class of the Bath conferred on him. He now obtained leave to travel into Cashmere, and on his return to Lahore found much disagreeable occupation in the numerous courts-martial which were then assembled. On the 16th Dec. the regiment was reviewed at Lahore by the Commander-in-chief, Sir Charles Napier, who addressed them as follows:—"Soldiers, the Colonel says you are small men, and your swords are too heavy for you, and not so

sharp as the Sikhs' swords. I beg the Colonel's pardon. I see before me men with big hearts, and broad shoulders, and strong arms, and, if we have another war, I would give them an opportunity to show what they are made of."

These remarks, though the Colonel at the time seemed gratified with the result of the inspection, appeared to have rankled in his mind when subsequently labouring under great depression and irritation of spirits; and in a letter written on the eve of his committing suicide, addressed to Sir Charles Napier, he declared, "Your remarks before the regiment sowed the seeds of discontent, which have ripened into mutiny. You are the cause of the stripes and punishment which that mutiny has led to, and distraction and death to one that once had friends, now disgrace and misery to those friends."

From these reflections Sir Charles Napier has been vindicated in a letter addressed to the Times newspaper by Major-General W. Napier.

JOHN FANE, ESQ.

Oct. 4. In his 76th year, John Fane, esq. of Wormsley, co. Oxford.

He was the grandson of Henry Fane, esq. next brother to Thomas eighth Earl of Westmoreland; and was the son and heir of John Fane, esq. of Wormsley (a memoir of whom, with genealogical details, will be found in our Magazine for Feb. 1824), by Lady Elizabeth Parker, eldest daughter of Thomas third Earl of Macclesfield.

He succeeded his father as one of the representatives of Oxfordshire in Feb. 1824, and continued to sit in Parliament for that county until the dissolution of 1832.

He married in 1801 Elizabeth, daughter of William Lowndes Stone, esq. of Brightwell Park, and had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married in 1842 to the Rev. John Ballard; 2. John William Fane, esq. of Shirburn Lodge, his son and heir; 3. Anne, who died in 1829, having been the first wife of John Billingsley Parry, esq. Q.C.; 4. the Rev. Frederick Adrian Scrope Fane, who married in 1834 Joanna, youngest daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. and has issue; 5. George Augustus Scrope Fane, esq. who married in 1843 Sophia-Frances-Pole, third daughter of the late John Phillips, esq. of Culham, co. Oxford; and 6. Charlotte.

The present Mr. Fane was born in 1804, and has been thrice married: first, in 1826, to Catharine, ninth daughter of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart.; secondly, in 1829, to Lady Ellen Catharine Parker, third daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield; and thirdly, in 1845, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Theodore-Henry Broadhead, esq. and has issue by all his wives. His eldest son, John-Augustus, who will be of age in September next, is the son of the second marriage.

G. CROKER FOX, ESQ., F.G.S.

July 1. At his residence, Grove Hill, Falmouth, George Croker Fox, esq. a magistrate of the county of Cornwall, and a Fellow of the Geological Society.

Mr. Fox was the only son of Mr. George Croker Fox of Falmouth, who died in 1807, by Catharine, daughter and coheir of William Young, esq. of Leominster.

The late Mr. Davies Gilbert, Pres. R.S. in his Parochial History of Cornwall, 1838, made the following remarks under St. Piran: "Partly in this parish, but principally in Milor, on the next creek towards Falmouth, are situated the great iron-works conducted by Messrs. Fox, a family distinguished for ability, exertion, and liberality, from generation to generation. These works were the first constructed of any magnitude in Cornwall."

Mr. Fox was the head of this family. He married, in 1810, Lucy, daughter of Robert Barclay, esq. of Bury Hill, co. Surrey, and sister to Charles Barclay, esq. M.P. for that county; but had no issue. His uncle, Robert Were Fox, esq. had a very numerous family; and his eldest cousin, of the same names, married in 1812 another daughter of Robert Barclay, esq. and has issue.

JOHN JARDINE, ESQ.

Sept. 21. At his residence, Great King-street, Edinburgh, aged 62, John Jardine, esq. Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty.

He was the only son of John Jardine, esq. of Hallside, for many years Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow. He was called to the Scotish bar in 1799, and through life was a consistent supporter of the principles of Fox—in short, a zealous constitutional Whig. When the project was mooted, about the year 1825, of effecting two leading public improvements in Edinburgh, viz. the approach of George the Fourth Bridge, and that by the south side of the Castle, through a general assessment on the inhabitants, Mr. Jardine signalised himself by an uncompromising opposition to the scheme, telling the authorities and other promoters that they should follow the example of Glasgow, and effect their improvements by means of the joint agency of those mainly interested—at all events never oppress the inhabitants by a tax, the benefit of which could only go to a section of the community. Many, when they have since felt the

grievous effects of this wholesale job in the annual visits of the tax-gatherer, have bitterly regretted that the wise counsel of Mr. Jardine was not adopted at the time. That there have been improvements effected no one denies, but they have been inadequate to the burden laid on the inhabitants, who should have listened to the advice of Mr. Jardine. Several years since, on a vacancy in the sheriffdom of Ross, Mr. Jardine was appointed, under the administration of Lord Melbourne, and he has held this office, and actively discharged the duties, until the period of his decease. He was in his more vigorous years in good practice at the bar, but lately confined himself to the duties of the Sheriffdom.

Mr. Jardine married, in 1802, Janet, daughter of James Bruce, esq. of Kinnaird, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller, by whom he had several children, two of whom only survive.

THOMAS HODGSON, ESQ.

Nov. 5. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 65, Thomas Hodgson, esq. F.S.A. Newc.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Solomon Hodgson, proprietor and printer of the Newcastle Chronicle, who died on the 4th April, 1800, aged 39, by Sarah his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Slack, the original proprietor and printer of that newspaper. Solomon Hodgson was a native of Kirkoswald, in Cumberland, but the family was not related to the late Rev. John Hodgson, the Historian of Northumberland, who was also a native of the former county.

Mr. Thomas Hodgson, having succeeded to the property of the Newcastle Chronicle, became its editor shortly after attaining his majority, and so continued for the long period of forty years, from the close of 1807 to the commencement of 1848. "Throughout the whole of these trying and eventful years, in spite of the difficulties and dangers which the advocates of liberal opinions had then to encounter, the late Mr. Hodgson was the firm and consistent advocate of the great principles of civil and religious freedom, alike unswayed by popularity and undeterred by power. Inheriting from his parents those sound political opinions of which the Newcastle Chronicle had so long been the advocate, he entered upon the arduous duties of an editor with the purest and most elevated feelings, and with a firm conviction of the justice of the cause in which he was embarking. But, whilst firm and unflinching in the advocacy of his own views, the amiable qualities of his heart always rendered him tolerant of the opinions of others. His editorial labours were marked throughout by the kindliest feelings; the asperity of party was to him a thing unknown; and, amidst all the excitement of political strife, and even occasionally of personal contention, he ever maintained a tone of high gentlemanly feeling, never overstepping the bounds of fair and honourable discussion, or failing to treat either the opinions or feelings of others with courtesy and forbearance."—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

Mr. Hodgson had paid considerable attention to the Roman antiquities with which the county of Northumberland abounds. Many years ago he formed the intention of republishing Horsley's Britannia Romana, and he had rewritten nearly the whole of that important work, adding all the inscriptions discovered since the days of Horsley, and illustrating it with drawings of most of the altars and figures carefully reduced from accurate rubbings of the inscriptions, &c. In this undertaking he was much assisted by Mr. John Bell of Gateshead, late librarian of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. The materials of this work extending to a greater compass than he had contemplated, Mr. Hodgson was induced about eighteen months before his death to extract a descriptive account of all the Roman stations on the Roman Wall and the north of England. The manuscript of this he finished last summer on eight or ten quires of closely written foolscap, and it would form a goodly octavo volume.

Shortly after the establishment of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries he became one of its members in Feb. 1813, and so continued until his death. Besides assisting other members in their labours, he contributed the following memoirs to the Society's Transactions:—

Observations on the Altar and Inscription found at Tynemouth in the year 1781. Vol. i. pp. 231—237.

Observations on some Roman Altars and Inscriptions erected by a Cohort of the Tungri, and found at Castle Steads or Cambeck Fort in Cumberland. Vol. ii. pp. 80—92.

Account of the large Roman inscription lately found at Risingham, Northumberland. Vol. iv. pp. 21—31.

In his profession of a printer he was a first-rate workman. He translated and published from the French of M. de la Serna Santander an Historical Essay on the origin of Printing, published in a crown 8vo. 1819, 93 pages, and an introduction of xiv.; and in 1820 he wrote and published an Essay on the origin and progress of Stereotype Printing, 179 pages, crown 8vo. This valuable and curious work is illustrated with specimens of various stereotype plates, &c. He also republished "Bio-

graphical Memoirs of William Ged, with an account of his Block Printing" (originally compiled by Mr. Nichols, see "Literary Anecdotes," II. 720); and republished "Willett's Memoir on the origin of Printing."

In private life Mr. Hodgson was distinguished for the warmth of his attachments, the kindness of his heart, and the same candour, sincerity, and mildness of disposition which were conspicuous in his public career. To his friends he was at all times frank, open, and unreserved, but diffident to an extreme, and unassuming and retiring even to a fault, in his general deportment.

REV. GEORGE THACKERAY, D.D.

Oct. 21. In Wimpole street, aged 73, the Rev. George Thackeray, D.D., F.L.S. Provost of King's college, Cambridge, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Dr. Thackeray was the son of Dr. Thackeray, of Windsor, a favourite physician with King George the Third; and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Thackeray, D.D. Head Master of Harrow School.

He was born at Harrow, and entered at Eton school, where he speedily acquired distinction, and in due time proceeded to King's college. Here he was created B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805, and in the same year he was made a Fellow of the college. He was shortly afterwards appointed one of the Assistant Masters of Eton, where he continued until, on the decease of Dr. Sumner, he was appointed in 1814 Provost of King's college in preference to Dr. Rennell, the eloquent Master of the Charter House. He was created B.D. in 1813, and D.D. in 1814 (by royal mandate), on his election to the provostship, and served the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University the same year. In one of Dr. Parr's letters is a passage, probably rich in inuendo, which congratulates the Fellows of King's on having chosen a Provost whose manners and temper had not been spoilt by "Archididascalian fooleries." As long indeed as Parr lived, he and the Provost appear to have been friends: they interchanged inscriptions and silver cups —their joint appreciation of elegant Latin was a natural link; while an asthmatic affection gave the Provost a reason for sharing the fragrance, without tolerating which no one could approach the throne of the most tyrannical though most good-humoured of pedants.

Unhappily, within a year or two of his elevation, the new Provost's wife died in childbirth, and this sad event threw an air of gloom and desolation about his house, from which it never altogether recovered. No estimate of the man's character would be a fair one, which did not make large allowance for the effect of this early loss. It did not, indeed, prevent him from often devoting his keen sagacity to the transaction of University business, or from occasionally enlivening such society as he mingled in with a profusion of varied and racy anecdotes. It threw him, however, for his general companionship upon Erasmus and Propertius, black-letter bibles, and odd books generally—for there was not a vendor of literary curiosities in London who had not some reason for knowing the Provost of King's. Among the consolations of a life so spent, must be reckoned that manly yet exquisite delicacy of taste which Dr. Thackeray brought to bear upon most subjects connected with Latin. His own verse, indeed, when he could be prevailed upon to show it, was unsurpassable. His prose had the usual Eton fault of being too much a mosaic of poetical idioms, yet after allowance for this drawback it was very elegant in its kind. Nor was the Provost's enjoyment of literature confined to the Latin language. He could repeat by heart whole poems, such as the Glenfinlas of Sir Walter Scott; and miscellaneous books, but especially those bearing on the history of birds, which was one of his favourite studies, were treasured up in a memory, which, though not methodically arranged, was still retentive.

From his union of such accomplishments with great integrity of character, the Provost was very useful as an University examiner. His knowledge indeed of Greek was rather of the ante-Porsonian kind;—but whenever the question lay within his proper beat, it was absolutely impossible for him either to be mistaken or to do wrong. He took the most lively interest in each examination, and would remember for years the point on which it had turned.

Nor was he less attentive, as may readily be imagined, to questions of the same kind in his own college. A good scholar was almost certain to be his pet. In his discipline generally there was something of almost Roman firmness, or, as some would say, of old-fashioned vigour. Yet under the rigid manner lay the kindest sympathy. Scarcely any act, apparently severe, cost the sufferer more than it did the feelings of him who inflicted the penalty. The Provost never met the Tutor, if a member of his own college, without the minutest inquiries about some one or other of his flock. When, however, the more distinguished of his Fellows had been drafted off to more lucrative offices elsewhere, the Provost did not hesitate to consult the true interests of his college by selecting an alien lecturer of acknowledged eminence,

rather than any member of his own body whose merits might not be so generally recognised.

It is generally found, that men who have raised themselves to eminence attach its full value to the money which they have laboriously acquired. Nor was the late Provost any exception to this remark; yet he would often do far more liberal actions than men apparently more easy or careless in giving. Many charities have lost in him a munificent supporter; and it deserves mention, that if one of his younger Fellows, whom he thought favourably of, was travelling in ill health, and "dividends" were slack, the Provost would offer him pecuniary aid, with a delicacy of manner which doubled the kindness of the act. In his management of college property, no opportunity of grasping immediate gain ever disturbed the clear view which he acted upon of the permanent interests of the college. On this account he deserves record among its benefactors; for, though his policy of refusing the immediate temptation of fines ultimately repaid him, he practised it at a time when no such re-payment could have been foreseen as probable. Many men have been more widely popular; few, within the circle where they were appreciated, have been more justly respected. Dr. Thackeray held the appointment of chaplain in ordinary to George III. and the succeeding Sovereigns, including her present Majesty. He was an erudite classic, and an eminent naturalist; and his collection and library, in connection with his study, are reputed (as private ones) to rank among, even if they are not the best in England. Dr. Thackeray suffered for some years before his decease from an internal complaint, which finally carried him off.

Dr. Thackeray married in 1816 Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Alexander Cottin, esq. who was in the commission of the peace for Herts, and died Sept. 2, 1794. This lady died in Wimpole-street, at the house of her sister Miss Cottin, on the 18th Feb. 1818. Her death in childbirth was attended with the melancholy circumstance of Sir Richard Croft, M.D. (who had recently attended the Princess Charlotte of Wales,) committing suicide in the house. The death of Mrs. Thackeray occurred three days after this tragic occurrence. (See the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1818, p. 188.)

Dr. Thackeray leaves one daughter, who is the heiress of his great wealth. His executors are the Bishop of Lincoln, Mr. M. Thackeray, and J. Packe, esq. His body was deposited in a vault of the antechapel of King's College Chapel on the 29th Oct.

P. W. BANKS, ESQ.

Aug. 13. Aged 44, Percival Weldon Banks, esq. M.A. Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Banks was the "Morgan Rattler" of Fraser's Magazine and other periodicals.

"One of the chosen, but fast diminishing band who surrounded Maginn in all the erratic light of his literary success, Mr. Banks wore no small resemblance in many respects to that ill-fated genius. Like Maginn he was an accomplished scholar and a perfect gentleman—variously endowed by nature, highly cultivated by study, of quick feelings, and with a warm and generous heart; like him, too, in addition to a social and ardent temperament, which rendered him the delight of every convivial assemblage, he possessed a large share of that improvidence which unfortunately characterised his clever countryman."

He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn on the 30th Jan. 1835.

DR. NEANDER.

July 14. At Berlin, aged 61, John Augustus William Neander, Upper Consistorial Councillor, and Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin.

Neander was born at Göttingen of Hebrew parents, on the 16th June, 1789. He studied at Halle and Göttingen; and at the early age of twenty-three was appointed professor at Heidelberg. He had occupied the chair of Divinity at the University of Berlin from the year 1813. He was one of the chief promoters of the changes operated in the Protestant establishment of Prussia, and of the compromise of the Lutheran and Calvinistic confessions in the so-called United Church. Though opposed to the offensive rationalism of the "Friends of Light," he was himself one of the luminaries of the unsound school of theology which has superseded the ancient traditions of the Protestant communions of Germany.

Neander has published a great number of works:—among which the principal are, Memoirs of the History of Christianity and of the Christian Life; A History of St. Bernard and his Time; A History of St. Chrysostom and of the origin of the Eastern Church; the Developement and Explanation of the various Gnostic Systems; and a History of the Establishment and Government of the Church by the Apostles. Most of these have appeared in English versions in this country; and a translation of another work, entitled "Light in the Dark Places," presenting memorials of Christian life in the mediæval centuries, has just been published.

MR. JOHN RAY.

April 8. At his residence, Brunswick-terrace, Windsor, Mr. John Ray, where he had been well known and respected for nearly fifty years.

He was, by his father's side, of the same descent, it is believed, as the Rev. John Ray, M.A. F.R.S. of Black Notley, in Essex, and the Meads of the same county.

Mr. John Ray was born Sept. 5, 1776, at Sudbury, Suffolk, and was the second son of the Rev. John Mead Ray, the revered minister for sixty-three years of the Congregational Protestant Dissenters, assembling in Friar-street meeting-house, in the afore-mentioned (now disfranchised) borough. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Shepherd, daughter of William Shepherd, esq. of Braintree, Essex, the son of the Rev. Thomas Shepherd, M.A. who, after being vicar of St. Neot's, Hunts, and having other preferment, seceded from the Church of England, and founded one of the largest congregations of Independents in Essex, at Bocking. His father also before him dissented, resigning the rectory of Tillbrook, Beds, soon after the passing of the Act of Uniformity. The Shepherds were a highly respectable family, bearing Ermine, three battle-axes in chief. There is in the College of Heralds a pedigree of them and the Saviles, of descent from the Mexborough family.

The subject of this record was married Aug. 27, 1807, to the widow of Mr. Robert Legge of Windsor. Her maiden name was Sarah Naish, of the county of Hants. She died Nov. 24, 1844, in the 74th year of her age. By her Mr. Ray had two sons, who both survive their parents, the Rev. Henry William Gainsborough Ray, presbyter, Lancaster, and the Rev. Alfred Shepherd Ray, Independent minister at Sydenham, Kent. The latter has issue, by Miss Ann Frost, Mead Alfred Shepherd Ray.

Mr. John Ray retired from business in 1823, upon an ample fortune inherited and acquired; and afterwards, being a man of leisure, integrity, and good sense, he was invited and elected to many important offices, which he filled with credit to himself and advantage to others. Twice he was returned town-councillor for the borough of Windsor, and sat between the years 1838 and 1844, when he retired, from the infirmities of age. He was a commissioner of the highways, was on the committee of the dispensary, and of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was sometime treasurer and secretary of several other institutions. As a conscientious and hereditary protestant dissenter, he was a deacon and treasurer of the church and congregation of Independents at New Windsor; and a liberal supporter of the worship of God, and all those societies which have for their object the extension of Christianity, the dissemination of useful and religious knowledge, and the improvement of the condition of his fellow-townsmen and mankind generally.

Mr. Ray died after an attack of the influenza, of a ruptured artery on the chest, which almost immediately dismissed him from the body, and returned his spirit into the hands of his "faithful Creator," in the 74th year of his age.

On the 15th of March last his elder brother, Shepherd Ray, esq. justice of the peace, died at Ipswich in the 75th year of his age, in a manner similar and as suddenly. He married Miss Mary Ann Jarrold, sister to Thomas Jarrold, esq. M.D. of Manchester, author of "Instinct and Reason," &c. &c., and has left a son and four daughters surviving.

Their youngest brother, Mr. Charles Ray, by a second marriage, with Elizabeth Fenn, daughter of Thomas Fenn, esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk, and of the Fenns of Suffolk and Norfolk, is still surviving, and has a son, John Mead Ray, at Sudbury.

MR. CHARLES HARMAN.

Oct. . At Taunton, Mr. Charles Harman, a very old and respectable inhabitant of that town.

The deceased was formerly an industrious and honourable tradesman of Taunton, and having a passion for music, especially for the solemn tones of the organ, sedulously devoted himself to that instrument, and accepted the appointment of organist to St. Mary's church, which he held until a recent period. His latter years have been employed in the processes of building, and the elevated villa on the height of the sylvan scenery at Stoke Saint Mary, near Taunton, employed, if not profitably, at least agreeably, much of his time and attention. By prudent and unostentatious habits, he had accumulated considerable property, which he has bequeathed in numerous legacies with considerable regard to the positions in life of the persons thus benefited. Some houses, which he called "Harmony Row," he has charitably devised to trustees for the benefit of eligible female occupants, respectively belonging to the parishes of Taunton St. James and Taunton St. Magdalen; and for keeping them in repair has adequately endowed them. Among the bequests is 200*l.* for reparations of the tower of St. Mary Magdalen. A powerful organ constructed for his own amusement, for the reception of which, in building his house in East-street, a large room was erected, is given to the Incumbent of

Staple Fitzpaine, for the use of that church; his favorite violincello is left to Mr. W. Summerhaye; and various money legacies, most of which range from 20*l.* to 50*l.* are awarded with great considerateness and benevolence. His executors are the Rev. R. Bower, Mr. Jeboult, and Mr. W. H. Chorley.

Mrs. Harman died less than a month before him at the age of 74.

MR. WILLIAM BARRAUD.

Oct. . . In his 40th year, Mr. William Barraud, animal painter.

The family of Mr. Barraud came from France at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; his father held a responsible situation in the Custom-house, and his grandfather was a well-known chronometer-maker of Cornhill. His taste for painting was probably inherited from his maternal grandfather, an excellent miniature painter; but it was not fostered very early in life, for he was, on quitting school, introduced to a situation in the Customs, where, however, he continued but a short time, and then quitted it to follow the profession most in unison with his talents and feelings, under the guidance of Mr. Abraham Cooper, R.A. with whom he studied a considerable time. Without attaining to the highest rank in his peculiar department, that of an animal painter, or rather a painter of horses and dogs, for he chiefly confined his practice to these, he was always correct, and even elegant, in his style of work; while the subject pictures which he painted in conjunction with his brother Henry are far above mediocrity, both in conception and treatment. The two brothers had long been joint-exhibitors at the Royal Academy and the British Institution, and at the time when William was almost suddenly snatched away they had built and furnished a new study for themselves to labour in, and were about to throw all their energies into some pictures they had together planned to execute; but it was otherwise ordained.

His last illness was short, but his sufferings were intense; these he bore with the patience and resignation of one who ever possessed a well-regulated mind, and had lived a life of consistent charity. His loss will be severely felt by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, for he was upright and sincere, and, while unsparingly rigid himself, he was indulgent and considerate towards others.—*Art Journal.*

MR. JAMES SCOTT WALKER.

Aug. 21. At Liverpool, Mr. James Scott Walker, well known in that town from the long period that he had been connected with the local press.

In the earlier part of his life Mr. Walker was connected with the Liverpool Mercury, as its sub-editor, and the duties of that laborious office he executed with ability and discrimination. On leaving that establishment, he started a literary periodical of his own called the Lancashire Museum; and the varied powers and acquirements which he brought to the task, together with his skill in enlisting the services of able contributors, obtained for the periodical a circulation which was deemed wonderful in a town then notoriously neglectful of all local efforts of a literary character. Almost every number of The Museum was enlivened with some story, essay, anecdote, or gossiping article written by the facile pen of its editor; and some of those productions evinced imagination, humour, vigour of treatment, and ingenuity, not often surpassed by writers whose names are household words. A poetic taste was among his literary endowments; and some of his poetical productions ranged far above mediocrity. In the course of his chequered life Mr. Walker had visited the West Indies and South America, and a fearful earthquake, which took place during his residence in the latter country formed the subject of his longest, most ambitious, and most successful poem.

After the abandonment of his local periodical, Mr. Walker was, for several years, the editor of a Liberal paper in Preston. About a dozen years ago he returned to Liverpool, and in the intervening period he acted as contributor and reporter to several local papers, but more especially to the Liverpool Standard. With politics, however, he rarely intermeddled during the whole of his last term of residence in the town.

Mr. Walker had not only a literary but a mechanical genius, and under favourable circumstances his constructive faculty might have been brought into fuller and more profitable play. In naval architecture he was an enthusiastic amateur, and he had executed many beautiful models of different descriptions of vessels. One of his favourites consisted of a design for a ship with a double keel, the object of this singular construction being to give the vessel greater steadiness in the water. This design, which we are told has been well spoken of by practical men, he at one time thought of patenting. Amongst his fellow-workers of the press he was esteemed for his kind and courteous manner; and, though he had his failings, which had inflicted on him their chastisement, they were regarded as the too common inheritance of our frail humanity. —*Liverpool Mercury.*

MR. GALE.

Sept. 8. By falling from a balloon in France, in his 50th year, Mr. Gale the aëronaut.

This person, who styled himself "Lieut. Gale," though his only pretence to that designation was his having served as inspector of the coast blockade in Ireland, was a native of London. Early in life he exhibited much aptitude for the dramatic profession, performing such parts at the Coburg, Astley's, and the Surrey theatres as were termed the juvenile characters, with occasionally the tyrant in the Eastern spectacles. With the late Andrew Ducrow, of Astley's Amphitheatre, he was a special favourite. He visited America shortly after the famed equestrian piece of "Mazeppa" came out at the Amphitheatre in 1831, and performed the hero, Mazeppa, for 200 nights at the Bowery Theatre, New York, by which he realised a handsome sum in salary and benefits. While there he became intimate with a tribe of Indians, with whose habits and manners he so completely identified himself, that when arrayed in their costume he was frequently taken for a native. He returned to England with a party of six and their chief, Ma Caust, who acquired much celebrity for some months at the Victoria theatre. A circumstance took place which placed the chief, Ma Caust, at the Old Bailey for a criminal offence, and Mr. Gale greatly interested himself in obtaining evidence to assist his Indian friend on the trial. The late Sir Augustus d'Este, son of the Duke of Sussex, who became acquainted with the Indian, took also a lively interest in the trial. The result was an acquittal, and shortly after Mr. Gale was appointed to a situation of inspector in the coast blockade service in the northern part of Ireland, which department he held for nearly seven years. He returned to England to obtain from his patron, Sir Augustus, a removal to a more congenial locality in England; but, failing in doing so, he declined returning to Ireland, and again embraced the stage at the City of London theatre. The altered state in which he found the dramatic profession after so long an absence from it, induced him to turn his thoughts to scientific purposes, and, having had a balloon manufactured at the Old Montpelier Grounds, Walworth, he made his first ascent at the Rosemary Branch Tavern early in the year 1848. From that period he had made a great number of ascents in all parts of the kingdom, and his last fatal ascent was the 114th. During his late French career he was accompanied by Mr. James Ellis, late of Cremorne Gardens, who made all arrangements till within a short time, when he had to return to England on his own business. Gale's last ascent was made from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, at Bordeaux, with the "Royal Cremorne Balloon," seated (for the first time) on the back of a pony. He attempted to descend at a place named Anguilles. When the pony had been released from its slings, the peasants who held the ropes of the balloon, misunderstanding the directions given by the aëronaut, let go, and the balloon, having still sufficient gas in it to give an ascensional force after losing the weight of the beast, rose suddenly, and the anchor, which held by a tree, being loosened by the sudden motion, the shock upset the car. Mr. Gale, however, clung to the ropes, and pulled the string of the valve to cause a further escape of gas. The ascent of the balloon was then checked, and it was thought in consequence that he had succeeded in climbing up into the car. This, however, was not the case, as the next day the balloon was discovered lying on the ground some miles from the spot where the pony was liberated, and, on further search being made, the dead body of Lieutenant Gale was found in a wood with the limbs all broken. He has left a wife and seven children.

He was most sanguine in all his undertakings, and rarely thought of the consequences of any speculation in which personal danger was to be apprehended. It is thought that his imperfect knowledge of the French language was the cause of the catastrophe.

His body was interred in the Protestant cemetery at Bordeaux.

MISS BIFFIN.

Oct. 2. At Liverpool, aged 66, Miss Sarah Biffin, who though born without hands or arms attained considerable eminence as a miniature painter. She was a native of East Quantoxhead, near Bridgewater. She was taught the rudiments of art by Mr. Dukes, to whom she bound herself by a written agreement; and, though she remained with him nearly sixteen years, she received at no time more than 5*l.* per ann. In 1821 she received a medal from the Society of Arts for one of her pictures. Through the kindness of the late Earl of Morton, she received further instruction from Mr. Craig, and supported herself for many years by miniature painting. After settling in Liverpool, age grew upon her, and her efforts to support herself being ineffectual, a small annuity was purchased for her through the kind exertions of Mr. Richard Rathbone.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 12. At Bathurst settlement, River Gambia, aged 31, the Rev. *James A. Burrowes*, B.A. Magd. coll. Camb., Colonial Chaplain, having held that appointment only four months. He has left a widow and child.

Sept. 9. At Brussels, aged 73, the Rev. *Charles James Clifton*, late British Chaplain at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sept. 11. The Rev. *Edmund Granger*, British Chaplain at Ems, Germany.

Sept. 15. At New Brentford, aged 59, the Rev. *Moses Banks*. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1818.

Sept. 16. At Sowerby, Yorkshire, aged 39, the Rev. *George Hughes Hobson*, last surviving son of George Hobson, esq. of Clifton, near York.

Sept. 17. The Rev. *James Mainwaring*, of Bromborough hall, Cheshire, Vicar of Cainham, Shropshire, Perp. Curate of Bromborough, and Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Wirral Union. He was the only son of James Mainwaring of Bromborough, esq. was born at Avignon, and naturalised by Act of Parliament. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818: was presented to Cainham in the latter year, and to Bromborough in 1827.

Sept. 18. Aged 75, the Rev. *John Ireland*, Perp. Curate of Skelmersdale (1804), in the parish of Ormskirk.

Sept. 20. At Yaxley, Hunts, aged 46, the Rev. *Harry Sewell*, Curate and patron of the Vicarage of Yaxley. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.D. 1845.

Sept. 21. At St. Cross, near Winchester, the Rev. *W. T. Williams*, Rector of Lainston, Perp. Curate of Freefolk, and Chaplain of St. Cross Hospital. He received the donative of Freefolk with the chaplaincy of St. Cross in 1820, and was presented to the rectory of Lainston in 1826 by Sir F. H. Bathurst.

Sept. 22. At Malvern, in his 70th year, the Rev. *John Willson*, late of Thorpe hall, Lincolnshire. Having been for some time greatly depressed in his spirits, he threw himself from the window of his bedroom, and died three days after. He was formerly a Fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, M.A. 1806, B.D. 1813.

Sept. 24. At Buttevant, Cloyne, the Rev. *James Laurence Cotter*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1806.

At Rasharkin, co. Antrim, the Rev. *William H. Dickson*, for many years Prebendary of Rasharkin, and Rector of Finvoy, co. Antrim. He was the second son of the late Right Rev. Dr. Dickson, Bishop of Down and Connor, and brother of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Dickson, K.C.B.

Sept. 28. Aged 79, the Rev. *Gaius Barry*, Rector of Little Sodbury, Gloucestershire, to which he was presented in 1819.

At Horton, Bucks, the Rev. *William Brown*, for fifty-four years Rector of that parish.

Sept. 29. At Shipton Bellinger, Hants. aged 42, the Rev. *Thomas Charles Garlike*, Curate of that parish. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1835.

At Frimley, Surrey, from a shot-wound received from a burglar who had entered his bed-room, aged 54, the Rev. *George Edward Hollest*, Perp. Curate of that place, to which he was presented in 1832. He has left a widow and two sons, for whom a public subscription has been set on foot.

Sept. 30. At Blagdon, Somerset, aged 61, the Rev. *Daniel Guilford Wait*, LL.D. Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; LL.B. 1819, LL.D. 1824; and was presented to Blagdon in 1819, having been previously Curate of Puckle church, near Bristol. Dr. Wait was a distinguished Orientalist. He was the author of a Defence of a Critique on the Hebrew word Nachash against the Hypothesis of Adam Clarke, 1811, 8vo.; Inquiry respecting the Religious Knowledge which the Heathen Philosophers derived from the Jewish Scriptures, 1813, 8vo.; and of frequent contributions to the Classical Journal.

Lately. At Link House, Blyth, the Rev. *John Greenwood*, Curate of Craylie, Yorkshire.

Oct. 1. At his glebe, the Rev. *J. H. Bouchier*, Rector of Ardcanny, and a Prebendary of Limerick.

At the Grotto, Basildon, Berks. the residence of his father-in-law the Rev. G. H. Peel, aged 52, the Rev. *Charles Henry Cox*, M.A. Rector of Oulton, Suffolk (1845), and one of the Lecturers of the City of Oxford, to which function he had been very recently appointed.

Oct. 2. At Westmill, Herts. aged 61, the Rev. *Theodore Drury*, Rector of that parish. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1830.

At Putney, aged 73, the Rev. *William Carmatt*.

Oct. 3. At Filey, near Scarborough, aged 37, the Rev. *Henry William Bowles Daubeney*, B.A., Rector of Kirk Bramwith, near Doncaster. He was the second son of Major-Gen. Henry Daubeney, K.H. Colonel of the 8th Foot. He was of Trinity college, Oxford; was presented to the perpetual curacy of Cains Cross, co. Gloucester; afterwards appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Waldegrave; and in 1841 presented by Colonel Freke to the

vicarage of Hannington, Wilts. He married in 1838 Peggy-Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Benjamin Morland, esq. of Sheepstead House, near Abingdon.

At Hanmer, Flintshire, aged 66, the Rev. *John Hanmer*, M.A. late and for upwards of forty years Vicar of that place; uncle to Sir John Hanmer, Bart. He was the third son of Sir Thomas Hanmer, the second Baronet, by Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of George Kenyon, esq. of Peel, co. Lancaster; and brother to Job Walden, esq. barrister-at-law, who died on the 2d Aug. last. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1808, and was presented to his living in the same year. He married in 1816 Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart. and had issue three sons, Anthony-John, Francis, and Humphrey; and three daughters,—Sophia, married in 1839 to John Lees Ainsworth, esq. of Bankside, Lancashire; Catharine; and Frances.

Oct. 4. At Great Ness, Shropshire, the Rev. *Henry Calveley Cotton*, Vicar of that parish (1823), and Rector of Hinstock (1820). He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1813.

At Worlington rectory, Suffolk, aged 65, the Rev. *James Gibson*, Rector of that parish. He was Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1811, and was presented to his living in 1818 by the Hon. T. Windsor. He was formerly Chaplain to the Lock Hospital, and was the author of "Two Sermons on the Church. 1835."

Oct. 5. At Earl's Crome, Worcestershire, aged 67, the Rev. *Charles Dunne*, Rector of that parish (1807), Vicar of Eldersfield (1839), and for many years a magistrate of the division of Upton-on-Severn. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1808.

At Cheltenham, in consequence of an accident, aged 44, the Rev. *John Clemson Egginton*.

Oct. 8. Aged 37, the Rev. *William John Crockford*, B.A. Rector of Mawgan in Meneage and St. Martin in Meneage, Cornwall (1848). He was of Brasenose college, Oxford.

At Ballinacourty, co. Tipperary, the Rev. *John Massy Dawson*, Rector of Abinger and Perp. Curate of Oakwood, Surrey. He was a son of the late James Hewitt Massy Dawson, esq. M.P. for co. Limerick; was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1835.

Oct. 9. At Dorking, Surrey, aged 68, the Rev. *James Joyce*, M.A. Vicar of that parish. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford; and was presented to his living by the late Duke of Norfolk in Feb. 1836, having been tutor to the present Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

Oct. 11. At Orpington, Kent, the Rev. *George Francis Dawson*, Vicar of Orpington with St. Mary Cray (1847). "He had laboured in the ministry of the Church of England for more than twenty years, but was better known to the Christian public by his faithful testimony at Malta, as an officer of artillery, when, in 1824, he was dismissed the service for remonstrating against orders which required him to take part, at least indirectly, in the idolatry of the Mass."—*Record*.

In London, the Rev. *Ernest Kingston*, late Curate of St. John's, Nottingham, youngest son of the late John Kingston, esq. of Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park. He was of University college, Durham, B.A. 1847.

Oct. 12. At Lota Lodge, co. Cork, the Rev. *William J. Finch*, M.A.

Oct. 14. At Bury St. Edmund's, the Rev. *Thomas West*, for nearly twenty years Chaplain of the Suffolk County Gaol. He was of Christ's college, Camb. B.A. 1826.

Oct. 15. At Shrewsbury, aged 63, the Rev. *Frederick Holmes*, formerly Professor in the Bishop's college, Calcutta.

Oct. 18. At the house of his son-in-law Henry Norris, esq. Swalcliffe-park, Oxfordshire, aged 75, the Rev. *John Lloyd Crawley*, Rector of Heyford and Holdenby, co. Northampton. He was the second son of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevy, the 2d Bart. by Anne, 2d dau. of the Rev. Thomas Savage, Rector of Standish, co. Glouc. He was of King's college, Cambridge, M.A. 1801; and was instituted to both his churches in 1809. His son, bearing his own names, was Vicar of Arlingham, co. Glouc. and was drowned in the Severn in 1848 (see our vol. xxx. p. 440).

Oct. 21. In Foley-place, aged 48, the Rev. *John Charles Pigott*, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1827.

Oct. 24. At Blaston, Leicestershire, aged 52, the Rev. *Thomas Woodcock Brown*, Vicar of Horninghold, in that county (1823). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1821.

Oct. 25. At Great Glenn, Leicestersh. in his 70th year, the Rev. *Francis Thomas Corrance*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Great Stretton (1814). He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1809.

At Aston-upon-Trent, Derbyshire, aged 85, the Rev. *Nathaniel Palmer Johnson*, M.A. fifty-three years Rector of that parish. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790.

Oct. 26. At Bothamstall, Notts. the Rev. *George Rawlinson*, Perp. Curate of that place (1848), and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle. He was son

of the late John Rawlinson, esq. of Wimpole-street.

Oct. 28. At Fornham St. Martin, Suffolk, aged 88, the Rev. *John Cartwright*, LL.B.

Oct. 29. At Drake's Place, Wellington, aged 67, the Rev. *William Prockter Thomas*, LL.B. a Prebendary of Wells, and late Vicar of Wellington, co. Somerset, dean rural of Taunton, and a magistrate for the county of Somerset. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1808; was collated to the prebend of Holcombe Burnell in the church of Wells by Bishop Law in 1821; and was instituted to the vicarage of Wellington cum West Buckland, on his own petition as patron in 1843. He was also Chaplain to his late R.H. the Duke of Sussex.

Oct. 31. At Tan-y-Bryn, near Bangor, aged 66, the Rev. *Hugh Price*, Junior Vicar of Bangor (1838), and formerly Head Master of Friars' School in that city, and a magistrate for the county of Carnarvon. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1813.

At Monk's Lodge, Essex, aged 78, the Rev. *James Sperling*, M.A. Vicar of Great Maplestead (1797), and Rector of Lamarsh (1803) in that county. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798.

Nov. 1. At Gislingham, Suffolk, aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Collyer*, Rector of that parish (1797), Vicar of the Holy Trinity, Bungay, 1834, and Chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1793; was formerly Chaplain to the late 22d Light Dragoons. He resigned the rectory of Gislingham in 1840, when the Rev. Robert Collyer, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, was presented to that living by the Queen.

From injuries occasioned by a fall from his horse, the Rev. *Thomas Jones Landon*, Vicar of St. Breward, Cornwall (1815). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A. 1814.

Nov. 2. In the Chantry, Norwich, aged 83, the Rev. *Robert Rolfe*, Rector of Thurgarton (1819), Caldecot (1815), and Cockley Cley (1819), and Vicar of Yaxley, Suffolk (1796). He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, as 5th Junior Optime. He was, perhaps, the only clergyman at once the incumbent of five livings. To one of them (Thurgarton) he was collated by the late Bishop Bathurst.

Nov. 7. Aged 62, the Rev. *Benjamin Howell*, Rector of Heighley (1826), and Perp. Curate of Acton Round (1833), Salop, and Hon. Secretary of the St. David's Society, Birmingham.

Nov. 10. At Donington, Lincolnshire, aged 90, the Rev. *John Wilson*, Vicar and patron of that parish, and Perp. Curate of Surfleet. He was instituted to the latter church in 1815; to the former in 18 .

Nov. 13. At Plas yn Llysfaen, Carnarvonshire, aged 94, the Rev. *James Price*, Rector of Llanfechan, Montgomeryshire, and one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Denbigh, Carnarvon, and Montgomery. Mr. Price became Rector of Cerrig-y-druidion in 1784, and held the living of Llanfechan for 54 years.

Nov. 14. At Cranbrook, Kent, aged 75, the Rev. *Daniel Williams Davies*, M.A. formerly Vicar of that place, and for the last 36 years Master of the Grammar School in the same town. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1807.

Nov. . The Rev. *Samuel Jolliffe Tufnell*, Canon of Chichester, Vicar of North Mundham and Hunston, Sussex. He was the second son of George Foster Tufnell, esq. of Chichester, Colonel of the East Middlesex Militia, and M.P. for Beverley, and uncle to the Right Hon. Henry Tufnell, M.P. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1800. He was presented to both those churches in 1803 by W. Brereton, esq. and nominated a Canon in 1804.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 30. In Welbeck-st. aged 59, Major William Drake, of the Madras Establishment.

Oct. 8. In Arundel-st. aged 61, Commander Horatio James, R.N. (1841), of Rhayader, Radnorshire.

At Clapham, aged 66, Capt. Chas. Parke Deacon, R.A.

Oct. 9. In Upper Albany-st. aged 74, Mr. James William Gowers, of Camberwell and the Middle Temple.

Aged 41, Henry Marcus Mangin, esq. eldest surviving son of the late Adm. Reuben Caillard Mangin.

Oct. 13. In Upper Berkeley-st. Richard Harcourt Symons, esq. of Lyme Regis.

In Upper Norton-st. aged 65, James Greenhalgh, esq. and aged 78, Mrs. Willis.

In Fitzroy-sq. aged 56, Jane, relict of the Rev. H. Walker.

Oct. 14. In Old Burlington-st. aged 59, Ann-Lloyd, widow of John Waite, esq.

At Highgate, Marrion-Millikin, second dau. of the late Patrick Hunter, esq. of Guildford-st.

Oct. 16. In Albany-st. aged 64, Paul Rycaut Shordiche, esq. formerly of Ceylon Rifles, youngest and last son of M. Shordiche, esq. of Ickenham Hall, Middlesex.

Oct. 17. In George-st. Hanover-sq. aged 65, W. Orlebar, esq.

Aged 8, Mary-Margaret, third dau. of Sir John and Lady Jane Ogilvy.

At Rotherhithe, aged 72, Rich. George Woodruff, esq.

Oct. 18. At Regent's Park Barracks, aged 38, Lord William Beresford, 1st Life Guards, in which he was made Capt. 1837.

Aged 2 months, the Hon. Marcia Louisa Pitt, youngest child of Lord Rivers.

In Hans-pl. Chelsea, aged 56, Mr. Jasper de Sainte Croix.

Oct. 19. At Camden-road-villas, aged 27, Cornelia, wife of H. Griffies Williams, esq. and dau. of James Stewart, esq. of Brecknock-cresc.

Oct. 20. In Little Ryder-st. aged 55, Capt. Charles Crole, R.N. He entered the navy in 1806, served afloat 18 years, and was made Captain 1828.

Oct. 21. In Halkin-st. West, Sophia, relict of Sir James Harington, Bart. She was Miss Steer, of Chichester, was married in 1816 in India, and left a widow in 1835.

In Upper Gower-st. Margaret, 3d dau. of the late Lancelot Hare, esq. M.D.

At Somerset House, Dorothy-Margaretta, wife of Walter Ruding Deverell, esq.

In Endsleigh-st. Tavistock-sq. aged 88, Nathaniel Nathan, esq.

Aged 73, Mr. Joseph Boulcott, late clerk of the cheque under the Board of Ordnance. He served with the Guards in the Walcheren expedition and in Holland, in Corsica, and in the retreat to Corunna in 1809. In 1812 Mr. Boulcott was present at the sieges of Burgos and Cadiz, and in 1815 at Waterloo. He was baggage-master to the Duke of Wellington in France until the withdrawal of the army in 1818, in which year his Grace appointed Boulcott clerk of the cheque, which office filled till 1849, when he retired on a pension.

Oct. 22. In Upper George-st. Portman-square, Harriet Ward, dau. and only surviving descendant of late John Ward, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Aged 91, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas.

At Upper Grosvenor-st. Harriet, wife of Capt. Henry T. B. Collier, R.N. and dau. of the late Robert Nicholas, esq. M.P. of Ashton Keynes, Wilts.

Oct. 24. In Albert-st. Regent's park, Mr. Richard Cockle, for 40 years Depositary of the Brit. and For. Bible Soc.

In Kent-terr. Regent's-park, W. Brown Ramsay, esq.

Aged 37, George Bromfield, esq. late of Great Dover-street.

In the Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, John Adams, esq. civil engineer, &c. many years an inhabitant of Hawkhurst, Kent.

Oct. 25. At Chester-st. Belgrave-sq. aged 76, John Greathed Harris, esq. He had been a Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court for nearly 30 years. The situation will not be filled up. The salary was 1,500*l.* a year, but the cases will now be divided among the three remaining Commissioners.

Aged 53, Ann, wife of Adam Dickson, of the Strand, and Queen's-road, St. John's-wood.

Aged 35, John Lane, D.C.L. Barrister-at-law, the only child of John Lane, esq. R.N. of Keppel-st. Russell-square.

At Colebrooke house, Islington, Frances, widow of J. L. Woodhouse, esq. of the Customs.

Very suddenly, Sarah, wife of W. Trewheela, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Aged 79, Rob. Evans, esq. late of Oxford-st. and Maida-hill.

Oct. 27. At South Lambeth, aged 78, Mrs. Crapper, late of Brixton.

Aged 80, Peter Mitchell, esq. of the North-terr. Camberwell.

Oct. 28. Aged 78, G. Randell, esq. of Croom's-hill, Blackheath.

Oct. 29. At Clapham, Emily Hooper, youngest dau. of the late James Hill Hooper, esq. surgeon, of the Paragon, New Kent-road.

In Upper Gower-st. Paul Tatlock, esq.

At Knightsbridge, aged 50, Capt. T. Roberts, formerly of the 51st Bengal Inf. 2d son of the late J. Roberts, esq. of Waterford.

Oct. 30. In Charles-st. Westbourne-terr. aged 82, Lucretia, youngest dau. of the late Matth. Carrett, esq. of Lisbon.

At Greenwich, aged 33, Theodosia-Mary, wife of J. Wm. Sloper, esq. solicitor.

Aged 68, Sarah, wife of Mr. Woodward, of Cannon-st. City, and York-terr. Kennington.

Aged 82, Mr. Walter Allanson, sen. of Castle-st. Holborn.

Oct. 31. Mary Ann, dau. of the late Sam. Dickinson, esq. of Great James-st.

In Great Bedford-st. Miss Vandeleur, dau. of the late Gen. Vandeleur.

Nov. 1. At St. John's Wood, aged 37, Mary, wife of Rev. J. H. Godwin, of New College, London, and dau. of Thomas Brightwell, esq. of Norwich.

Aged 72, Miss Hebert, of Gibson-sq. Islington, late of Clapton.

In Upper Bedford-place, aged 49, Miss Pidding.

At her son's, aged 62, Mrs. Mary Love, formerly of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury-square.

Nov. 2. In Harley-st. Col. James Bogle Delap, of Stoke Park, Surrey, and Lillingstone Lovel, Buckinghamshire.

At Clerkenwell-close, aged 73, Ann

Cutler, a maiden lady of independent circumstances but of eccentric and miserly habits, who was found dead in a room in which she had had no fire for two years. She has bequeathed 100*l.* to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; 100*l.* to the London Missionary Society; 100*l.* to the Spitalfields Ophthalmic Hospital; and 100*l.* to Lady Huntingdon's College; Mr. Austin, her executor, 19*l.* 19*s.*; and, after enumerating various sums to private individuals, she left the residue of her property to the Aged Pilgrims' Asylum, for the erection of almshouses. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of Natural Death.

W. T. Brown, esq. of Watling-st.

In Cirencester-pl. Fitzroy-sq. aged 88, Mrs. F. Kean.

Aged 76, John De Fleury, esq. of Upper North-pl.

Aged 75, Edward Medlicot, esq. of Earl-st. Blackfriars, and Granby-pl. Northfleet.

At York-st. Portman-sq. aged 63, W. F. Patterson, esq. of Leamington.

Nov. 3. In Baker-st. Portman-sq. aged 76, Lieut. Col. Francis Andrew Daniell, late of the H.E.I.C. Service. He was brother to Colonel John Daniell, Lieut.-Col. 98th Regt. being the younger son of the Rev. Averell Daniell, Rector of Lifford in Ireland, who was one of the sons of the Rev. Thomas Daniell, (of the Daresbury family, co. Chester,) by Susanna, sister and coheiress of the Right Rev. Dr. Averell, Bishop of Limerick. He entered the Hon. Co.'s service in 1792; was present at the taking of Pondicherry and the capture of Seringapatam, for which he received a medal; and served with distinction in many parts of India, in command of the body-guard of the Marquess Wellesley, when Governor-General.

Sarah-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Louis Albert, esq.

Nov. 4. Emma, wife of James Fennings, esq. of Fennings'-wharf.

Aged 58, Joseph Freeman, esq. of Spring-gardens.

At St. John's-wood, aged 74, Eliza-Ann, relict of Samuel Bristowe, esq.

At Norfolk-road, St. John's-wood, aged 47, Major Bingley Broadhead.

Nov. 5. In Bell-yard, aged 16, Valentine-Richard, eldest son of Mr. V. Stevens, law bookseller and publisher.

In Finsbury-sq. aged 34, James Charles Curtis, esq. of Gt. St. Helen's, merchant.

At Brompton, aged 58, James Hughes, eldest son of the late Capt. Galbreath, of Fulford, York.

In Pentonville, aged 56, John Thorne, esq. surgeon, eldest son of the Rev. John Thorne, formerly of St. Teath, Cornwall.

Nov. 6. In the Clapham-road, aged 86, Anne, relict of John Bean, esq. of Jamaica.

In Keppel-st. aged 82, John Lane, esq. R.N.

Nov. 7. Aged 39, Francis Morgan King, esq. 2nd son of C. King, esq. of Broomfield Place, Essex.

Nov. 8. At North Brixton, Margaret, wife of H. Harvey, esq. late of the Stock Exchange, and dau. of the late W. Stephenson, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees.

At Blackheath, aged 79, Charles Whitlaw, esq. of Argyll-st.

Aged 68, Isabella, relict of T. Palmer, esq. of Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq.

Nov. 9. At West Brixton, Jane, relict of T. Froggatt, esq. of Sutton-lodge.

Nov. 10. At Camberwell, aged 80, Hannah, relict of Charles Alsager, esq. of Walworth.

Nov. 11. At Clapham, of apoplexy, Percival White, esq.

In the Old Kent-road, aged 61, Lieut. Charles Lloyd, of the Royal Marines.

Nov. 12. In Lower Grosvenor-place, aged 60, Maria-Dover, wife of Charles Wentworth Dilke, esq. and dau. of Edward and Frances Walker.

Nov. 13. Aged 65, Nathaniel Huson, esq.

At Green-terrace, New River Head, aged 55, Bowyer Mewburn, esq. of Chancery-lane, solicitor, brother to Francis Mewburn, esq. of Darlington.

BERKS.—*Oct.* 20. At Reading, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler.

Oct. 30. At Sulhampstead, aged 88, Jane, relict of W. Thoyts, esq.

Nov. 1. Capt. Blount, of Mapledurham, son of Michael Blount, esq. of Mapledurham House, near Reading.

Nov. 2. Aged 26, Rebecca, only dau. of late E. Bovington, esq. of Windsor.

Nov. 3. At Uffington, aged 22, Emily-Clara, 2d dau. of Rev. G. Tufnell.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Oct.* 22. At Cambridge, aged 84, Christopher Pemberton, esq.

Nov. 4. At Cambridge, Ernest Frederick Fiske, M.A., of Emmanuel coll., son of the late T. Fiske, esq. of Cambridge.

CHESHIRE.—*Nov.* 1. At Nantwich, aged 53, Mr. M'Clure, solicitor.

Nov. 8. At Abbot's Grange, near Chester, aged 72, W. F. M. Ayrton, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Oct.* 27. At Truro, aged 88, Mary, relict of Matthew Vivian, esq. of Rosewarne, Camborne.

CUMBERLAND.—*Oct.* 17. At the rectory, Knaresdale, the wife of the Rev. T. Bewsher.

DEVON.—*Oct.* 26. At Honiton, aged 69, Mary, widow of Capt. Conry, of the 49th Regt.

Oct. 31. At the rectory, Virginstowe, aged 69, Miss Jane Martyn, of Lifton.

Nov. 2. At South Molton, aged 36, R. E. Tanner, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 7. At Heavitree, aged 85, Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Col. S. South, formerly of 20th Regt.

Nov. 8. At Plymouth, aged 77, Philip Browne, esq. formerly of Peckham.

Nov. 11. At Great Torrington, aged 71, George Walker, esq.

Nov. 12. At Sidmouth, Rosalia-Amelia, eldest dau. of Capt. Elphinstone, R.N.

DORSET.—*Oct.* 16. At Sherborne, aged 73, Priscilla, widow of the Rev. W. Ravenscroft, M.A., Prebendary of Rasharkin, and rector of Finvoy, Antrim.

Oct. 19. At Portland, aged 57, Mary, wife of Rev. C. Cannon.

Oct. 20. At Longfleet, near Poole, aged 79, the wife of John Ayling, esq.

Oct. 21. At Charmmouth, aged 84, W. B. Juson, esq.

Nov. 11. At Winterbourne, aged 90, Elizabeth, dau. of late W. Perry, esq.

DURHAM.—*Oct.* 16. At Durham, aged 78, Mary, widow of John Griffith, esq.

Oct. 17. At Oldacres Hall, Charlotte, relict of T. Swinburne, esq. of Pontop Hall, dau. and co-heiress of the late Rob. Spearman, esq. of Oldacres.

Oct. 19. At Durham, aged 50, Sarah, wife of Matthew Woodifield, esq.

Oct. 26. At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 48, Thomas Henry Faber, esq. solicitor.

Oct. 29. At Stainley Hall, Frances-Mitford, dau. of late Rev. D. M. Cust, Rector of Stainton-le-Street.

ESSEX.—*Oct.* 11. At Colchester, Caroline, eld. dau. of late Nich. Cæsar Corsellis, esq. of Woodford Bridge.

Oct. 24. At Southend, George Brown Hogg, esq. late of Bombay Country serv.

Oct. 25. Aged 68, Eliz.-Launcelot, widow of Jonas Asplin, M.D. of Rayleigh.

Oct. 26. At Wanstead Park, aged 72, John Reay, esq. formerly of Mark-lane.

Lately. At his mother-in-law's, Mrs. Bingham, of Southend, from apoplexy, Col. Kersteman.

GLOUCESTER.—*Oct.* 16. At Cheltenham, aged 73, Charlotte-Bulstrode, relict of Bryan Cooke, esq. Colonel of the 3d West York Militia, and M.P. for Malton. She was the daughter of Sir George Cooke, of Wheatley, Bart. by Frances-Jury, dau. of Sir John Lambart Middleton, Bart. She became the second wife of Colonel Cooke in 1818, and was left his widow without issue in 1820.

Oct. 18. At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 69, Mrs. Friar, relict of Rev. Wm. Friar, Vicar of Cam.

Oct. 26. At Cheltenham, aged 84, the Hon. Mrs. Forsyth, only surviving sister of late Adm. Lord Colville. She was married to James Forsyth, esq. in 1802.

Oct. 28. At Palnswick, aged 83, Mary, relict of William Parker Hamond, esq. of Haling House, Surrey. She was the dau. and coheiress of Sir Robt. Carr, Bart. of Hampton, Middx.

Lately. At Tewkesbury, aged 87, Anne, wife of Thos. Blizard, esq. senior alderman of that borough.

At Clifton, aged 43, Emma, widow of the Rev. John Brereton Langford, of Rowel, Cork.

At Bristol, Charlotte, youngest dau. of late T. Warren, esq. of Blagdon House, Somerset.

Nov. 5. At Hotwells, aged 83, John Foy Edgar, esq.

Nov. 8. At Cheltenham, aged 94, Philippa, relict of W. Cunliffe Shawe, esq.

Nov. 13. At Clifton, aged 79, Stephen Prust, esq.

Nov. 14. Aged 75, T. Corey, esq. merchant, of Bristol.

HANTS.—*Oct.* 12. At Southsea, Matilda-Eliza, wife of C. E. Theakston, esq. of the Branch Bank of England.

At Southampton, aged 86, Mary-Anne, relict of the Rev. Edward Barnard, late Rector of Alverstoke.

Oct. 14. At Southsea, Mary, youngest dau. of late Rev. Ralph Smith, Rector of Oaksey, Wilts.

Oct. 15. At Porchester, aged 65, Paymaster W. Webb (1805).

Oct. 16. At Portsea, aged 82, John Hunter, esq. formerly of Navy Pay Office, Portsmouth.

Oct. 17. At Ryde, aged 21, Emma-Cecilia, dau. of late Rev. Horace Mann.

Oct. 18. At his residence, Ashley, Hants. aged 71, William Pyle Taunton, esq. Barrister-at-law, formerly well known on the Western Circuit, and more generally to the profession at large by his Reports in the Common Pleas. Mr. Taunton entered at the Middle Temple in 1796, and went his first circuit in 1804. He had long retired from the profession, and applied himself to the pursuits and scientific experiments of agriculture, and frequently contributed valuable communications to the columns of the "Agricultural Gazette," under the signature of "Hantoniensis," besides publishing occasional detached papers on similar subjects.

Oct. 19. At Ringwood, aged 75, Mary, widow of Stephen Pack, esq.

Aged 53, J. R. Marks, esq. alderman of Portsmouth.

Oct. 20. At The Mount, Nursling, Mary-Anne, wife of Ralph Etwall, esq.

At Milton, Portsea, aged 65, Charlotte, only surviving dau. of late Martin White, esq.

Oct. 24. At Alverstoke, aged 91, Mrs. Mary Ann Shepherd.

Thomas Wise, esq. late of the Priory, Christchurch.

Oct. 25. At Belle Vue House, Southampton, Emily, dau. of the Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, Bart., and Lady Frances Rose. She possessed a handsome income under the will of her aunt, Miss P. Rose, which now passes into the family of the Earl of Morton, who married the eldest dau. of Sir G. H. Rose. Her fortune was principally employed in religious and charitable objects, and she had recently founded the Bargates' Ragged School.

Oct. 26. At Greatbridge House, near Romsey, Jas. Blake, esq. late of Gosport.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 76, Capt. Wm. Tucker, R.N. He served 22 years during the war. He assisted in taking the Spanish 34-gun frigates Santa Brigida and Thetis, laden with treasure to an enormous amount, his own share of prize-money exceeding 5000*l.*

At Bournemouth, aged 26, Barbarina-Sophia, wife of Mark William Vane Milbank, esq.

Oct. 27. At Southampton, Lieut. Joseph Driffield, R.N., son of late Col. Driffield, Royal Marines, and grandson of late Adm. Sir Rich. Rodney Bligh, G.C.B.

Aged 66, at Nelson cottage, Ryde, Miss Chapman.

Aged 46, at Southampton, Capt. Lewis, late Comm. of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship "Hindostan."

Oct. 28. At Alverstoke, aged 79, W. Woodward, esq. father of Mr. W. Woodward, of Portsea.

At Southsea, S. John Nicoll, esq. of Lyndhurst, and of Court Lodge, Mountfield, Sussex.

Oct. 31. At Lymington, aged 62, Mrs. Grace Hawkins.

Nov. 1. At Gosport, aged 55, Capt. Joseph Pafford Dickson Larcom (1841) R.N. He was a Lieutenant of 1814, and Comm. of 1839.

In the Close, Winchester, aged 86, Dorothea, relict of James Morley, esq. formerly of Kempshot-park, and of the Civil Service on the Bombay establishment.

Nov. 2. At Southampton, Christiana, relict of Edw. Hall Lillie, esq. of Hackney.

Nov. 11. Harriet-Harcourt, wife of Langford Lovell, esq. of Hursley, and Wendover Dean House, Bucks, and eldest dau. of the late Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., of Hursley Park.

HERTS.—*Oct.* 28. At Newlands, Stanstead, aged 28, Nath. Soames, esq.

Nov. 1. Aged 10, Juliana, dau. of James Raymond, esq. of Hildersham hall, Cambridgshire, and late of Little Berkhampstead.

HUNTS.—*Oct.* 4. At Godmanchester, aged 23, Miss Watson.

Oct. 28. At Great Paxton, at the residence of her son-in-law, T. S. Darnell, esq. aged 64, Louisa, wife of Rev. W. Dyke, Inc. of Winster, Derbyshire, and dau. of late Rev. H. J. Close, Rector of Heacham, Suffolk.

KENT.—*Oct.* 17. At Lewisham, aged 67, Wm. Holmer, esq. late of Union-st. Southwark.

Oct. 23. At Lee, Catharine-Sarah, wife of E. B. Hughes, esq.

Oct. 25. At Nightingale-vale, Woolwich-common, Eliz.-Mary, wife of James Edw. De La Mare, esq.

Oct. 27. At Tunbridge-wells, Charlotte, dau. of late W. Lushington, esq.

Aged 77, Samuel Nevil Ward, esq. of Hayes.

Oct. 29. At Tunbridge-wells, John George Donne, esq.

Oct. 31. At Tunbridge-wells, aged 46, Hannah, wife of G. Moore, M.D.

Lately. At Lenham, near Maidstone, aged 97, Winder Harrison, esq.

Nov. 1. Aged 59, Frances-Rebecca, wife of Rev. Edw. Irish, Dartford.

Nov. 2. At Canterbury, aged 65, Mary, widow of Lieut. W. Davidson, 85th Regt.

Nov. 3. At the residence of Rev. E. S. Pryce, Gravesend, aged 69, Anna, wife of W. Heath, esq. late of Cambridge-heath, Hackney.

Nov. 6. At Rochester, Sarah, widow of James Hodson, esq. of Newington, near Sittingbourne.

Nov. 11. At Woolwich-common, aged 79, Agnes, widow of Brigade-Major Spearman, R.A.

LANCASHIRE.—*Oct.* 12. At Aigburth, aged 74, Richard Harrison, esq.

Oct. 22. At Liverpool, aged 45, John Cohan, the celebrated pianist and composer.

At Blackpool, aged 66, Mrs. S. M. Kemp, relict of E. C. Kemp, esq. of Calcutta, mother-in-law of the Rev. S. J. Lyon, M.A., incumbent of Moorfields, Sheffield.

Oct. 25. Aged 47, John Greenall, esq. of Myddleton hall.

Oct. 26. At Liverpool, aged 72, T. Corrie, esq.

Nov. 1. Of apoplexy, at the residence of his son-in-law James Ormerod, esq. Halliwell Lodge, near Bolton-le-Moors, aged 79, James Cross, esq. of Mortfield.

Nov. 2. In Roby hall, near Prescot, aged 74, Rich. Edwards, esq. Magistrate and Dep. Lieut. for the county.

Nov. 16. At Haigh hall, aged 67, the Right Hon. Maria Frances Margaret Countess of Crawford and Balcarres. She was the only surviving child of John first Lord Muncaster; was married in 1811, and has left issue four sons.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Oct.* 31. Samuel Hill, esq. fourth son of the late Rev. Robert Hill, of Hough, and grandson of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart.

Nov. 11. At Fulbeck, aged 53, Maria, wife of Rev. E. Faue.

MIDDLESEX.—*Oct.* 13. At Turnham-green, aged 66, John Houle, esq.

Oct. 14. At Tottenham, aged 60, E. Johnston, esq.

Oct. 19. At Acton, aged 90, Peter Grant, esq.

Oct. 21. At Hanwell, aged 81, Thomas Hume, esq. M.D. Oxon, physician to the Duke of Wellington when with the army in Portugal; also physician for many years to his late R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. He is buried in the family vault of his widow, who is the last descendant of the celebrated mathematician, Dr. John Wallis.

Oct. 23. Aged 47, Thomas Metcalfe Flockton, esq. of Cranford, and Horselydown, Southwark, Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.

Oct. 25. At Enfield, aged 23, Dannett Asbury, esq. M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. (1848), from the poisonous effects of a post mortem examination.

Oct. 28. At Twickenham, Rt. Hon. Lady Anne Murray, widow of Alex. Murray, esq. of Broughton, Scotland.

Oct. 29. At Twyford Abbey, J. B. Boothby, esq. the well-known and influential director of the London and North Western Railway, and the Great Southern and Western of Ireland. He had scarcely retired to bed, when he was suddenly attacked by a disease of the heart, which carried him off before medical assistance could be procured.

Nov. 1. Aged 34, Samuel Gittins, esq. of Tottenham.

Nov. 9. At Hampstead, aged 89, Mr. Robotham, the oldest inhabitant of the parish.

NORFOLK. — *Oct.* 13. Suddenly, at Chalk Farm, near Norwich, aged 49, Eliza Dungate, wife of Thomas Bignold, esq. solicitor, of Norwich.

Oct. 20. Henry Champion Partridge, eldest son of H. S. Partridge, esq. of Hockham-hall, Norfolk.

In her 44th year, Sarah-Ann, wife of John Betts, esq. of Sprowston.

Oct. 22. In his 76th year, John Youngs, esq. brewer, of Norwich.

At Norwich, aged 47, Marianne, wife of T. M. Keith, esq. and eldest dau. of John Blake, esq. of Bromerton.

Oct. 27. At Blickling-hall, aged 83, the Right Hon. Caroline-Hans dowager Lady Suffield, and relict of William-Assheton second Lord Suffield, who died without issue in 1821. She was the second daughter and coheir of John 2d Earl of Buckinghamshire, by Mary-Anne, daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Drury, Bart. and was married in 1792. Her great-nephew, the Marquess of Lothian, is heir to the Blickling estate.

Nov. 5. At Shropham Hall, in his 60th year, Henry D'Esterre Hemsworth, esq. a deputy lieut. and a magistrate for Norfolk and Suffolk. He was the second son of Thomas Hemsworth, esq. of Abbeville, co. Tipperary, by Mary, dau. of Henry D'Esterre, esq. of Rosmanagher, co. Clare. He married in 1813 Jane-Maria, second dau. and coheir of General James Hethersett, and had issue two sons and three daughters.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Oct.* 17. At Benefield, Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Rowland Berkeley, of Benefield, esq.

NOTTS.—*Oct.* 31. Aged 88, W. G. Richardson, esq. late of Nottingham.

OXFORDSH.—*Oct.* 14. At Thame, aged 61, Maria-Penelope, relict of T. Broadley Fooks, of Dartford, esq.

Oct. 28. At Bicester, aged 67, William Davis, esq. Deputy Lieut. for Oxfordshire, one of the magistrates for that county and Buckinghamshire.

Nov. 3. In St. Giles's, Oxford, aged 76, Joseph Parker, esq. formerly the well-known university bookseller. He was succeeded in his business many years ago by his nephew, the present Mr. J. H. Parker.

SALOP.—*Oct.* 16. At the Mount, near Shrewsbury, W. Atcherley, esq.

Oct. 22. At Ludlow, aged 81, Emma, widow of Richard Dansey, esq. late of Easton, Herefordshire.

SOMERSET.—*Oct.* 9. At Staplegrove, near Taunton, aged 33, Catherine-Rose, wife of C. J. Turner, esq.

Oct. 20. At Bath, aged 76, David Davies, esq.

Oct. 23. At Bath, aged 13, Henry Torrens Somerville, late naval cadet H.M.S. Cleopatra.

Oct. 30. At Batheaston, aged 86, J. Brouncker, esq. formerly H. M. naval officer at Fort St. George, Madras.

Lately. At Bath, aged 90, Mr. John Quick, the highly-respected director of the wardrobe of the Theatre Royal in that city during the long period of 68 years.

Nov. 8. At Wells, Eliza-Best, dau. of the late W. Burge, esq. Q.C.

Nov. 10. At Taunton, aged 33, Arthur Tucker, esq. solicitor.

Nov. 12. At Ilminster, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Freeborn, Curate of Isle Abbot's, and second master of Ilminster Grammar School.

Nov. 13. At the Manor-house, Wedmore, aged 28, Frederic, son of John Barrow, esq.

STAFFORDSH.—*Oct.* 17. At Lichfield, Sarah, dau. of the late Mr. John Worthington, of Lichfield, and niece of the late Mr. T. Worthington, of Manceter.

Nov. 10. At Betley parsonage, aged 24, Margarette-Anne, wife of Rev. R. Howell Taylor, and eldest dau. of J. R. Mullings, esq. M.P.

SUFFOLK.—*Oct.* 18. At Worlingham, aged 69, Mary-Ann, relict of Richard Samuel Wyche, esq. late of Salisbury.

Oct. 20. Aged 79, Elizabeth, wife of W. Goodchild, esq. St. Helen's, Ipswich.

Oct. 27. At Ipswich, aged 33, John Ranson, esq. surgeon.

Oct. 31. At Aldham rectory, aged 67, Janet, widow of John Bannatyne, esq. of London.

SURREY.—*Oct.* 18. At Earlswood-common, near Reigate, aged 84, Joseph Ranking, esq.

Oct. 19. In Brixton-pl. John Wright Snow, esq.

Oct. 20. At Egham-hythe, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of Jas. M'Clellan, esq.

Oct. 24. At Milford, near Godalming, Miss Elizabeth Stevens, niece of late Benj. Brooks, esq. of Doughty-street, and Lincoln's-inn.

Oct. 29. At Richmond-hill, from a fall from his horse, aged 39, Wm. Price, esq. of Craven-street, Strand.

Nov. 3. At Mortlake, aged 69, Mary, relict of Rev. J. S. Phillott, late Rector of Farmborough, and Vicar of Wookey, Som.

Nov. 5. At Croydon, aged 33, Henry-Adolphus, son of James Baber, esq. of Brighton.

Nov. 8. At Ashe Lodge, Mary, wife of G. Whieldon, esq. of Springfield, Warw.

Nov. 12. At Epsom, aged 29, Joseph Davies, esq. of Sutton, younger son of late Robert Davies, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Oct.* 12. At Brighton, aged 27, Marion, dau. of the late Henry Thomson, esq. of Cheshunt.

At Brighton, Henry Macgregor Clark, esq. of Essex-st. Strand, third son of late Rev. George Clark, of the R.M. Asylum.

Oct. 20. At Brighton, aged 22, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Long, esq.

Oct. 24. At Brighton, aged 39, Wm. Ward, esq.

At Brighton, Mary, relict of Robert Bransby Cooper Francis, M.D. of the Bengal Establishment.

At Knepp Castle, aged 61, Chas. Boulton, esq. of Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

Oct. 25. At Hastings, Mary, wife of Julius Maurenbrecher, esq. of Camberwell-grove.

Oct. 26. At the residence of her son R. Coker Davies, esq. Winchelsea, aged 69, Mary-Ann, widow of late Rev. Thomas Davies, of Worcester, eldest dau. of late Robt. Coker, esq. of Mappowder, Dorset.

Oct. 29. At St. Leonard's, aged 84, Ann-Maria, widow of Joseph Ward, esq. solicitor, of Bedford-sq.

At Playden, aged 56, Mr. Andrew Hall, leader of the choir of singers at Playden church, and author of some pieces of sacred music.

Oct. 31. At Hastings, aged 39, Edw. Barnes, esq. of Upper Tulse-hill.

Nov. 2. At Brighton, aged 79, Peter Free, esq. of Hyde Park-place West.

At Brighton, William Fauquier, esq. formerly of Heath Hall, Yorkshire.

Nov. 8. At Brighton, Mary-Anne, sixth dau. of late G. Hibbert, esq. of Munden.

Nov. 9. At Brighton, Elizabeth-Agnes, wife of T. W. Whitmarsh, esq. formerly of Hampstead, Middlesex.

Nov. 12. Suddenly, at his father's, aged 24, James Hewetson Wilson, B.A. of Wadham college, Oxford, F.L.S. Member of Lincoln's-inn and the Botanical Society of London, Translator of Jussieu's "Elements of Botany," only surviving child of John Hewetson Wilson, esq. of the Grange, Worth.

At Brighton, aged 54, Thomas Wing, esq. of Gray's-inn and Hampstead.

WARWICKSH.—*Sept.* 27. At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 15, Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Parker, of Comberton, Worcestershire.

Oct. 3. At Allesley, aged 26, Susan-Maria, wife of Mr. A. B. Herbert, of Stoke, and dau. of the late Josiah Robins, esq. of Aston Brook, near Birmingham.

Oct. 21. At Leamington, aged 81, Mrs. Southwell.

Oct. 29. At Smethwick, aged 59, Benj. Beasley, esq. senior partner in the firm of Beasleys and Farmer, ironmasters.

Nov. 2. At Amington Hall, aged 73, Harriet, relict of Edw. Bullock Douglas, esq. of Eaton-pl.

Nov. 3. At Leamington Prior's, aged 67, John Searancke, esq. late 4th Dragoon Guards.

Nov. 6. Aged 71, Eliz. relict of W. Sargant, esq. of Edgbaston.

Nov. 9. At Leamington, aged 80, Mary, wife of Henry Parry, esq.

Nov. 11. At Leamington, aged 68, Mary relict of Edm. J. Birch, esq. of Frodswell Hall, co. Stafford.

WILTS.—*Lately.* At Devizes, aged 71, H. Saunders, esq. of the firm of Locke, Olivier, and Saunders, bankers.

Nov. 7. At the rectory, Boscombe, Winifred-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Fawcett, of Newton-hall, Durham.

WORCESTSH.—*Oct.* 13. At Great Malvern, Mary-Ann, wife of Maj. J. R. Kell,

of Dublin, and relict of W. H. Child, esq. of Herne-hill.

Oct. 19. At Shelsley Beauchamp, aged 23, Arthur W. Moore, esq. B.A. of Trinity coll. Cambridge, and the Middle Temple, third surviving son of the late C. E. Moore, esq. of the Upper House.

Oct. 25. Aged 48, Mr. William Smiles, surgeon, of Shipston-on-Stour, by shooting himself through the heart. He has left a wife and ten children.

YORK.—*Oct.* 28. Aged 56, Mary-Ann, relict of Mr. S. Cowling, solicitor, of York.

Oct. 29. At Richmond, aged 86, Christopher Bowes, esq.

Lately. At Headingley, near Leeds, aged 64, Ann, wife of Mr. Joseph Dickinson, and dau. of the Rev. Thos. Rutherford.

WALES.—*Sept.* 25. At Walwyn's Castle rectory, Pembrokeshire, aged 24, Eliza-Catherine, wife of the Rev. Rob. Synge.

Oct. 3. At Hawarden rectory, aged 29, Lavinia, wife of Rev. Henry Glynne.

Oct. 14. At Beaumaris, aged 31, Mary de Courcy Jones, second dau. of John Jones, esq. town clerk.

Oct. 15. At Tregoyd, near Hay, the infant son of Viscount Hereford.

Oct. 21. At Maesllwch Castle, Glasbury-hay, South Wales, aged 33, Octavia, wife of C. Rawson, esq.

Oct. 24. At Montgomery, aged 34, Marianne, wife of Rev. John Lloyd, Rector of Llanmarewie, Montgomeryshire.

Oct. 25. At Dyffryn Dulas, Mary, only dau. of the late William Crosley, esq. of Dyffryn Dulas, near Abergele.

Lately. At Swansea, aged 58, John Williams, esq. solicitor.

Nov. 2. At Cross-town, near Cowbridge, Amelia, wife of the Rev. David Morgan, Vicar of Llancarvan.

Nov. 6. At Rhos-y-gaer, near Holyhead, aged 80, Miss Teresa Cope, third dau. of the late William Cope, esq. and sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Cope. By her decease a pension of 1,000*l.* per annum granted to her father, with remainder to his wife and unmarried daughters, for his eminent services in bringing to light and checking the Irish Rebellion of 1798, reverts to government.

SCOTLAND.—*Nov.* 4. At Camnethan House, Lanarkshire, Robert Lockhart, esq. of Castle-hill.

Nov. 6. At Leith Fort, N.B. aged 63, Lieut.-Col. Philip Warren Walker, R.A.

Nov. 10. At Aberdeen, George Gordon, esq. late of Cheltenham.

IRELAND.—*Oct.* 20. At his residence in Armagh, aged 74, William Blacker, esq. the eminent agriculturist. Mr. Blacker, while agent of the Gosford estates, wrote several essays on improved modes of agriculture.

Oct. 21. At Newbridge, aged 21, Thos. Harker, eldest son of John Stephenson, esq. paymaster of the 17th Lancers.

JERSEY.—*Sept.* 24. In the wreck of the Superb steamer, on her passage from St. Malo to Jersey, Henry Lloyd, esq. of Thornbury, son of the late Samuel Andrews Lloyd, of Newbury, Berks.

Oct. 16. At the vicarage, Mattersey, Caroline-May, wife of the Rev. W. C. Fenton.

Oct. 21. At St. Helier's, aged 43, Alice-Jane, relict of John Lusk, esq.

Nov. 3. At St. Helier's, suddenly, aged 38, Anne, widow of C. May Simmons, esq. late of Rochester.

EAST INDIES.—*June* 22. At Muscat, on board the Company's sloop Tigris, aged 25, Mr. John Edmund Cocke, mate in the Indian Navy, fourth son of Wm. Cocke, esq. of Dover.

July 21. At Peshawur, Tipping Champion Rigby, esq. son of T. T. Rigby, esq. Yately Lodge, Hants.

July 31. At sea, on his passage from India, aged 30, Capt. Cæsar George Bolton, late of the 21st Madras Infantry.

Aug. 29. At Guntoor, Mary, wife of Lieut. Arthur Loftus Steele, 6th M.N.I. and dau. of W. Huddleston, esq. late of the Madras C.S.

Aug. 31. Of cholera, whilst marching from Secunderabad to Kamptee, aged 29, Lieut. Spencer Cameron, of the 37th Madras Grenadiers.

Sept. 8. At Nusseerabad, aged 24, George Henry Townshend Procter, Lieut. 21st Bombay N.I. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. G. Procter, late Superintendent at Sandhurst college.

Sept. 11. At Saugur, Central India, aged 25, William H. Jowett, Lieutenant and Interpreter to the 10th Madras Native Infantry.

Sept. 14. At Dinapore, aged 22, Catherine, wife of Edw. Norman Perkins, Lieut. and Adj. Bengal N.I.

At Colombo, in Ceylon, India, aged 34, Arthur Romer, esq. M.D.

Oct. 26. Lieut. Charles Richard Oakes, 45th Bengal Native Inf. fourth son of W. H. Oakes, esq. late Bengal Civil Service.

WEST INDIES.—*Oct.* 4. At Grenada, aged 67, Charles Shuldham Fraser, esq. stipendiary magistrate for the district of St. George.

ABROAD.—*July* 25. At Hong Kong, aged 22, Lieut. Henry Phillpotts, R.E. second surviving son of Lieut.-Col. Phillpotts, commanding the Royal Eng. at that station.

July 29. At Cape Coast Castle, Western Africa, Alicia-Georgiana, wife of the Rev. R. R. Bradley, chaplain.

Aug. 1. At Malta, Dr. Thomas Elliot-

son, of debility, youngest son of the late John Elliotson, esq. of Clapham.

Aug. 18. At Lima, aged 27, Caroline, only dau. of the late Rev. William Eyre, B.A. of Abp. Tenison's Grammar School, St. Martin's.

Sept. 2. At her residence near Paris, Patience, relict of Capt. William Henry Humphreys.

Sept. 13. At Stuttgart, Emilia-Ann, wife of Charles C. Barton, esq.

Sept. 14. Of cholera, on board H.M.S. Bellerophon, on her passage from Malta to Gibraltar, aged 42, Geo. C. Dowers, esq. of Deal, master of the ship.

Sept. 15. On board the Atalanta steamer, between Aden and Bombay, Lieut. C. Langworthy Sugden, 39th Regt. Madras Native Inf.

Sept. 20. At Hamburgh, aged 30, William Pagan Plomer, esq. B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, eldest son of W. Plomer, esq. formerly of Welbeck-st. and grandson of Alderman Sir William Plomer.

At Castellamare, near Naples, in consequence of leaping from her carriage when the horses took fright and ran away, Harriet, wife of Donald Maclean, esq. late M.P. for Oxford. She was the second dau. of the late Gen. Frederick Maitland (grandson of the 6th Earl of Lauderdale), and was married in 1827.

Sept. 21. In Cephalonia, of cholera, the Countess Dowager Metaxa. She was mother to Count Baptiste Metaxa, who has resided many years in England.

Sept. 24. At Sorrento, near Naples, aged 19, Philip, eldest son of Rev. Philip Smith, of Meath, Ireland.

Sept. 29. At St. André's, near Bruges, aged 65, Henry Berney, esq. third surviving son of the late Sir John Berney, Bart.

Sept. 30. At St. Servans, Britany, Henrietta-Webb, wife of Jeremiah Pereira, esq. and dau. of the late John Lucas, esq. of Winchester.

Oct. 3. From the accidental discharge of his gun, aged 39, T. R. Brock, esq. of Guelph, Canada, eldest surviving son of W. W. Brock, esq. M.D. of Clifton, leaving a widow and nine children.

Oct. 8. At Paris, Colonel John Samuel Henry Weston, C.B. of West Horsley, Surrey. He was of the Bengal service, attached to the 31st Native Infantry, and was formerly Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Meerut division

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Oct. 26 .	368	297	169	15	849	419	430	1365
Nov. 2 .	444	306	194	1	945	464	481	1519
,, 9 .	399	295	217	16	927	454	473	1577
,, 16 .	402	323	183	—	908	435	473	1581
,, 23 .	461	346	208	1	1016	492	524	1381

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
39 11	24 1	17 2	24 2	28 9	29 0

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 25.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 18*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 25.	
Mutton	2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*	Beasts	4343
Veal	2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	Calves	131
Pork	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	23,420
		Pigs	390

COAL MARKET, Nov. 22.

Walls Ends, &c. 14*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to 25, November 1850, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	43	47	38	29, 78	fair, cloudy	11	50	57	52	30, 08	fair, cloudy
27	42	47	39	, 76	do. do.	12	50	57	44	, 03	do. do.
28	44	49	39	, 35	do. do. rain	13	40	48	42	29, 90	cloudy
29	44	49	37	, 57	rain, do.	14	38	44	36	30, 16	do.
30	43	49	47	, 76	fair, do.	15	36	44	42	, 24	do.
31	45	52	50	, 85	rain	16	48	53	45	, 01	rain
N. 1	53	60	54	, 94	cldy. fr. foggy	17	51	48	45	29, 74	do.
2	53	60	50	30, 04	rain, cloudy	18	47	48	52	, 41	constant rain
3	50	56	53	, 04	fr. cldy. rain	19	46	52	49	, 02	cldy. fr. rain
4	50	56	44	29, 99	do. do.	20	49	49	49	28, 77	constent rain
5	50	56	52	, 98	do. do.	21	45	47	44	29, 50	fair, cloudy
6	50	56	47	30, 08	do. do.	22	49	53	55	, 58	rain
7	48	55	52	29, 94	do. do.	23	50	54	45	, 57	do. fair
8	48	54	44	30, 18	do. do.	24	52	57	48	, 16	cnst.r.high w.
9	45	51	53	, 28	do. do.	25	48	53	43	, 19	fr. cldy. rain
10	50	57	53	, 23	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	212	96⅛	97	98	7⅛	——	——	——	85 88 pm.	68 65 pm.
30	212	96⅛	96⅞	98	7⅛	——	——	269	85 88 pm.	65 68 pm.
31	212½	96	97	98½	7⅛	——	——	270	85 88 pm.	65 pm.
2	213	96½	97¼	98½	7⅛	95⅞	——	——	86 pm.	65 68 pm.
4	214	96⅝	97⅝	98⅞	——	——	107¾	——	90 87 pm.	67 70 pm.
5	213½	96⅛	97⅜	98½	7⅛	96⅛	107¾	269	87 91 pm.	70 71 pm.
6	214½	96⅞	97⅝	98½	7⅛	96⅜	——	——	88 91 pm.	68 pm.
7	213½	96⅞	97⅝	98⅝	——	——	——	——	88 91 pm.	71 67 pm.
8	214½	96⅞	97¼	98⅝	7⅛	——	——	——	88 pm.	67 70 pm.
9	213½	96½	97	98½	7⅛	——	——	——	90 87 pm.	67 70 pm.
11	214	95⅝	96½	97½	7⅛	94⅜	——	271	88 85 pm.	65 69 pm.
12	213	95¾	96½	97⅜	7⅛	95	106¾	271	87 85 pm.	67 66 pm.
13	213	95⅞	96¾	97⅜	7⅛	——	——	271	86 pm.	66 69 pm.
14	213	96⅛	97	98	7⅛	95½	——	——	86 88 pm.	69 66 pm.
15	213	96	96⅞	97⅜	7⅛	——	——	268½	88 85 pm.	66 69 pm.
16	——	96½	97	98	——	——	——	——	88 pm.	69 pm.
18	212	96⅛	97	97⅞	7⅜	——	——	——	——	69 70 pm.
19	213	96⅛	97	97⅞	7⅛	——	——	——	87 90 pm.	70 67 pm.
20	——	96⅜	97¼	98⅛	7⅛	95⅜	——	——	89 86 pm.	70 66 pm.
21	212	96¼	97⅛	98	7⅛	95⅜	——	——	89 pm.	66 69 pm.
22	212	96⅛	97	97⅞	7⅛	——	——	271	86 89 pm.	66 69 pm.
23	212½	96	96⅞	97⅛	7⅜	——	——	——	——	66 pm.
25	212	96¼	97	97⅞	——	——	——	——	89 86 pm.	66 69 pm.
26	212	95⅞	96⅝	97⅝	7⅜	——	——	——	——	65 68 pm.
27	212	95⅞	96¾	97⅝	7⅛	95⅛	——	268½	84 87 pm.	64 67 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, AND HISTORICAL PASSAGES.

*** *The Principal Memoirs in the* OBITUARY *are distinctly entered in the "Index to the Essays."*

Abercromby, Sir Robert, family of 254
Abingdon Abbey, history of 190
Abingdon, gold hexagon ring found at 306
Accidents on Railways Bill 194
Addison, lines inscribed on the grave of 2
Admiralty semaphore taken down 536
Ælopiles, antiquity of 414
Africa, Town of, conquest of 371
African Ants, devastation of 265
Agincourt, Battle of, records of 177
Aikin, Miss Lucy, letter of 26
Alard, monuments of the family of 617
Albert, Prince, at York 537
Alchester, Roman remains found at 77
Aldborough, monumental brass at 44
Alderney, St. Ann's Church, consecrated 538
Alerce wood, peculiar to Africa 75
Alfred's Castle, Roman vestiges found near 641
Alhambra, wooden star belonging to the 74
Allen, John, error concerning 458
——- *William*, error concerning 458
Almanza, battle of 501
Ambrosian Library at Milan, MS. at 269
Amelia, Princess, dau. of Geo. II. 351
Amenophis the Third, a stud and plinth of ebony bearing his name 640
America, news from 81, 196, 536
Amyot, Thos. Esq. death of 516, 628
Anderson's, J. House of Yvery 347
Anglo-Saxon fibulæ 77
———- *Churches*, architecture of 78
———— *Charters* 532
Animal Magnetism 265
Anne of Austria, anecdote of 15
—— *Princess Royal* 349
—— *Queen*, and the Pretender 572
Annesley, Counsellor 352
Antiquaries, Society of, proceedings of 74, 640
Antiquities, Continental discovery of 27
———— of the 17th century 76
Antoninus Pius, coin of 74
Apostles' Mugs, example of 167
Appleton, Hon. Nathan, family of 533
Arbuthnot, Dr. appointment of 18
——— *Rt. Hon. Charles*, memoir of 434
Archæological Association, proceedings of 77, 411; proposed rejunction of 403
Archæological Institute, proceedings 60, 182, 640
Archæology, On the study of 182
Archæology and Geology, connection between 189
Architectural Societies, union for publication of their reports 641
Architecture, Gothic, of the Continent 190
———— *Jacobean Gothic*, memoir on 190
———— French Gothic 515
———— Study of Gothic 514
———— On the Symbolism of 78
Ardudwy, Graves of the men of 531
Argyll, Duke of, on geology of Mull 304
Arms of a Manor, Did they pass to a purchaser? 570
Armstronge, Mrs. Lucy, case of 611
Arrow-heads, classification of 185
Arthur, H.R.H. Prince, baptism of 314
Ashdown, Battle of, on the 183
Asiatic Society, anniversary 72
Assessed and Window Taxes 79
Assyrian Empire, archives of the 305
Atherstone new Church consecrated 84
Attorneys' Certificates Bill 310, 311
Augustus, denarius of 77
Australian Colonies Bill 79
Austria, news from 644
Ava, antiquities from 76
Babthorpe, Sir Robert, roll of 178
Bailey, Joseph, esq. M.P. memoir of 550
Baker, Sir R. the chronicler, burial of 369
Ballads, list of, from an Old MS. 582
Balzac, M. De, memoir of 444
Banister and the Duke of Buckingham 582
Banks, Percival Weldon, memoir of 665
Banquet of the Dead 9
Barbacan, meaning of 412
Barbauld, Mrs., Southey's injustice to 26
Barns, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. memoir of 548
Barraud, Mr. William, memoir of 667
Barré, Col. and the Letters of Junius 619
Bartonholm Estate, sale of 84
Basset, Capt. marriage of the late 458
Bath, new collar and badge for the Mayor of 175
Battersea, New park at 645
Battle, elk-horn found near 307
——— bull of Pope Innocent IV. found near 307

Bavaria, statue of 535
Beads, curious collection of 76
Bearcroft, Rev. Philip, anecdote of 351
"*Beauties of England and Wales*," hunt for, at the British Museum 400; literary history of that work 621
Beckman, Sir Martin, mezzotints of 469
Bedell, Bp. letters to Lady Wray 478
——— institution to Horningsherth 570
Bedford Architect. and Archæol. Society 642
——— noble edifice at 420
——— *Lucy Countess of*, Sonnet to 32
le Bel, Jean, discovery of his chronicle 639
Belgæ, territory of the 184
Belgians, Queen of the, memoir of 343
Berkshire, On the timber houses of 185
———- British tumuli in 641
Berlin, Library at, Tonson's Cæsar at 270
Berosus, writings of 572
Berwick, viaduct over the Tweed 420
Betterton's Widow, pension to 17
Beverley, St. Mary's Church, large window at 538; plans for its restoration 644
Biffin, Sarah, memoir of 668
Biographia Britannica, facts for a new 17, 366
Bishoprics of the Anglo-Saxons 78
Bitton Church, sepulchral effigies at 76
Blair Castle, oath of the Parliament of Scotland discovered at 76
Blois, Sir Charles, memoir of 547
Bluntisham Church, triple-gabled apse 234
Boileau, Voltaire's opinion of 572
Bolingbroke, Lord, and the Earl of Oxford, disagreement of 502
Bologna, the aspect of 267
Bolton, William Lord, memoir of 323
Book-cover, ivory, of the 11th century 78
Books, ancient legacies of 634
Borghese, Prince, ignorance of 47
Boroughs Incorporation Bill 195
Bosanquet, Charles, esq. memoir of 325
Boscawen un, the circle of, model of 76
Boswell, Sir A., Jeffrey's speech on his death 523
Botanic Society (Royal), anniversary 410
Bourne Park, discovery of remarkable nails 75
Brace, Capt. Francis, memoir of 327
Bradford's Complaint of Verity 628
Bragadin, ball given by 266
Brass, Sepulchral, of William de Aldeburgh 44; of Flemish work 532
Breidden Hill, supposed site of a battle 531
Bricklayers' Arms Railway Station, accident at 536
Bridlington Church, restored 84
Brighton, purchase of the Pavilion 315
Britain, agriculture and arts of ancient 531
Britannia Bridge, completion of 316
British Association, proceedings of 303
——— *Chariots, Ancient*, 414
——— *Church*, antiquity of 416
——— *History*, chronology of 416
——— *Museum*, vote for 311
——— ——— *Library Catalogue* 54, 172, 294, 397, 458, 516
——— ——— Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners 292, 628
——— *Tumuli*, excavated 641
Britton, John, Autobiography of 618
Bromet, William, M. D. notes 60; memoir of 442
Brompton, West, new church 537, 645
Browne, Robert Dillon, esq. memoir of 324
Bruges, Sir William, entertainment given by 2
Brumell, John, esq. memoir of 441
——— name of his wife 570
Brydges, Sir E. letter of Miss Jane Porter to 364
Brynmawr, Wesleyan Chapel at 316
Buchan, Lt.-Gen. Sir John, memoir of 93, 437
Buckhorse, the clown, inquiry concerning 570
Buckingham Palace, grant for inclosure of 312
Buckingham, Humphrey Duke of, rent-roll 183
———.——— *John Sheffield Duke of*, baptism of 369
———.——— *Duke of*, and Banister 582
Burdon, Mr., of Ireland 352
Burgate, Suffolk, stone coffin-lid 596
Burgh Castle, excavations at 418, 532
Burkes, had no share in the authorship of Junius 383
Burnell, B. B. Pegge, esq. memoir of 325
Burns, Dr. John, memoir of 332
Burnt Yates, free school founded by Adm. Long 234
Burton Joyce Church, sepulchral slab at 641
Burton, Richard, monument to 346
Bury, Bp. of Durham, memoir of 346
——- *St. Edmund's*, Roman antiquities found 77
——— ——— ——— Anglo-Saxon charters 532
——- *Lord Abbat of*, letter to the 533
Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, meetings of 306, 533
Byng, Adm. Voltaire on death of 572
Caer Caradoc, entrenchments at 531
Caerleon Antiquarian Association, meeting of 415
California, news from 196
Calleva, site of, entrenchments, relics, &c. 189
Calotype, as applicable to architectural objects 642

Cambrian Archæological Association, meeting of 530
Cambridge Castle, stone coffin-lid 595
Cambridge, H. R. H. the late Duke of, at Hanover 163; memoir of 204
——— *George Duke of*, provision for 311, 312
Cambridge, Michael House, remains of the founder of 296
——— *St. Michael's Church*, restoration of 646
——— *University* prizes 72, 639
——— Wordsworth's opinion of 462
Cameron, Major-Gen. Sir Alexander 437
Campbell, Lt.-Col. Patrick, memoir of 93
Camulodunum, burial ground of 533
Canada, news from 196
Candlestick, of the reign of Edward VI. 168
Cant words employed in counting-houses, origin of 266
Caractacus and Ostorius, battle between 531
Caroline, Queen, proceedings against 155
Carrel, Armand, the editor of Courier's works 139
Carrington, Sir Codrington E. memoir of 92
Carter, Edward, esq. memoir of 552
Carter, John, biographical notices of 186
Cartwright, Sir Thomas, memoir of 91
Casket, enamelled and painted 307
Caslon, Henry, letter founder, memoir of 96
Castle Chun, model of 76
Castle Howard, visit of Queen Victoria to 420
Castle of Indolence, critical opinions on 259; translated into Italian, *ib.*
Castlereagh, Lord, at the Congress of Vienna 248
Castle Rising, antiquarian visit to 532
Catalogue, Finding, of Brit. Museum, petitions to Parliament for 294
Catrix Bishop of Exeter 234
Cavendish, Thomas, coat of arms of 533
Celtic Etymologies 414
Celtic and *British* antiquities 415
Centlivre, Mrs. burial of 368
Chalice, engraved, of Bp. Fox 170
——— of the 15th century, from St. Alban's Abbey 171
Chalmers, Dr. at Glasgow 338
Chapuys, the Imperial ambassador 274
Chariot-wheels, of the ancients 187
Charlecote-hall, burglary committed at 84
Charles I., escape from Oxford 189
Charles V. Emperor, correspondence of 271
——— ——— Itinerary of 278
Charles VI. Emperor, letter to George I. 348
Charles X. abdication of 132
Chatham, Wm. first Earl of, baptism of 368
Chaucer the Poet, seal of 75
Chaucer's Tomb, restoration of 114, 280, 485
Cheltenham, St. Mary's Church, restoration of 83
Chénier, André, memoir of 507
Chester, ornamented tile from 76
Chesterfield, Earl of, baptism of the polite 368
Chetham, Humphrey, notes on 415
Chetwynd, Sir George, memoir of 215
Chevallier's Edition of Pearson on the Creed 58
Cheveley Church, architecture of 306
——— *Park*, excavations 306
Chief Justices' Salaries Bill 312
China, Porcelain in, antiquity of 168
——— news from 645
Christian Architecture, distinctive features of 642
Christian Iconography and Legendary Art 487
Christians, Plain Questions for 2
Church History Society, plan for 518
Church Restoration, true principles of 144
Cibber, Mrs. the Cordelia of 268
——— *Colley*, baptism of 367
——— the Sculptor, marriage of 367
Cibber's Love in a Riddle 350
Cicisbeism, Italian 265
Cinque Ports, Barons of 618
Cirencester Pavements, formation and chromatic arrangement of 187
——— *Roman Art at*, illustrations of 241
Cistercian Abbey, description of 413
Clare Castle, description of 471
——- *County of*, origin of 475
——- *Court-house*, statue erected 316
——- *Earls of*, origin of 471
——- White Swan at 477
Clarence, the royal title of, origin of 474
Clarenceux King of Arms, origin of 476
——— ——— original grant from 533
Clitheroe, on ancient charters at 415
Cloncurry, Lord, recollections of 45
Coal Field, Great Northern 61
Coast of Africa, civil establishments 311
Cobbett, Wm. his writings 134
Coghill, Vice-Adm. Sir J. C. memoir of 215
Coigny, M'lle de, character of 510, 514
Coins and Medals, sale of 308
Colchester, ornaments and weapons found at 77
——— *West Lodge*, Roman sepulchral remains found 533
Collar of silver, curious, 1554, 641
Colonna, Vittoria, portrait of 631
Combe, Dr. Andrew, Life of 37
——— ——— works of 40
Comberton, embalmed snake found 307

Compound Householders Bill 311
Congress of Vienna and the Prince de Ligne 247
Conolly, Dr. John, testimonial to 294
Continental Churches, peculiarities of 190
Convict Prisons Bill 195
Coombes Church, Sussex, monumental remains at 641
Copeland, Capt. Richard, memoir of 437
Copyholds Enfranchisement Bill 194
Corehouse, Lord, memoir of 328
Corinium, ancient monuments discovered in 241
Cornelian Onyx, carved 75
Cornwall, models of remarkable antiquities of 76
Cotton, Charles, the poet, his burial 367
County Rates Bill 194
Courayer, Dr. 350
Courier, Paul Louis, memoir of 134
Courvoisier, remarks on trial of 523
Cowper and Wordsworth, comparison between 467
Coxall Knoll, entrenchments at 531
Craig-y-Ddinas, visit to 531
Cranstoun, George, esq. memoir of 328
Cromwell, letters of Sir H. Wyatt to 239
——— *Oliver*, letter of 444
Cross, carried by the King of Sardinia 47
Crosse, John Green, esq. memoir of 329
Croziers, of Wykeham and Fox 172
Crucifixion, nails supposed to have been used in 75
Cycle of Neros 346
Dalham, coins and articles found 307
Danes Graves, excavations at 189
Dartford, silver thumb-ring found 306
Davenant, Sir William, burial of his wives 367
——— *Dr. Charles*, burial of 367
Davies, Rev. Walter, memoir of 555
Davis, Comm. George E. memoir of 94
Dead, banquet of the 9
Deæ Matres, the worship of 185
Debates in 1729, 353, 503
De Bury, Bishop Richard, seal of 346
De Morgan, Prof. letter from 286
Denham, Sir John, marriages of 370
Denmark, news from 196, 419, 643
Dennis the Critic, appointment of 18
d'Eon, Chevalier, death of 620
Deputy-Lieutenants, increase of 458
Devil's Dyke, near Wood Ditton, antiquity of 306
Devonshire, Duke of, intaglios and medals of 501
Dewsbury, fragment of stone from 77
Digby, Venetia, monument of 636
Dillon, Le Beau, error concerning 48
——— *Theobald*, family of 49
Dissenters' New College 72
Dixie, Sir W. W. memoir of 434, 570
Dodd, Thomas, memoir of 480
Dogs, extinction of the turnspits 74
Doherty, Chief Justice, memoir of 658
Dolgelly, meeting of Cambrian Archæological Association at 530
Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire, on 185
——— monuments, stained glass, &c. 186
Dover Castle, and the Duke of Wellington 622
——— *Harbour of Refuge* 538
Drayton, Michael, unknown poem by 31
——— *and Thomas Lodge* 132
——— and his Idea's Mirror 262
Dryden's Ode, Voltaire's praise of 571
——— *Civilized Epistle*, answer to 597
——— *Quarrel with Flecknoe* 597
Du Bosc, engravings of 501
Dudley, Sir Robert, memorials of 186
Dunboyne, James B. Lord, memoir of 323
Duncan, James, bookseller, memoir of 331
Dunraven, Earl of, memoir of 321
Dwarris, Sir Fortunatus, on Junius 492
Dyer, Sir Edward, the poet, and friend of Sir Philip Sidney 369
Dyke Hills, excavations at 186
Earthworks, boundaries of the Belgic settlements in Britain 184
Ecclesiastical Architecture, seven periods of 412
——— *Commission Bill* 194, 310
——— *Courts Bill* 79
——— *History Society's Prayer Book* 140, 284; not patronised by Archb. Howley 282
Ecclesiological Society, anniversary of 78
Edinburgh, meeting of British Association at 303
——— *New College* 648
——— *Review*, on the British Museum Catalogue 516
Education Bill 80, 192
Edward I. miraculous preservation of 615
Edward VI. death of 158
Egmont, John Earl of, unpublished Diary of 347, 500
Egypt, curious relic from 640
Elizabeth, Princess (dow. Landgravine of Hesse Homburg), letter to George IV. 163
——— *Queen*, ancestors of 570
——— *Empress of Russia*, profound melancholy of 248
Eltham, Churchwardens' accounts 74
Ely Cathedral, restoration of 52, 404, 519
English Church Composers, commemoration of 629
——— *College at Rome*, inscriptions at 60
——— *Jesuits*, portraits of 61
English and Scotch Covenant, copy of 642
Enville, co. Staff., stone coffin-lid 595
Epidemiological Society, formation of 305
Eruvin, meaning of the word 174
Ethnographic affinities, chapter on 576

Eton Montem, salt at the 299
Etruria, vase from 76
Etymologies, ancient 414
Ewelme Church and Hospital, visit to 186
Exeter, Bp. of, tomb of, at Florence 60
Exeter Castle, history of 186
Exhibition, Great, of 1851, 194; building for 83
Exhibition of Ancient and Mediæval Art proposed 630
———— *Dioramic Pictures on Sacred History* 631
Exning, antiquities found at 307
Factories Bill 80, 192, 193
Fane, John, esq. memoir of 662
Faustus, Dr., and the players at Exeter 234
Fawkes, Guy, early history of 179
Felixstow, Roman sepulchre at 307
Fermor, Thomas, esq. extracts from accounts of 187
Ferrara, literary annals of 266
Fibulæ, Gold 56; Anglo-Saxon 77
Fielden, Sir William, memoir of 92
Finsbury, proposed new park for 82
Flanders, jugs richly ornamented 167
Fletcher and Shakspere, comparison between 119, 382
Flint Knife, found in the tomb of Gwain 531
Florence, tomb of a Bishop of Exeter 60
Flower, Sir James, memoir of 92
Fonthill Abbey 621
Foreign Policy of the Government 193
Foubert's Academy, situation of 352
Foundling Hospital in Paris, establishment of 14
Fowey, naval importance of 613, 616
Fox, Bp. salt-cellars, &c. of 170; crozier 172; opening of his tomb 185
——— *George Croker, esq.* memoir of 662
France, antiquities from 77; Wordsworth's residence in 465; rejoicings on the birth of the son of James II. 470
———— news from 81, 419, 643
Franchise equalization, motion respecting 195
Francis I. banquet at the funeral of 9; death of 126
Francis, Sir Philip, his claim to the authorship of Junius 492
François Vase, memoir on 76
Frederick the Great, books and pictures of 270
———— *Prince of Wales* 349
Frederick William I. caning an officer 349
Frenchman, anecdote of 266
Frog-walk, at Hampton 54
Fuller, Dr. T. marriage of 346
———— *Margaret*, memoir of 446
Fullerton, Lt.-Col. James A. memoir of 661
Funeral, taking off the hat on meeting one 2, 114; funeral banquet 9
Furness Abbey, architecture of 412
Gael, vestiges of, in Gwynedd 530
Gainsborough, the painter, birth-place of 533
Gale, Mr. memoir of 668
Galway, Lord, and the battle of Almanza 501
Garrick, Voltaire's wish to see 572
Gay, and the Duchess of Queensberry 596
Gay-Lussac, M. memoir of 95
Genealogical Oak Press 43
General Record Office, money voted for 175
Geographical Society, anniversary 73
Geology, Museum of Economic 304
George I. letter to, from the Emperor Charles VI. 348
George II. and the Duchess of Queensberry 596
German Clock, globular 76
———— *Jug*, enamelled 167
———— *Zeitungs*, list of 372
Germany, news from 644
Ghent Cathedral, candelabra at 78
Glasgow, Dr. Chalmers at 388
Glass Painting, ancient art of 186
Glass Vases, at St. Médard-des-Prés 29
Glastonbury Abbey, sale of 630
Glover, John, painter, memoir of 96
———— *Mrs.* actress, memoir of 445
Godfrey, Sir E. B. tankard of 533
Goodrich Castle, antiquities of 74
Gospel Oak, at Kentish Town 2
Gothic Architecture of the Continent 190
Gothic Windows, principles of 493
Goxhill Church, cross-legged effigy at 641
Grace, Sheffield, esq. memoir of 328
Granada, early printing at 458
Graves of the Men of Ardudwy, visit to 531
Gravesend, destructive fire at 315, 346
Gray and Young, favourites on the Continent 266
Great Northern Railway, opened 314
Greece, language and literature of 19, 579; ministers and the affairs of 192
Greek Triptich, with paintings 640
Greeks, self-sufficiency of 574
Grenville, Col. R. letter from Duke of York to 254
Griffin, Lord, marriage of first 368
Grimston Estate, sale of 316
Gunpowder Plot, conspirators of 180
Gwain son of Llywarch Hen, tomb of 531
Gwern-y-Capel, visit to ruins of 531
Gwynedd (or North Wales), vestiges of the Gael in 530
Hadstock, excavations at 418
Hague, sale of King of Holland's pictures 410
Halifax, Charles Earl of, baptism 367
Halifax, Marquess of, marriage of 367
Hamilton, Sir George B. memoir of 658
———— *William Richard*, portrait of 58
Hampden, Edmund, wife of 2
Hampton Court, Toy at, token of 53
Hankford, Sir W. monumental effigy of 570

Hanmer, Sir Thomas, reading of 503
Hanover, Duke of Cambridge at 163; news from 644
Hanwell Lunatic Asylum 294
Harborough Church, chancel window restored 642
Hardwell Camp, visit to 189
Harman, Mr. Charles, memoir of 666
Harpole, Roman pavements discovered 642
Hart, Sir W. N. letter from Suworow to 366
Hartley, Henry Robinson, memoir of 331
Hartlip Vase 31
Harwich Charter 349
Hatfield, gold ring found at 74
Hathersage Church, brasses at 641
Haverstock-hill new church 646
Hawkins, Adm. Sir John, portrait of 640
Heathcote, Richard E. memoir of 551
Heavenly Host, representation of 487
Henry VIII. Who wrote Shakspere's? 115, 381
Henry VIII. and Chapuys, interview between 274
Herstmonceux Castle, ancient MS. relating to 307; early wills of inhabitants *ib.*
Hesse-Cassel, news from 419, 534
Higham Ferrers Church, brasses restored 642
Hills, Capt. George, memoir of 326
Hind, Mr. Henry, memoir of 444
Hodgson, Thomas, esq. memoir of 663
Holland, sale of pictures of late king 410
Holmesdale, Lord, sale of his coins 308
Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill 81, 194, 195
Homer, personality of 2
Hornby Castle, antiquities at 414
Horticultural Society, anniversary 74
Hospitals, conversion of into colleges 188
Hough, Bp. of Worcester, jeux d'esprit of 269
Houghton Pit, explosion at 647
Howard, Cardinal, tomb of 63
——— *Miss*, charitable bequest for widows 647
——— *Hon. Edward*, baptism of 369; letter to, 1668, 597
Hull, Victoria Dock, opening of 198
Huntington, William, the preacher 620
Huskisson, Mr. statue of 82
Huyssing, the painter 503
India, news from 196
Ingram, Rev. Dr. James, memoir of 553
Iolo MSS. notices from 530
Ipswich, restoration of Mr. Sparrowe's house 421; new Corn Exchange *ib.*
Ireland, Lord Lieutenant Abolition Bill 81, 193; Poor Law in 80; Landlord and Tenant Bill 310, 312; Parliamentary Voters Bill 192, 312; education in 193; Crime and Outrage Bill 312; Encumbered Estates Bill *ib.*; Ecclesiastical Residences Bill 297, 312; Clergy Bill *ib.*; Churches and Chapels Bill *ib.*
Iron instruments richly chased 76
——— sepulchral slab 307
Isle of Man, sculptured crosses in the 187
Isle of Wight, Flemish coins found 77
Italy, news from 314, 535
Ivory Triptich, of the 14th century 641
Jacobean Gothic Architecture, prevalent at Oxford 190
Jacobus Kannetje, stone vessel called 167
James II. kindness for Penn 4; rejoicings on birth of his son 468, 611
Jane, Queen, history of 158
Jardine, John, esq. memoir of 662
Jeffrey's speech on the trial of Mr. Stuart 523
"*Jerusalem, my Happy Home*" 585
Jet Bulla, carved 77
Johnson, Dr. anecdotes of 268, 269
Jonah, alabaster tablet of the story of 307
Judges of Assize Bill 80
Junius, authorship of 382, 403, 492
Katharine (Parr), Queen, autograph 185
Kay, Sir William, memoir of 92
Kentish Town, Gospel oak at 2
Kent's Hole, remains found at 189
Kew, Observatory at, maintenance of 303
King, Lt.-Col. J. W. memoir of 661
Kingsdown new Church, consecrated 198
King's Norton Church, struck by lightning 84
Kingston upon Thames, coronation stone at 380; kings crowned at 458
Kirby, Rev. William, memoir of 218
Kirkburn, Norman Church at 643
Kirwan, Richard, the celebrated mineralogist 51
Knatchbull, Sir Edward, and his sister 351
Koh-i-noor diamond 176
Kosciusko, funeral of 247
Lancashire Witches 412
Landlord and Tenant Bill 194
Land's End and Penzance, antiquities between 415
Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill 194
Laroche, Capt. Christ. memoir of 326
Lascaris, epigrams of 267
Lavoisier, death of 51
Law, Hon. Charles Ewan, memoir of 433
Lawless, Mr. family of 50
Leicester, Saxon fibulæ found near 77; Roman wall at 415
——— *Cemetery*, consecrated 538
Leigh, Chandos Lord, memoir of 656
Le Vesconte, Comm. Henry, memoir 438
Lewes Castle, lease of 307
Ley, John Henry, esq. memoir of 441
de Ligne, Prince, and the Congress of Vienna 247
Lincoln Cathedral window 515
Lincoln's Inn Chapel, architecture of 300; painted glass in 385
——— *Library* 300
Literary Piracy in the Prayer Book of

the Ecclesiastical History Society 140, 284
Liverpool Church for the Blind, removal of 647
Livy, MS. of, burnt at Constantinople 270
Llanaber Church, visit to 531
Llandwywe Church, visit to 531
Lloyd's statue of Mr. Huskisson 82
Lloyd, Edward J. esq. memoir of 325
Locomotive Engine, earliest 519
Lodge, Thos. and Michael Drayton 132
——— list of his works 605
Loiserolles, heroism of 511
London, Roman, antiquities found in a gravel pit 637
——— *Corporation of*, present to 645
——— *The Tower of*, improvements in 645
Londonderry, Marquess of, monumental statue of 536
Long, Rear-Adm. Sir R. death of 234
Lord Mayor's Show, change in 630
Louis XIII. and Vincent de Paul 15
Louis XVI. at Rambouillet 131
——— Chenier's appeal for 509
Louis-Philippe, memoir of 429
Lymne, Roman castrum at 76, 361, 362, 414
Lynn, meeting of Norfolk Archæol. Society at 532; architecture of churches 533; monumental brasses at 532; Chapel of the Mount *ib.*
Macaulay, Mr. and William Penn 3
Mac Flecknoe 597
Mac Namara, Mr. and the Prince of Wales 49
Madan, Dr. Samuel, his Themistocles 503
Madrid, treaty of 274
Maids of Taunton 3
Maitland, Rev. S. R. letter from 282; plan for a Church History Society 518
Majolica Pottery, ornamented by Raffaelle 165
Malta, stone celt from 78
Manchester Cathedral, architecture of 411
Mantua, derivation of the word 266
Marble Arch, Pimlico, removal of 79
Marbury Hall, Cheshire, fragment of the Parthenon discovered at 458
Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary 632
Maria-Louisa, Empress, anecdote of 131
Mark Lane, destructive fire in 536
Marlborough, burial of the father of the great Duke of 369
——— *House* settled on Prince of Wales 311
Marriages Bill 195, 311
Martin, Benjamin, publications of 620
Mary, Queen, proclamation of 158; marriage of 162; autograph of 185
Maynooth College, repairs of 79
Melandra Castle 415
Mere, Manor-house at 185
Meredyth, Sir Joshua C. memoir of 436
Merovingian Cemetery, discovery of 419
Mersey, Romans on the banks of 415
Metastasio, character and death of 270
Metropolitan Interments Bill 80
Michael Angelo's portrait of V. Colonna 631
Milan, L. da Vinci famous folio at 268
——— Library at, MS. at 269
Milbanke, Sir John P. memoir of 324
Milliner, derivation of the word 267
Milton, co. Camb. chancel repaired 315
Min an tol, model of 76
Minstrel, Beattie's, critical opinions on 259
Mithras, inscription to 416
Mocenigo, Michael, silver coin of 74
Monastic Orders, Legends of the 599
Monmouth's reception by the Maids of Taunton 5
Mons Badonicus, treaty of 184
Mons Heriri, Roman amphitheatre 531
Montacute, Lady, monument at Oxford 260
Montagu, Lady M. Wortley, birth of 366
Moore, Dr. and Horace Walpole 350
Moulton, opening a tumulus at 306
Mulgrave, Lord, friendship for Mr. P. Ward 153
Murdoch, Mr. locomotive engine 1784, 519
Museum of Economic Geology 304
Naples, Rome, and Florence, contrast between 269
Navaziero, Bernardo, relation of 277
Neander, Dr., memoir of 665
Negus, Col., anecdotes of 501
Nelson, Robert, and Ragged Schools 630
Nepaul, Ambassador from 82
Neros, Cycle of 346
Neville, Mr. Richard N. visit to Voltaire 571
Newark, Lord Viscount, memoir of 432
Newfoundland Cathedral, visitation of the Bishop 536
Newmarket, St. Mary's Church, carved inscription 15th century 307
Newspaper, morals of a 354
Newspapers, Question of the origin of 370
Newtown, Hampshire, church consecrated 198
New Zealand, extinct birds of 304
——— Ovava Tree 234
Nicholas Lane, Roman slab discovered 114
Nicolas, Sir N. Harris, his Chronology of History 141, 284
Nimbus, use of 114
Nineveh, remains from 175, 458
Norbury Booth, terra cotta found 75
Norfolk, antiquities from 78
——— *Churches*, peculiarities in 643
——— *and Norwich Archæological Society*, meeting of 532
——— *Estuary*, new works at the 647
North Berwick and the Bass Rock, visit to 304

North, Sir Dudley, burial of 369
Northampton Architectural Society, proceedings 641
——— *St. Peter's Church*, interesting discoveries in 296; restoration of 642
Northamptonshire, Roman discoveries in 415, 640
Oakes, Sir Henry T. memoir of 658
O'Connor, Arthur, oratory of 50
Offa's Dyke 184
Ogden Family, history and seat of 2
Oldenburg, Duchess of, and the Prince of Wurtemberg 249
Oliver, Adm. Rob. D. memoir of 547
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael, statue of 316
Onslow, Speaker, marriage of 368
Orde, Gen. James, memoir of 93
d'Ossoli, Eliz. Marchioness of, memoir of 446
Ostend East India Company 348
——— visit of her Majesty to 420
Ostorius and Caractacus, battle between 531
Ovava Tree, gigantic 234
Ovid, poems of 574
Owen Glyndwr, historic notes on history of 530
Oxford, Charles I.'s escape from 189
——— college plate at 169
——— meeting of the Archæological Institute 182; temporary museum 186
——— memoir on St. Mary's church 183
——— lecture on the castle 183
——— parliaments and councils at 188
——— Jacobean Gothic architecture at 190
——— painted glass of the Van Lings at 383
——— new window at St. Thomas's Church 421
——— cup-shaped fibulæ found near 640
——— *Balliol College*, seals 186
——— *Earldom of*, descent of 186
——— *Corporation*, charters, autographs, and seals of 190
——— *Cathedral Church*, history of 187; monuments in 259
——— *Robert Harley, Earl of*, baptism 368
——— *Earl of, and Lord Bolingbroke* 502
——— *Wadham College*, building of 190
Oxford University, new examination statute 70; prizes 72; paintings given to 639
Padua-soy, derivation of 266
Painter, Roman female, tomb opened at St. Médard-des-Près, Vendée 29
Palissy, Bernard, memoir of 165
Palissy-ware, peculiarities of 166
Pall Mall, clubhouses in 537
Palmella, Duke of, memoir of 653
Pamphlets, list of ancient 31
Papal Bull, the recent 622
Paris, statue of, in oolite stone 77
——, Foundling Hospital establishment of 14
Parliament, New Houses of, grant for 80
——— proceedings in 79, 192, 310
——— session of 1729, 353, 363
Parliamentary Oaths Bill 311
Parthenon, fragment of frieze 458
Pate, Robert, assault on the Queen 197
Pau, Roman villa discovered 641
Pavia, victory of 273
Pax-board, in copper, of 16th century 307
Peel, Sir Robert, character of 150
——— memoir of 207
Pembroke, Lord, intaglios and medals of 501
Penn, Mr. letter from Lord Sunderland to 7
Penthievre, Duc de, character of 130
Pepys, Samuel, marriage of 367
Perceval, Sir John, family of 347
Perceval and the Regency restrictions 155
Peruvian Vase, drawing of 640
Petre, William Lord, memoir of 322, 346
Philips, Francis, esq. memoir of 217
Phillips, Mr. on the trial of Courvoisier 523
Philology as a science 574
Pickering, antiquities from tumuli near 78
Pictures of King of Holland sold 410
Pierrepont Family, descent of 2
Pilkington, Sir William, memoir of 546
Pimlico, St. Barnabas Church, consecrated 83
Pinner, Miss Howard's charities at 647
Piozziana 265
Piracy in Prayer Book of Eccles. Hist. Society 140, 284, 354, 395
Pitt, William, Mr. Plumer Ward's intercourse with 152, 154
Plant, technical meaning of 266
Plas Heaton, tumulus at 641
Plato, dialogue of 573
Plum, meaning as relates to money 114
Pole, Sir Peter, memoir of 547
Poor Relief (Cities and Towns) Bill 311
Pope, Alexander, Voltaire's opinion of 571
Population of Great Britain 80
——— *(Census) Bill* 195
Populous Parishes, subdivision of 83
Porter, Miss Jane, memoir of 220; letter to Sir Egerton Brydges 364
——— *Sir Robert Ker*, marriage of 364
Portus Lemanis at Lymne 361
Post Office, Sunday labour in 79, 195
Potters' marks, fac-similes of 169
Pottery, History of, from 15th to the 18th centuries 164
——— comparison between ancient and modern 357
Prague, taking of 375
Prayer Book of Eccles. Hist. Society, great literary piracy in 140, 284, 395
Prescott, Sir George W. memoir of 91
Presepio, peculiar to Naples 268

Preston, Richard, esq. memoir of 328
Printing, early, at Granada 458
Protestant Church, Rome's attempts to conquer the 626
Prout, William, M.D. memoir of 442
Prussia, King of, caning an officer 349; poem of 572
Punishment of Death 195
Queensberry, Duch. of, Voltaire's praise 572; patronage of Gay 596; letters of 597
Queen's Speech 312
Queen's-st. Cheapside, Roman antiquities found 77
Quirini's Casino, compared with Dr. Johnson's Literary Club 266
Raffaelle-ware, origin of 165
Ragged Schools, suggested in 1715, 630
Railway, Great Northern, opened 314
Raleigh, Carew, burial of 368
Rambouillet, a record of 125
Ramsgate and Margate Harbours 81
Rancliffe, Lord, memoir of 653
Rawson, Capt. William, memoir of 438
Ray, Mr. John, memoir of 666
Record Office, New General 175
Reculver Church, Roman masonry 360
Ribchester, Roman town of, visit to 412
Richardson, remarks on his novels 267
Richborough, antiquities of 356
Robinson, G.R. esq. memoir of 551
Robsart, Amy, funeral of 123
Roby, John, esq. memoir of 443
Roche, William, esq. memoir of 94
Rochester Castle, castellated keep of 474
Rogers, John, burnt at Smithfield, family of 534
Roman Tomb, at St. Médard-des-Prés 28
——— bowl of ribbed glass 77; imitation vases 247
Romano-British pavements, compared with foreign 242
Rome, rejoicings on the birth of the son of James II. at 469
——- tomb of Cardinal Howard at 60
Roscommon, Michael Earl of, memoir 90
Rose, the royal badge, origin of 412
Ross, Major-Gen. Sir P. memoir of 660
Rothemberg-hill 249
Rothschild, Baron, debate on 311, 312
Rouchier, the poet, death of 511
Rousseau, Voltaire's dislike of 572
Rowan, Arch. H. eccentricities of 46
Rowe, the poet, pension to the widow 17
Rowton, the Rutinio of the Romans 531
Royal Exchange, Catalogue of antiquities found on the site of 637
Royal Society, election of Fellows 72
Rumford, Count, wife of 51
Russell, Sir John, and Sir Thomas Wyatt, visit to Rome 237
Russia, Alexander, Emperor of, at the Congress of Vienna, anecdote of 248
Russia, news from 313
Russia and Poland 572
Rusthall New Church, consecrated 315
Rutupiæ of the Romans 357
Sack Bottle, found at Tabley Hall 168
Sacred History, dioramic pictures 631
St. Alban's Abbey, chalice from 171; remarkable ivory seal 191
St. Alban's Architectural Society 191
St. Awdry, representation of 533
St. Barnabas, Pimlico, consecrated 83
St. Frideswide, shrine of, at Oxford 188; monument of a prior of 260
St. Hipolite, Brig. treatment of 350
St. Ives, bronze cup dug up 306
St. John's head, alabaster carving of 635
St. John's Wood, Dissenters' College 72
St. Médard-des-Prés, Roman villa 27
Saint Pierre, Abbé, memoir of the 587
Salisbury, Duke of Buckingham beheaded at 584
Salisbury Plain, coin of Antoninus Pius found on 74
Salles, Marq. de, character of 128
Salomons, Ald. present to the Corporation of London 645
Salt-cellar, at New College 171
Salthouse Heath, urn with British coins discovered 532
Sandford new Church, first stone laid 646
Savings Banks Bill 312
Sawbridge, Col. Samuel E. memoir of 216
Saxon Kings, crowned at Kingston, list of 380, 458
——— *Rule in Sussex* 307
——— *Runes and Inscriptions*, in the Isle of Man 187
Schleswig-Holstein, news from 313, 534
Schomberg House, destruction of 537
Schorn, Sir John, representation of 533
Schutz, Col. Privy Purse to Fred. Prince of Wales 349
Scotland, gold fibulæ found 76
——— *Parliament of*, oath of 76
——— iron-fields of 316
——— School Establishments Bill 193
Scott, Sir Walter, Lord of the Isles, Southey's Judgment on 257
Seaford Cliff, works at 538
Seal, of New College, Oxford 172
—— mediæval, humorous 416
—— of the Provincial Prior of the Friars Preachers in England 640
—— of bone, found at St. Alban's 191
Sedley, Sir Charles, marriage of 366
Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones, representation of 489
Settle, Elkanah, marriage of 367
Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor, memoir of 545
Shaftesbury, Lord-Chancellor, marriage of 367
Shakspere, William, birth of 21; notices of 21, 622
——— -- *and Fletcher*, compared 119
Shakspere's Jug 167
——— *Henry VIII.* 115, 381
Shee, Sir Martin Archer, memoir of 439
Sheffield Cemetery 315

Shelf new Church consecrated 198
Shelley and Wordsworth compared 460
Shepherd's Bush Church consecrated 82
Sherbourne Church, notices of 187
Sherlock, Dr. Bp. of Bangor 351
Shoreham, monumental remains at 641
Shropshire Conservative Newspaper 354
Silchester, Roman city of 189
Simpson, Hon. John, memoir of 90
Smith, James, of Deanston, memoir 333
Smijth, Rev. Sir Edw. B. memoir of 435
Smoke Prohibition Bill 310
Snell, James, esq. memoir of 331
Soho Church consecrated 314
Solemn League and Covenant, on the 642
Somerset, Charles Duke of, letters to Sir Francis Warre, Bart. 6
Southacre, Norfolk, stone coffin-lid 596
South America, news from 196
Southampton, Jane Wriothesley, C'tess of, Book of Prayers belonging to 185
——— *Charles Fitzroy, Duke of*, baptism of 368
Southey and the Aikins 26
——— *Robert*, Life of 256
South Wales Railway, opened 316
Southwark New Church consecrated 314
Spain, news from 81, 196, 313, 643
Spaniards in London, temp. Mary 162, 255
Sparsholt Church, visit to 189
Spenser's Death, date of 485
Stained Cloths, legacies of ancient 634
Stanley, Capt. Owen, memoir of 327
———- *Crest*, on the 412
———- *Lord, of Alderley*, memoir of 655
Stannus, Major-Gen. Sir E. memoir 659
Stapilton, Sir B. sepulchral slab of 641
State Paper Office, Calendar of Domestic Papers 58
Stedham Church, mural paintings 308
Steele, Sir Richard, Bart. memoir of 345
Stephens, Arch. John, esq. Letters from 284, 395
Stevenson, Robert, esq. memoir of 332
Stone, excavation of a sepulchral pit 640
Stopford, Hon. and Rev. E. memoir 653
Stow Heath, amber beads from 307
Stowe, letters of Junius at 619
——— the Chronicler, poverty of 486
Stratford, Hon. John W. memoir of 324
Stuart, James, trial of 523
Studfall Castle, excavations at 417
Stylus, a perfect, found 416
Submarine Telegraph, completion of 411
Suffolk, Saxon fibulæ found in 77
Sugar, Duties on slave-grown 80
Sunday Labour in the Post Offices, cessation of 79, 195
Sunday Trading Prevention Bill 311
Sunderland New Dock, opened 197
Sunderland, Lord, letters of 7
Surrey, Thomas Lord, letter to Thomas Pudsey 414
Surtees Society, proceedings of 404
Sussex Archæol. Society, meeting 307
Sutherland, Gen. Sir J. memoir of 549
Suworow, Count, letter of 366
Swaffham Fen, circular fibulæ from 306; flint celts 307
Sword-sheaths, of 15th and 16th cent. 77
Symbolism of Architecture, on the 78
Tabley Hall, Cheshire, sack-pot found 168
Taunton, the Maids of 3
Taylor, President, memoir of 321
———. *Mr.* Junius identified 404
Telegraph, at the Admiralty 536; submarine 411
Telescope and Microscope, comparison between 389
Templar's Cross, in Norman architecture 595
Tenant Farmers, Income-tax on 311
Thackeray, Rev. Geo. D.D. memoir 664
Thames, sword-sheaths and Roman sandals from the 77
———- winged hatchet found in 640
Thetford Church, carved figures 307
Thistlethwayte, Thomas, memoir of 550
Thom, James, memoir of 98
Thomas, Sir W. Lewis G. memoir of 547
Thomson's Castle of Indolence 259
Tile, Roman antefix 76
Tippet of the Canons Ecclesiastical 415
Tokeley, antiquities discovered 77
Tomen-y-Mur, camp of 531
Tottenhill, Norman Arch at 595
Tower of London, improvements in 645
Townsend, William C. esq. memoir of 218
Toy Tavern, origin of the name 53
Tracery, of Gothic windows 496, 642
Tradesmen's Tokens, No. VII. 53
Trollope, Rear-Adm. G.B. memoir of 659
Tufnell, Mrs. memorial window to 647
Turkey, news from 645
Turnspits, the race of, extinct 74
Tussaud, Madame, memoir of 98
Twelfth Night, proper division into Acts 36
Twickenham, St. Mary's, brass at 346
Uffington Church, Castle, &c. visit to 189
United States, news from 314
Universities Commission Bill 310
Upton Church, sculpture from 641
Usk, antiquities found at 416
Utica, tracing of antique ship from 187
Van Lings, painted glass of 383
Vauvenargues, Mary. de, memoir of 374; his maxims 379
Venice, silver coin of 74
——— Guarina's MS. at 266
Vespasian, coins of 77
Viaduct over the Tweed 420
Victoria, Queen, visit to Ostend 420; to Castle Howard 420; opens viaduct at Berwick 420
Vincent de Paul, memoir of 11; remarks on 114
Virgil, birth-place of 265
Virgin, black pictures of the 267
Voltaire and Vauvenargues 376
———. an evening with 571

Wadham College, Oxford, extracts from the building accounts of 190; contract for painted glass at 385
Wales, Prince of, son of James II. birth of 611
——— *Frederick Prince of* 348, 500
Walker, Mr. James Scott, memoir of 667
Walpole, Horace, and Dr. Moore 350; epigram by Horace Walpole 572
Walsingham, on the Pilgrimage to 532
Waltham Church, memorial window 647
Wantage Church, visit to 189
Ward, Mr. Plumer, memoir of 150
Warner, William, quotation from 486
Warre, Sir F. letters to 6
Watermore, Roman monuments 247
Watlington, Norfolk, stone coffin-lid 596
Wayland's Smithy, visit to 189
Weights and Measures Bill 312
Wells Cathedral, fall of a statue from 296
Welsh Castles, on the repairs of 532
Wesley, Southey's Life of 258
West Drayton, inscription at 346
West, Gilbert, the poet, pension of 18
Westminster Abbey, Spenser's monument 486; monument of the Marq. of Londonderry 536
Westminster, Church of St. Stephen 197
——— *Palace of*, estimates for 79
Whalley Abbey, visit to 412
Whitechapel Churchyards 645
White, Comm. C. M., memoir of 549
White Swan at Clare 477
Whittlebury Forest, Roman pavements discovered 642
Whittlesea, gold ring found on the Roman road near 296
Widley Church consecrated 198
Wilberforce, Mr. and family 258
Wilbraham, antiquities found at 307
Wilks, Robert, the actor, burial of 368
William III. King, anecdote of 349
Williams, Mr. Benjamin, letter from 381
Winchelsea, History of 613
Winchester Cathedral, Bp. Fox's tomb at 185; memorial window 197
Windsor, Commemoration of English Church Composers 629
Wingrove, Gen. G. Prescott, memoir 660
Winthropp, John, portrait of 533
Witchcraft, History of 412
Wolsey, Cardinal, and Charles V. 272
——— death of 277
Wood Ditton Church, brass at 306
Woolmer Forest, rings and celts found 76
Woolston Church, visit to 189
Woolwich New Church, consecrated 315
Worcester, Prior of, 1518, effigy of 61
Wordsworth, genealogical oak-press of 43; Southey's character of 256; his autobiographical poem, the Prelude 459
Wray, Lady, letters from Bp. Bedell 478
Wurtemberg, King of, anecdote of 248
——— *Prince Royal of, and the Duchess of Oldenburgh* 249
Wyat, Sir Thomas, rebellion of 160
——— *Sir Thomas, the Poet, and family*, anecdotes of 235
——— *Sir Henry*, character of 235
Wyatt, Mr. Richard J. memoir of 99
Wycherley, the Poet, marriage of 366
Wynn, Rt. Hon. C. W. W. memoir of 544
York, Archbishop of, 1514, tomb of 61
—— *Cardinal*, anecdote of 48
—— *Fred. Duke of*, letter to Col. R. Grenville 254
—— ampulla of lead of the 13th century 77
—— banquet of Provincial Mayors to the Lord Mayor of London 537
—— *House*, purchase of 254
Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, meeting 78
——— *Architectural Society*, meeting of 643
Young's, Dr. pension 17
Zoological Society, anniversary 74

INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

Age, The 174
Agincourt, by Joseph Hunter 177
Ancient Art among the Greeks 69
Anschar, a Story of the North 530
Anselm, Life of 182
Antiquaires de France, Annuaire 1850, 69
Architecture of Ancient Egypt 520
Arnot, Rev. W. Mem. of Jas. Halley 181
Aurora, and other Poems 174
Bagster's Blank-paged Bible 519
Baths of Rhenish Germany 182
Bathurst, W. H. Metrical Musings 404
Bell's Map of the Great Northern Coal Field 61
Bible, Blank-paged 519
Bisset, A. Memoirs of Sir A. Mitchell 408
Blackburn, Rev. J. Nineveh 639
Bradford, W. Correspondence of Charles V. 271
Britton, John, Autobiography of 618
Bull of Pope Pius IX. and the Ancient British Church 632
Burden of the Bell, and other Lyrics 59
Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, Proceedings 471, 529
Bury Wills and Inventories 632
Catalogue of Antiquities found at the Royal Exchange 637
Cirencester, Illustrations of Roman Art at 241
Chalmers, Dr. Life and Writings of 38

Charlemagne, History of 182
Charles V. Correspondence of 271
Chénier, André, Poesies de 507
Chevallier's Edition of Pearson on the Creed 58
Chinese Seals found in Ireland 636
Chronicle of Queen Jane 157
Church History Society, Plan for a 518
Church Schoolmaster, The 175
Church and The People, The 632
Churches, Plea for the Restoration of Ancient 144
Churton's Library for the Million 182
Cirencester, Roman Art in 241
Cloncurry, Lord, Personal Recollections 45
Coal Field, Map of the Great Northern 61
Combe, Dr. Andrew, Life and Correspondence of 37
Compendium of Universal History 302
Congres du Vienne, Fetes et Souvenirs 247
Cooper, W. D. History of Winchelsea 613
Corporations, Treatise on the Law of 410
Crabbe, Sermons by the Poet 173
Cratylus, The New 573
Creasy, E. S. Memoirs of Eminent Etonians 297
Cust, Hon. Sir E. Family Reading 302
Davies, Robert, The Fawkes's of York 179
Decorated Window Tracery, Treatise on 493
Dixon, F. Geology and Fossils of Sussex 296
Dixon, H. John Howard and the Prison World of Europe 638
Donaldson, Dr. J. W. The New Cratylus 578
——— Origin of the Duchy of Clarence, &c. 471
Dwarris, Sir F. New Facts on Junius 68
Earle, G. the Gamester 405
Ecclesiastical Architecture, Illustrations of Window Tracery 493
Edwards, Rev. J. Exposition of the Book of Psalms 174
England, Ledru Rollin's Decline of 409
English Ballads and other Poems 174
Eruvin, or Miscellaneous Essays 174
Essays on the Union of Christians in the Life to come 175
Eton College, Laws of 297
Etonians, Memoirs of Eminent 297
Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence 63
Family Reading 302
Fawkes's of York 178
Fletcher's Notes from Nineveh 61
Forster, W. E. on Macaulay's Charges against W. Penn 3
Freeman's Origin of Window Tracery in England 493
Fysh, Rev. F. Lyrical Version of the Psalms 405
Gamester, The, a Tale 405
Garde, Count de la, Congres du Vienne 247
Gaspey, W. Lyrics and Meditations 404
Gaussen, Prof. It is Written 632
Geology and Fossils of Sussex 296
Getty, E. Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland 636
Glimmerings in the Dark 639
Goëthe, a new Pantomime 59
Gothic Architecture, Introduction to the Study of 514
Gozlan, Leon, Le Chateau de Rambouillet 125
Grant, J. Treatise on the Law of Corporations 410
Hall, Mr. and Mrs. S. C., A Week at Killarney 302
Halley, James, Memoir of 181
Hanna, Rev. W. Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers 388
Harmony of the Four Evangelists 174
Harrington, E. C. Bull of Pope Pius IX. and the Ancient British Church 632
Hasse, F. R. Life of 182
Hastings, Rev. J. P. Posthumous Sermons by Crabbe 173
Hawkins, E. Stand Fast in the Faith 632
Health, Disease, and Remedy considered 175
Heygate, W. E. The Wedding Gift 174
Heywood's Ancient Laws for King's College, Cambridge 297
Historic Scenes and Poetic Fancies 525
Howard, John, and the Prison World of Europe 638
Hughes, Rev. H. Sermons on Romish Sacraments 626
Hungary, Memoirs of the War of Independence 181
Hunter, Joseph, Agincourt 177
——— Milton, a Sheaf of Gleanings 405
Imagination, an original Poem 631
In Memoriam 59
Irving, Washington, Lives of Mahomet and his Successors 181
"*It is Written*," by Prof. Gaussen 632
Jackson, Rev. J. Rome and her Claims 627
James, G. P. R. esq. History of Charlemagne 182
Jameson, Mrs. Legends of the Monastic Orders 599
Jay, Rev. W. The Lighted Valley 69
Jesse's London and its Celebrities 635
Johnson, Dr. His Religious Life and Death 408
Junius, New Facts as to the Authorship of 68
Kavanah, Julia, Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century 526
Kenealy's Goethe 59
Kennedy, E. S. Thoughts on Being 302
Killarney, A Week at 302
Kilvert, F. Pinacotheca Historicæ Specimen 409
King, R. J. Ansebar 530

King's College, Cambridge, Ancient Laws of 297
Klapka, Gen. Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary 181
Knox, R. The Races of Men 528
Language and Literature of Ancient Greece 19
Lee, E. Baths of Rhenish Germany 182
Legends of the Monastic Orders 599
Letters on Early Education, by Pestalozzi 174
Lighted Valley, The 69
Lincoln's Inn, and Library 299
Lodge's Ancient Art among the Greeks 69
London and its Celebrities 635
Lyrical Version of the Psalms 405
Lyrics and Meditations 404
Mahomet and his Successors 181
Maitland, Dr. Eruvin 174
——— Plan for a Church History Society 518
Manners, Lord J. English Ballads 174
Marryat, J. History of Pottery and Porcelain 164
Maunsell, Historical and Genealogical account of the family of 301
Men, the Races of, a Fragment 528
Merryweather, F. S. Glimmerings in the Dark 639
Metrical Musings 404
Michell, N. Ruin of Many Lands 174
Milton, A Sheaf of Gleanings of 405
Mitchel, Sir Andrew, Memoirs of 408
Moile, N. T. Philip the Second 174
Monsell, J. S. B. Parish Musings 174
Moore, Dr. G. Health, Disease, and Remedy considered 175
Mure, Col. W. Language and Literature of Ancient Greece 19
Newman's Phases of Faith 69
Nichols, J. G. Chronicle of Queen Jane 157
Nineveh and Persepolis 61
——— its Rise and Ruin 639
Outis, Poetry and Criticism by 404
Parish Musings, in Verse 174
Parker's Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture 514
Pearson on the Creed 58
Penn (William) and Thomas B. Macaulay 3
Pestalozzi's Letters on Education 174
Phases of Faith 69
Philip the Second, a Tragedy 174
Phipps, Hon. E. Memoirs of Mr. Plumer Ward 150
Pinacothecæ Historicæ Specimen 409
Poetry and Criticism 404
Pottery and Porcelain, History of 164
Prelude, by Wordsworth 459
Psalms, Devotional, Exposition of 174
——— Lyrical Version of 405
Rambouillet, Le Chateau de 125
Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne, Antiquities of 356
Robins, Rev. S. The Church Schoolmaster 175
Robinson, Rev. C. The Church and the People 632
Rollin, Ledru, Decline of England 409
Rome and her Claims 627
Romish Sacraments and the Confessional in the English Church 626
Royal Exchange, Catalogue of Antiquities 637
Ruins of Many Lands, a Poem 174
Sacred Incidents doctrinally considered, a Poem
Sandbach, Mrs. H. R. Aurora 174
Scott, G. G. Plea for the Restoration of Ancient Churches 144
Sermons by Crabbe the Poet 173
Sermon, Stand Fast in the Faith 632
Sharpe's Decorated Window Tracery 493
Sheppard, J. Essays on the Union of Christians 175
Smith, C. Roach, Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne 356
Southey, Life and Correspondence of 256
Spero's Imagination, a Poem 631
Spilsbury, W. H. Lincoln's Inn 299
Stafford, C. T. Compendium of Universal History 302
State Trials, Modern 522
Strickland, Agnes, Historic Scenes and Poetic Fancies 525
Sussex, Geology and Fossils of 297
Tennyson, Alfred, In Memoriam 59
Tite, W. Catalogue of Antiquities found at the Royal Exchange 637
Townsend, W.C. Modern State Trials 522
Turner, Rev. W. Translation of Hasse's Life of Anselm 182
Tymms, S. Wills and Inventories from the Registers of Bury St. Edmund's 632
Vaux's Nineveh and Persepolis 61
Ward, Robert Plumer, memoirs of 150
Wedding Gift, The 174
Westwood, Mr. T. The Burden of the Bell 59
Wilkinson, Sir Gardner, Architecture of Ancient Egypt 520
Williams, Rev. I. Harmony of the Evangelists 174
Wills and Inventories from the Registers of Bury St. Edmund's 632
Winchelsea, History of 613
Window Tracery, Origin of 493
Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century 526
Wordsworth's Prelude 459

INDEX TO NAMES.

Including Promotions, Preferments, Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—The longer Articles of Deaths are entered in the preceding Index to Essays.

Abbey, E. C. 541
Abbott, M. B. 88. P. H. 111. W. 101
Abercromby, Hon. Mrs. 200
Aboyne, C'tess of 319
Acheson, A. 651
Acland, L. 650
Acton, H. 340
Adams, J. 672. Mrs. G. 86. P. O. 105. S. 339
Adamson, J. 224
Adamthwaite, J. A. 448
Adderley, Capt. A. 422
Addington, Hon. Mrs. W. W. 650
Addis, A. 341
Addison, T. 428. W. F. 199
Adeane, Hon. M.A. 559
Affleck, R. 86. W. 225
Ager, T. 100
Agg, E. M. 652
Agnew, E. 337. Lady L. 422
Ainge, J. 339
Ainger, G. H. 201
Ainslie, Capt. W. B. 539. D. 454
Aitchison, W. M. 226
Aitken, R. 422
Albert, Field Marshal H. R. H. Prince 317. S. E. 673
Alchorne, J. 227
Alder, E. L. 425
Aldersey, S. M. 424
Alderson, E. 199. W. T. 651
Aldrich, M. A. 338
Alexander, C. 428. E. 202. H. 558. M. 230. S. C. 427
Alford, A. O. 450. L. 426
Allanson, W. 672
Allen, C. 201, 651. E. B. 200. G. E. 452. J. 339, 557. M. 87. S. 104. W. M. 85. W. W. 87
Allenby, A. 203
Alley, M. 102
Alleyne, J. H. 652
Allfree, E. 106
Allinson, S. 425
Allnatt, C. A. 103
Allnutt, R. L. 422
Alsager, H. 673
Alsop, J. H. 228. M. A. 320
Alston, A. 424. D. 449
Amedroz, H. F. 425
Amphlett, C. A. 89
Ancell, Mrs. 102
Anderson, D. 539. F. C. 541. H. J. 423. J. 227. J. D. 424. J. H. 203. SirG. W. 539, 648. W. T. 651
Andrewes, W. G. 424
Andrews, M. 561, 651. T. H. 559
Angelo, Capt. W. St. L. 101
Angus, M. 225
Anson, Lady 650. Mrs. T. A. 650
Anster, J. 200
Anstey, E. 202. J. F. 320
Anstice, W. 341
Arbuthnot, G. 648
Arbuthnott, J. 87
Archbold, A. M. J. 652
Archer, A. A. 542
Arkwright, J. 542
Armstrong, Major-Gen. Sir R. 199
Arnold, E. 88. Mrs. C. T. 200. W. D. 200
Arthur, C. E. C. 89
Asbury, D. 676
Ash, R. H. 102
Ashton, R. 89
Askew, T. H. P. 320
Aspinall, W. C. L. 652
Asplin, E. L. 674
Astley, C. J. 427. Lady 540
Aston, F. 422
Atcherley, W. 676
Atherley, H. F. 85. M. M. D'A. 105
Atherton, J. R. 650
Atkinson, A. 202. C. A. 541. J. 337. M. 319, 427. Mrs. 342
Atthill, J. G. P. 85
Atwood, T. H. V. 453
Aufrere, M. 564
Aulsebrook, A. 335
Austen, Lt.-Col. H. E. 561
Austin, J. V. 446
Avery, M. E. P. 427
Awdry, C. R. E. 539. Mrs. A. 319. W. 651
Ayling, Mrs. J. 674
Aylward, H. 103
Ayrton, W. F. M. 673
Aytun, W. A. 318
Baber, H. A. 677
Back, E. 428. H. J. 428
Backhouse, H. C. 104
Bacon, L. 337
Badeley, J. C. 101
Bage, W. 421
Bagot, D. 649. Miss E. M. 320
Bagshaw, L. H. 202
Bailey, A. 542. C. 542. C. L. 319. G. C. 85. J. 558. Mrs. H. 200. S. 451
Baird, Hon. E. C. 224
Baker, Col. G. P. 342. E. 201. J. 563. J. R. 651. S. 320. Sir H. L. 649. T. 425. T. H. 449. W. 450
Balcombe, J. B. 427
Baldwin, A. E. 203. R. 551
Balfour, Capt. C. 201. I. T. 651. Lady G. 319. Maj. 565
Ball, F. L. 567. J. 450. T. J. 446. W. 223
Balston, E. 427
Bamford, R. 651
Banbury, J. 452. W. 226
Bancks, J. 424
Banks, M. 669
Bannatyne, J. 677
Barath, Capt. O. G. 88
Barber, H. F. 341. Miss 340
Barbour, D. S. 88
Barclay, A. 541. I. 336. Miss E. 563
Bardsley, Dr. 106
Baring, Lady A. 319
Barker, G. 540. J. 199, 222. Mrs. A. A. V. 449, 452. R. 559
Barkley, M. 202
Barlow, H. M. 85. H. H. 542. M. J. 652
Barnable, E. R. 88
Barnard, M. A. 674
Barnes, E. 677. H. 427. K. A. 338. Mrs. W. 338. S. 202. S. A. 341
Barnett, A. 341. F. E. 457
Barnston, A. 103
Baron, J. 422
Barr, M. 451
Barraud, W. 425
Barreiro, C. 563
Barrett, J. 447
Barrington, Hn. C. M. 89. Hon. Mrs. 540. Hon. Mrs. P. 86
Barron, H. 541
Barroud, W. 559
Barrow, A. 452. F. 428, 676. G. N. 540
Barry, A. 541. G. 669. H. 448. J. 651. R. 319. R. H. S. 87
Barth, E. 227

Bartholeyns de Fossalaert, P. 428
Bartleet, M. A. 320. M. E. 320
Bartlett, J. M. 86. Mrs. 103
Bartley, C. C. 542
Barton, E. A. 679. G. 340. T. H. 650
Baskerville, Lt. C. 450
Bassett, C. M. 202
Bastard, F. 423
Bastin, L. 542
Bateman, F. 427. M. E. 428
Bates, G. 228
Bateson, W. H. 649
Batger, E. 201
Batley, R. 222
Baumer, G. 565
Baumgarten, L. A. 428
Baxter, M. M. 201
Bayley, R. 337
Baynes, E. 337. E. D. 317
Bazalgette, Mrs. T. P. 227
Bealby, A. 107
Bean, A. 673
Beasley, B. 677
Beaty, Capt. H. 108. Miss 337
Beauclerk, Lady C. 650
Beauharnois, Marchioness of 230
Beaumont, Capt. E. C. F. 448. Comm. F. 561. Lady 318. Sir G. H. 202
Beaven, M. G. E. 542
Becker, F. W. 319
Beckett, Miss 103
Beckwith, H. W. 318
Bedford, E. 225. L. 336. W. K. R. 539
Bedwell, L. B. 340
Beechey, St. V. 318
Beeching, E. 227
Belcher, A. 425
Belchier, H. N. 559
Bell, C. 454, 560. L. 228. L. N. 202. Major-Gen. J. 199. Mrs. J. 423
Bellamy, G. 539
Bellasis, Major J. B. 317
Bellette, J. 224
Bellew, J. C. M. 540
Belli, P. M. 202
Belling, W. 450
Bellis, G. 225
Bence, H. A. S. 541
Bendixen, L. 87
Benecke, J. E. W. 230
Benett, E. B. 423
Benfield, T. W. 425
Bennett, G. P. 539. J. 424. S. 560. T. 199. T. B. 229
Benson, M. E. 425
Bent, H. M. 542. S. A. 339
Bentley, H. 449. R. 107
Beresford, J. J. 85. Lord W. 672. Mrs. H. de la P. 540. Ven. M. G. 203
Berger, C. E. 452. S. 562
Berkeley, C. A. H. 426. C. E. 223. M. A. 676
Bernard, L. C. 542
Berney, H. 679
Berry, R. 540
Berthon, P. 339
Bertie, M. M. 455
Bethell, E. J. 319
Betts, S. A. 676
Bevan, Mrs. M. 342. S. M. 541
Beveridge, E. 542
Beverley, W. 225
Bewicke, Mrs. C. 422
Bewsher, Mrs. T. 673. W. 318
Bianchi, P. 111
Bibby, E. A. 102
Bidwell, L. A. 320
Bigg, J. 102
Bigge, G. R. 319. T. E. 203
Biggs, M. 425
Bignold, E. D. 676
Billyard, W. W. 85
Bingham, Comm. J. E. 87, 649
Binnington, S. 89. T. 564
Birch, A. E. 651. F. L. 100. M. 677. M. J. 319. S. T. F. 649
Bird, W. F. W. 427
Birley, W. 102
Birmingham, J. 226
Bishop, M. A. 201. M. M. 426. Mrs. M. 224
Bisse, H. 85
Bisset, Lady C. 110. Sir J. 317
Black, G. 449. M. 88
Blackburn, J. 224. S. 318
Blacker, M. J. 424. W. 678
Blackwell, G. W. 230. J. K. 648
Blackwood, Capt. Sir H. M. 199
Blagg, Capt. J. 562
Blagrove, H. J. 540
Blainville, M. de 111
Blair, E. H. 202
Blake, E. C. S. 201. H. A. 650. J. 675. M. 202
Blaker, R. N. 422
Bland, Mrs. T. D. 318
Blatch, E. 103
Blathwayt, A. C. 452
Blencowe, T. 539
Blenkin, G. B. 539
Blenkinsopp, E. C. L. 85
Blenman, S. J. 452
Blennerhassett, Dame S. 201
Blizard, A. 102, 674
Block, S. W. 542
Blomefield, S. 651. S. E. 423
Blomfield, C. J. 539. E. N. 200
Blount, Capt. 673
Blucher, Mrs. 110
Blunt, J. T. 427. M. 559
Boase, C. W. 200
Boby, S. 563
Body, E. E. 320
Boevy, Lady 200
Boileau, Lt.-Col. A. H. E. 542, 650
Bold, H. 428
Bolton, C. 342. Capt. C. G. 678
Bomford, E. 203
Bonar, H. 229
Bond, L. 104
Bonham, Lt.-Col. H. F. 541. S. G. 648
Bonner, R. B. M. 318
Bonsall, T. 424
Booker, T. W. 539
Boor, W. R. 226
Booth, E. M. 424. W. 317
Boothby, A. R. 320. J. B. 676
Borradaile, J. 650
Borrett, J. 426
Borrowes, R. 223
Borton, A. 86. M. 102
Borwell, M. F. 651
Bosanquet, E. E. 86. G. 88
Boscawen, W. H. 649
Bostock, R. 106
Boswell, E. 424
Bosworth, S. 452
Botham, R. 564
Bouch, W. 341
Bouchier, J. H. 669
Boudry, D. de 318
Boulcott, J. 672. J. C. 449
Boulton, C. 677
Bourchier, Capt. L. C. 650. M. 563
Bourn, W. 340
Bourne, Hon. Mrs. W. S. 104. T. S. 425
Bouverie, W. A. 422
Bovill, J. E. 428
Bovington, R. 673
Bowcott, R. 539
Bowes, C. 678
Bowlby, H. B. 539
Bowles, H. S. 337
Bowling, C. S. F. 423
Bowreman, E. 451
Bowron, Mrs. M. A. 227
Bowyer, Mrs. C. 102
Boyd, R. B. 87
Boyer, Gen. 231. R. B. 424
Boyle, Miss 338
Boys, G. S. 428
Brabazon, W. 103
Brackenbury, F. 428
Braddon, J. C. 103
Bradley, A. G. 678. J. M. 109
Bradshaw, Hon. Mrs. 200
Bradshawe, Col. G. P. 424. R. A. H. 87
Braidley, M. A. 455
Brander, B. 540
Brayley, A. 336
Brecht, E. 425
Bree, E. N. 318, 539. H. 426
Breen, Lt. M. 109
Breffit, G. 223
Bremner, J. T. U. 319
Brettle, G. H. 427
Bridge, L. 426
Bridgeman, G. T. O. 320. Hon. 85
Bridges, B. G. 422. Lt. J. H. 317
Briggs, Vice-Adm. Sir T. 422
Brigstocke, A. C. 88

Briscoe, E. 203
Bristow, E. 224, 449
Bristowe, E. A. 673
Broad, W. R. 225
Broadbent, E. 320
Broadhead, Major B. 673
Broadmead, N. 563
Brock, G. 542. T.R. 679. T. S. 649
Brockman, L.T. 227. R. T. 87
Brodie, C.G.A. 559. R. 338
Brodrick, E. 425
Bromfield, G. 672
Bromilaw, B. 227
Brook, T. 451
Brooke, C. 229, 652. J. 427. Mrs. T. 229
Brookfield, C.A. 101
Brooking, A. 423. F. S. 423
Brooks, J. 201, 228
Broom, J. 342
Brotherton, Mrs. 340
Brougham, T. H. 88
Brouncker, H. 102
Brounker, J. 676
Brown, Comm. F.T. 428. D.J. 109. E. 87. F. 105. H.E. 336. J. 340, 448. S. 228. T.W. 670. W. 669. W.T. 673
Browne, E. 423. F. 425. G. H. 203. Hon. H. 422. Hon. Mrs. G. A. 223. Mrs. J. D. 200. P. 674
Browning, B. 87
Brownjohn, H. 451
Brownlow, E. I. 542
Bruce, Lady C. 423. Lt. W.C. 565. W. C. 541
Bruen, C. 102
Bruton, C. 450
Bryan, R. G. 651
Bryant, E. 559
Buck, G. S. 539
Bucknill, W. S. 539
Budd, F. N. 200. G. 336. Mrs. 338
Budgen, Major T. 539
Bull, E. T. 652. M. 105
Buller, G. 87
Bulley, C. 450. J. 450
Bullock, H. O. 319. T. 101
Bulmer, M. 107
Bunce, J. B. 446
Bunch, R. J. 539
Burbidge, T. 318
Burchell, J. 542
Burchett, M. E. 200
Burdakin, J. 318
Burden, A. M. 203
Burder, E. J. 541
Burdett, C. M. 88. H. St. A. 454
Burford, Mrs. 104
Burge, E. B. 676
Burgess, J. H. 338
Burgh, Lady C. de 427
Burke, W. A. 108
Burkinyoung, F. H. 566
Burleigh, W. 561
Burlton, H. B. 426
Burman, H. F. 453
Burn, J. B. 341
Burnaby, J. 102
Burne, C. 320. T. 85
Burnett, A. B. 423. P. J. 566. R. F. 426. Sir W. 317
Burns, P. 618
Burr, T. 561
Burrell, E. L. 201
Burrill, C. W. G. 428
Burroughes, C. E. 320
Burroughs, M. 338
Burrow, E. B. 539
Burrowes, J.A. 669.
Burrows, C. E. 652. M. 225. M.A.F. 451
Burslem, Capt. R. G. 648
Burtels, A. 426
Burton, E. M. 203. R. C. 422. R. J. 200. R. P. 539. M. E. 86
Bury, E. 223. W. P. 338
Bush, M. E. 451. F. 318
Buston, R. 88
Butcher, A. 449
Butler, C. G. 202. Col. 651. Hon. Mr. J. 423, P. 336
Buttanshaw, C. 339
Buttler, Comm. G. 335
Buxton, Lady 540
Byles, J. 425
Byng, Hon. G. H. C. 539. J. 442
Bythesea, H. F. 223
Cabrera, Gen. 202
Caddy, E. H. 450
Cadogan, Hon. Mrs. 423
Cafe, A. 101
Caffin, G. B. 649
Caillard, C. F. D. 542
Caird, L. 560
Caldecott, Mrs. C. M. 200
Calder, W. 87
Callander, W. B. 317
Camber, S. 89
Camden, Marchioness 540
Cameron, Lt.S. 678
Camfield, W. 341
Campbell, A. G. 542 A. I. 425. Capt. F. M. 450. Cap. W. C. 317. C. J. F. 651. F. 541. G. 343. Hon. L. 86. I. J. A. 425. J. 563. J. W. L. 229. Major A. M. 558. Miss E. 560. Sir E. 422. Sir E.A. 448. T. T. 203
Campden, Visc'tess 560
Canada, Visc. A.W. F. H. A. 89
Canney, A. S. 318
Canning, M. 108
Cannon, M. 674
Cantilupe, Rt.Hon. G. J. F. Lord Visc. 224
Capper, Miss T. 226
Cardale, J. S. 227
Carden, Ald. 422
Cardew, Capt. 319
Carew, M. M. 423
Carlisle, P. E. M. 87
Carlyon, A. M. 319
Carmac, H. 201
Carmatt, W. 669
Carmichael, J. W. 108. Lieut. 203. Sir A. G. 106
Carnegie, J. 89. Mrs. D. 318
Carpenter, Capt. J. C. 561. S. 425. W. 85
Carrett, L. 672
Carrick, W. 222
Carrington, Dr. 224. J. E. 652
Carroll, J. 336
Carson, D. 318
Carswell, R. 199
Carter, C. M. 201. H. A. 427. Mrs. J.B. 200. W. 342
Cartwright, E. 339. J. 670. J. T. 449. Mrs. A. 423
Carus, W. 422
Cary, J. W. 652
Casey, J. 337
Casson, E. 319. E. J. 651. J. 199
Castro, J. H. R. de 650
Cater, W. T. 426
Cathcart, Lady A. 425
Caton, R. 229
Cator, Mrs. 104
Cattley, M. 561. S. W. 336
Cavan, C'tess of 200
Cavanillas, N. 541
Cave, C. J. 427
Chabot, J. 455
Chadwick, A. 651. E. 651
Chafy, W. W. 87
Chalmer, E. 108
Chaloner, J.W. 422
Chamberlayne, M. A. 453
Chambers, C. 199. E. 449, 542. Miss 104
Chambre, A. 422
Champernowne, Mrs. H. 423
Champney, A. A. 650
Champneys, T.P.A. 539
Chancellor, H.J. 203
Chandless, M. 86
Chaplyn, Mrs. J. 451
Chapman, C. 226. Capt. B. 102. E. M. 85. J. 85, 86, 203. J. M. 89. Mrs. M. L. 227. Miss 675
Charles, J. P. 223
Charlesworth, J.D. 107
Charlton, R. 313
Charsley, E. 89. E. H. 89. M. A. 319
Charter, F. A. 452
Chase, C. 342. J. 109. J. W. 562
Chater, D. S. 320. E. T. 320. H. 426
Chatfield, M.A. 320
Chattaway, W. 106
Chatteris, W. 541

Chatterton, A. 650. W. 427
Chattock, M.J. 427
Chawner, W. 199
Cheadle, T. 542
Cheape, Capt.C.317
Cheetham, S. 200
Chelsea, Visc'tess 200
Chepmell, H. G. 541
Cherry, A. E. 88
Chester, Lord Bp. of 421. M. 203
Chewton, W. F. Visc. 423
Cheyne, E. 542
Chichester, H. 450. H. T. Earl of 421
Child, G. C. 203. L. S. 427
Childers, H. C. E. 202
Chipchase, C. 648
Cholmondeley, Hn. T. G. 428
Christie, Capt. N.T. 199. Capt.R.203. C. C. 649. Mrs. 564
Christy, J. De H. 339
Churchill, Lord F. 339
Churton, B. 318
Chute, Mrs. W. 86
Clarborne, C. S. 424
Clarendon, C'tess of 540
Clark, C. M. 201. E.224. F.103. H. A.224. H.M.677
Clarke, G. 230. H. 452. J.422. M.A. 425. M. S. 88. S. 650. Sir R. B. 85. S. T. 202
Clarkson, Capt. J. 224. Major J. H. 652
Clay, E. G. C. 425. W. N. 105
Clayton, S. 337
Cleland, A. B. 539
Clement, M. 104
Clements, Hon. Mrs. F. 318. L. 108
Clemitson, M. 319
Cleveland, H. 539
Cleverly, H. 559
Clifford, Mrs. W. 449. W. 451
Clifton, A. E. 565. C. J. 669
Clinton, H. F. 424. Hon. Mrs. F. 423. Lady C. P. 423. Lord W. 567
Clode, J. 225
Close, C. M. G. 86
Clough, Mrs. H. 107
Clowes, F. 87
Clubley, C. W. 110
Cluley, W. 225
Coathupe, 226
Coats, B. 650
Cobb, E. 651
Cobbett, W. 89
Cobbold, W. T. 341
Cochrane, A. M. 203
Cockburn, A. J. E. 199, 421. D. P. 111. G. 450. G. A. 318. G. H. 422. R. D. 228. Y. B. 320
Cocke, J. E. 678
Cockell, Major W. 648
Cockerell, G. W. 318
Cockerton, J. 218
Cockle, R. 672
Cocks, Lady H. C. S. 88
Codrington, Lady G. 540
Coffey, S. 227
Cohan, J. 675
Cohen, J. 320. J. H. 567
Cockayne, T. 341
Colbeck, F. 451
Colborne, Hon. J. 85
Colby, M. 652
Coldwell, M. S. 423
Cole, A. W. 89, 203. B. T. H. 447. C. 203, 451. Capt. A. 85. E. 319
Coleman, F. S. 652. H. E. 202. L. 542. M. 335. Miss C. C. H. 451
Coleridge, J. 104
Coles, W. 449
Coley, J. 200
Collett, C. E. 202
Collier, Capt. E. 539. C. J. 539. E. 86. E. C. 337. F. T. 319. G. B. 200. H. 672
Collingridge, T. 337
Collins, C. H. 424. E. C. 87. E. J. M. 200. J. 422. M. S. 201
Collinson, G. D. 338
Collyer, P. M. 428. T. 671
Collyns, A. J. 426
Colman, Hon. Miss 451. J. 222
Colmore, C. F. C. 426
Colthurst, A. S. 336
Colville, C. R 651
Comins, T. 226
Compigné, E. 87
Compton, B. D. 105. F. 341. Lord A. 541. T. 454
Coneys, M. J. J. 89
Congreve, C. 424
Connolly, Lt. W. H. 104
Connop, C. 450. N. 226
Conquer, H. K. 565
Conry, M. 673
Consitt, M. 202
Conway, E. 223
Conyers, S. 103. T. 557
Coode, C. F. 651. E. 319
Cook, W. 224
Cooke, C. B. 674. S. 318. S. H. 318
Cooksey, J. A. 424
Cookson, C. 540. M. R. 651. W. T. 562
Cooper, E. P. 89. H. A. 562. J. 541. S. 229, 340. W. 339, 562
Coore, G. 427. H. J. B. 540
Coote, Dr. C. T. 652
Cope, Miss T. 678
Copeland, J. 564. S. 561
Copleston, J. G. 541
Corbett, C. 426
Corbyn, Comm. J. 558
Cordeaux, J. 539
Corey, T. 674
Corke, W. 422
Cornellan, C. 317
Cornish, H. K. 424
Corrance, C. T. 649. F. T. 670
Corrie, G. E. 649. T. 675
Corsellis, C. 674
Corser, G. S. 541
Cosens, Lt. G. 256
Costa, Chev. A. da 449. A. C. da 88
Costeker, M. 104
Costobadie, C. L. 458. H. P. 426
Cotes, J. 561
Cother, W. 89
Cottenham, C. C. Baron 85
Cotter, J. 423. J. L. 669
Cotterill, R. 201
Cotton, E. 424. H. C. 670
Coulthurst, M. 106
Courtenay, A. L. 199
Courthope, Mrs. G. 86
Courtney, J. 225
Cowan, T. C. 199
Coward, G. F. 542
Cowley, G. 104
Cowling, M. A. 678
Cox, A. T. 452. C. H. 669. J. A. D. 202. M. A. 450. W. H. 422
Coyell, Mrs. P. 560
Cracroft, H. 106. R. W. 199
Cradock, H. 89
Craig, A. 564
Cragie, Col. 225
Cranage, C. 336
Crane, E. 318
Cranley, Visc. 426
Cranstoun, G. 230
Cranwell, Mr. 559
Crapper, Mrs. 672
Crawford, Capt. R. F. 423. J. R. 200. Mrs. J. C. 850
Crawford and Balcarres, Rt. Hon. M.F. M. C'tess of 675
Crawley, J. L. 670
Crawshay, Mrs. A. 319
Creighton, Dr. 454
Crespigny, F. J. C. de 318. Lady de 319
Cresswell, E. A. 339. F. J. 427
Creswick, E. 428
Crew, W. 451
Crewe, O. 85
Crigan, C. A. R. 86

...we, Mrs. C.
...mbe, M. 453
...shar, Hon.
...rs. H. 319
...quharson, F. M.
...41
...er, S. T. 231. T.
106
...rrant, F. E. 453
...awcett, W. A. 677
Feetham, M. 223
Field, B. B. 88
Felix, H. 427
Fellowes, J. 341
Fenn, M. 335
Fennings, E. 673
Fenton, C. M. 678
Fenwick, E. 89. J.
86. M. 89
Fenwicke, G. C. 199
Ferard, A. 225
Fergus, W. 423
Ferguson, E. D. 651.
J. H. 86. J. W.
229. M. E. 103
Fergusson, E. 425.
Lady H. 342
Ferrari, Baron P. F.
320
Ffarington, E. F. 428
Field, O. C. 650. S.
P. 85. W. 320
Fielder, W. 317
Filgate, T. W. 451
Filleul, P. 650
Finch, C. 319. F.
102. R. 202. W.
J. 670
Findlay, R. 564
Firth, R. 426
Fisher, E. 423. F.
318, 539. H. 450.
J. 223. L. 652.
Miss S. 336
Fiske, E. F. 673
Fitz Gerald, Capt.
G. F. C. 423. J.
E. 541. Lt.-Col.
T. G. 230
Fitzherbert, T. 652
Fitz Maurice, A. M.
86
Fitzroy, Hon. Mrs.
C. 336
Flarty, Widow 335
Fleet, A. 339
Fleming, Dr. 455
Fletcher, A. 89, 428.
E. 428. F. M.
424. M. S. 202
Flockton, T. M. 676
Floud, E. A. 228
Fogo, T. M. 560
Foley, E. 318. F.
A. C. 541
Folkard, G. 448
Folkstone, Visc'tess
650
Follett, A. T. 224
Folliott, K. 103
Foublanque, T. F.
de 201
Fooks, M. P. 676
Foord, R. H. 539
Foot, J. R. 320. R. G.
318
Forbes, Capt. J. 230.
C. E. 423. J. A.
201. J. E. 427.
Lady G. 86
Ford, J. 318
Fordham, E. P. 562
Foreman, J. 451
Forrest, A. 107
Forster, G. 231. J.
228
Forsyth, Hon. Mrs.
674
Fortescue, Lady L.
650
Fosbroke, M. 338
Foster, A. 202. E.
202. J. M. 203.
Mrs. 559
Fothergill, M. A. 652
Foulis, M. 88
Fourdrinier, M. 453
Fowke, Mrs. F. T.
319
Fowler, J. 320. J. C.
541
Fowlis, T. 339
Fox, E. A. 228. G. C.
337. G. L. 421. S.
E. 428
Fozard, Miss A. 336
Francis, E. 425. G.
451. K. B. 87. M.
677
Franklin, H. 317
Franks, W. 335
Fraser, A. C. 89. C.
S. 678. E. 651.
E. J. 454. H. C.
343. M. 423. Maj.
W. 85. W. 88
Frazer, E. E. F. 427
Frederick, Mrs. 650
Free, P. 677
Freeborn, Mrs. J. W.
676
Freeman, C. 427. F.
W. 199. J. 673.
Mrs. 227
Freer, M. E. 202, 203
French, J. 109. 317
Frere, M. S. 423

Crockford, W. J. 670
Croft, A. 427. J. C. 340. R. H. 559
Crofts, H. P. 201
Croker, Lt. J. R. 426
Crole, Capt. C. 672
Crompton, Lt. W. H. 108. Mrs. 319
Cromwell, J. G. 540
Cropper, Hon. Mrs. E. 319
Crosbie, G. J. 341. S. A. 454
Crosby, S. 336
Crosley, M. 678
Cross, J. 675
Crosse, A. 426. T. H. B. 202
Crowdy, C. 652
Crowfoot, J. R. 541
Crowther, H. 447
Croxton, C. D. 424
Cruickshank, W. D. 558
Crump, S. 200
Crust, T. 202
Cruttenden, Lt. Col. E. 448
Cruttwell, M. H. 426
Cubitt, M. 423
Cullum, R. 560
Cumberland, Lady A. 340
Cuming, A. L. H. 108. A. M. S. 428
Cumming, A. F. C. 201. H. W. 425
Cummins, S. 200
Cunningham, E. 454
Curling, Mrs. 561
Currey, C. 557
Currie, G. W. 651
Curry, Mrs. D. 86
Curson, Hon. Mrs. S. R. 318
Curteis, Mrs. H. M. 200. S. E. 427
Curtis, C. B. 203. F. A. 427. F. S. 203. J. C. 673
Curtler, W. H. 86
Curzon, Hon. R. 541
Cussons, H. 562
Cust, A. P. 649. F. M. 674. Lady K. A. 426
Cuthbert, F. J. 231
Cuthbertson, W. G. 428
Cutler, A. 673
D'Aeth, G. W. H. 649
Dale, T. 227
Dalley, H. J. 203
Dalrymple, G. 200
Dalton, F. 651. S. 427
Dalzell, Hon. Mrs. R. 319
Dampier, J. L. 421
Dance, G. 423. H. A. 318
Daniell, C. L. F. 201. Lt. Col. F. A. 673. M. 107. M. M. 88
Dansey, E. 676
D'Arley, J. F. Lady 566
Darley, Mrs. 650
Darling, C. A. 319. G. A. 652
Darnell, P. 319
Darnley, Earl of 542
Darwin, E. L. 87
Dashwood, L. 88
Daubeny, C. 320
Daubeney, H. W. B. 669
Daubuz, W. 202
Daveney, E. G. 424
Davenport, E. 562
David, E. W. 652
Davidson, F. 230. J. 108. M. 675
Davies, C. N. 542. D. 676. D. W. 671. E. 339. H. 541. J. 100, 318, 677. J. L. 540. M. 542. M. A. 677. Mrs. M. 342. Mrs. M. W. 561. O. 107. R. 447. S. M. A. 87. T. 88
Davis, E. 106. J. H. 452. S. 340. W. 318, 676
Davison, Lt.-Col. Sir W. 421
Davy, M. 101
Dawkins, C. G. 201
Dawson, A. 454. G. P. 670. J. M. 670. J. T. 225. M. P. 426. Mrs. J. 227. R. K. 450
Day, J. 202. R. P. 320. S. 201
Deacon, Capt. C. P. 671. G. 565. J. 223
Dealtry, T. 202
Dean, R. B. 224
Deane, Capt. G. 560. J. S. G. 320
Dear, W. S. 649
Deas, G. 539
De Charms, W. M. 558
Deck, Miss 428
Deedes, L. 85
De Fleury, J. 673
De Jersey, C. B. 541
Delafons, M. A. A. 203
Delamain, J. E. 563
De la Mare, A. 318. E. M. 675
Delap, Col. J. B. 672
Delépine, A. J. 109
De Lisle, F. J. 448
Dell, J. 559
Delmar, B. 337
Delpratt, A. 452
De Malachowski, F. W. L. E. 200
Denham, Miss H. A. W. 448
Denman, Hon. L. W. 319
Denness, E. P. 542
Dennett, Dr. T. P. 563
Dennis, A. M. 88. E. H. 426. Major J. L. 317. T. 450
Denny, A. M. 425
Dent, E. J. 201
Denton, I. 100
Dering, A. L. 110. E. C. 110. J. B. 110. Mrs. C. 540
De Ross, F. C. 105
De Saumarez, H. 426
Desbrisay, Major T. 648
Deverell, D. M. 672
Devereux, Mrs. E. 229
De Wend, S. D. 454
Dewing, Z. C. 320
Dickens, Mrs. C. 423
Dickins, Capt. 652
Dickinson, A. 678. H. A. 651. J. 648. M. A. 672
Dickson, A. 672. E. M. J. 200. H. 541. R. 226. Sir W. 320. W. H. 669
Didham, R. C. 199
Digby, J. T. 427. Lady T. 423
Dilke, M. D. 673
Dillon, A. 650. W. J. 231
Dimes, T. 337
Dipnall, J. F. T. 541
Disbrowe, H. S. 424
Distin, H. L. 650
Divett, Mrs. 103
Dixon, A. L. 229. E. 650. F. 320. J. A. 339. J. B. 424
Dobbs, H. S. 541
Dodd, E. 89. M. 104
Dodson, E. M. 201
Doherty, Mrs. 540
Dollman, E. 202
Dolphin, J. 200
Domville, D. E. 318
Donelan, Mrs. M. 111
Donne, J. G. 675
Donnelly, J. 109
Donnithorne, E. H. 89
Donnollon, Mrs. 563
Dorner 343
Dougal, C. M. 200
Douglas, C. R. G. 428. H. 677. Hon. A. G. 540. Lady S. 111
Dowdeswell, J. C. 564
Dowers, G. C. 679
Dowll, E. 89
Downall, J. 85
Downes, C. 102. Lt.-Gen. Lord 317
D'Oyly, Mrs. R. 105
Drake, C. 106. J. W. 340. Major W. 671
Draper, G. 541. T. 225
Drayson, M. T. 541
Dredge, M. 563
Dresser, C. 428
Drew, G. S. 85
Driffield, Lt. J. 675
Drozier, M. 562
Drummond, F. 88. J. W. 230. Mrs. E. 104. Miss 651
Drury, C. R. 89. T. 669
Drysdale, E. 563
Dudgeon, P. 652
Duffield, A. M. 102
Dugard, G. 539
Dugdale, S. 88
Duke, H. H. 422. R. 203
Dumaresq, C. 451
Dumazet de Puntigny, V. 424
Duncan, H. N. 89. P. 227
Duncombe, E. 85. Hon. Mrs. A. 423. U. A. 320

Dundas, Col. Hon. Sir H. 199
Dunlop, Comm. H. 317
Dunmore, T. 317
Dunn, G. E. 564. J. 559. M. 648
Dunne, C. 670
Dunning, Mrs. J. 423
Dunsany, Baron 648
Dupin, C. 227
Du Plat, Lt.-Col. G. C. 539
Duppa, E. 202
Durant, Maj.-Gen. J. 563. Mrs. J. 560
Durham, M. L. 425
Durnford, Capt. G. 317. G. E. 542
Duthie, J. B. 425
Dutton, E. 320. Hon. J. W. 566
Dyas, Capt. 108
Dyce, J. G. 89
Dyer, A. 451. A. J. 203. F. 652
Dyke, C. 428. Comm. P. H. 199. L. 675. Mrs. F. H. 86
Dykes, E. S. 651. J. B. 426
Dyott, J. P. 320
Eadon, G. 107
Eagles, J. 649
Eagleton, E. 542
Eardley-Wilmot, E. R. 539
Earle, W. J. 424
Eastlake, C. L. 648. Sir C. L. 648
Eastnor, Rt. Hon. Visc. 652
Eddis, W. U. 108
Eden, F. M. 319. J. P. 89. Capt. T. R. 110
Edgar, J. F. 674
Edmonds, Mrs. 108
Edmonstone, Mrs. N. B. 86
Edouart, A. G. 86
Edwardes, Capt. H. B. 199. F. F. 541. Major H. B. 421
Edwards, A. 564. Capt. H. 539. G. W. 422. H. 199. J. A. 101, 426. P. 102. R. 675. R. C. 448. S. 341. W. F. 540
Egerton, C. C. 540
Egginton, J. C. 670
Elcock, Mrs. M. 104
Elderton, Lt. E. D. 109
Eliot, J. F. 426
Eliott, Lady 108
Elkin, J. L. 202
Elkington, F. 320
Ellicombe, J. B. 560
Elliot, G. 199. G. T. E. 230. M. 225. S. 107. T. 558
Elliotson, Dr. T. 678
Ellis, Col. C. P. 341. F. C. 320. M. G. 424. S. A. 318
Ellman, J. S. 199
Elphinstone, A. 453. R. A. 674
Elsdale, R. 447. S. 652
Elton, Mrs. F. 319
Elwes, Mrs. H. C. 540
Elwyn, R. 540
Emeris, W. R. 319
English, Capt. F. 86. D. A. 560. J. F. H. 318
Errington, J. R. 85
Eshelby, J. D. 106
Essell, S. A. 541
Estcourt, B. E. 229
Etough, D. O. 649. E. 340
Etty, E. 89
Etwall, M. A. 674
Evans, A. 102. A. M. 202. C. 428. E. 422. H. H. 226. J. 651. L. 540. M. 229. R. 672. W. E. 649
Eves, M. 651
Ewart, Comm. C. J. F. 317
Eyre, C. 679. E. J. 650. L. 423
Faber, T. H. 674
Fairclough, C. 87
Fairman, Comm. A. N. 649
Faithful, V. G. 541
Falcon, W. 649
Falconer, R. W. 542
Fane, M. 676
Fanquier, L. J. P. 102. W. 677
Fanshawe, Mrs. C. 423
Farncombe, M. 453
Farquhar, Hon. Mrs. H. 319
Farquharson, F. M. 541
Farr, S. T. 231. T. 106
Farrant, F. E. 453
Fawcett, W. A. 677
Feetham, M. 223
Field, B. B. 88
Felix, H. 427
Fellowes, J. 341
Fenn, M. 335
Fennings, E. 673
Fenton, C. M. 678
Fenwick, E. 89. J. 86. M. 89
Fenwicke, G. C. 199
Ferard, A. 225
Fergus, W. 423
Ferguson, E. D. 651. J. H. 86. J. W. 229. M. E. 103
Fergusson, E. 425. Lady H. 342
Ferrari, Baron P. F. 320
Pfarington, E. F. 428
Field, O. C. 650. S. P. 85. W. 320
Fielder, W. 317
Filgate, T. W. 451
Filleul, P. 650
Finch, C. 319. F. 102. R. 202. W. J. 670
Findlay, R. 564
Firth, R. 426
Fisher, E. 423. F. 318, 539. H. 450. J. 223. L. 652. Miss S. 336
Fiske, E. F. 673
Fitz Gerald, Capt. G. F. C. 423. J. E. 541. Lt.-Col. T. G. 230
Fitzherbert, T. 652
Fitz Maurice, A. M. 86
Fitzroy, Hon. Mrs. C. 336
Flarty, Widow 335
Fleet, A. 339
Fleming, Dr. 455
Fletcher, A. 89, 428. E. 428. F. M. 424. M. S. 202
Flockton, T. M. 676
Floud, E. A. 228
Fogo, T. M. 560
Foley, E. 318. F. A. C. 541
Folkard, G. 448
Folkstone, Visc'tess 650
Follett, A. T. 224
Folliott, K. 103
Fonblanque, T. F. de 201
Fooks, M. P. 676
Foord, R. H. 539
Foot, J. R. 320. R. G. 318
Forbes, Capt. J. 230. C. E. 423. J. A. 201. J. E. 427. Lady G. 86
Ford, J. 318
Fordham, E. P. 562
Foreman, J. 451
Forrest, A. 107
Forster, G. 231. J. 228
Forsyth, Hon. Mrs. 674
Fortescue, Lady L. 650
Fosbroke, M. 338
Foster, A. 202. E. 202. J. M. 203. Mrs. 559
Fothergill, M. A. 652
Foulis, M. 88
Fourdrinier, M. 453
Fowke, Mrs. F. T. 319
Fowler, J. 320. J. C. 541
Fowlis, T. 339
Fox, E. A. 228. G. C. 337. G. L. 421. S. E. 428
Fozard, Miss A. 336
Francis, E. 425. G. 451. K. B. 87. M. 677
Franklin, H. 317
Franks, W. 335
Fraser, A. C. 89. C. S. 678. E. 651. E. J. 454. H. C. 343. M. 423. Maj. W. 85. W. 88
Frazer, E. E. F. 427
Frederick, Mrs. 650
Free, P. 677
Freeborn, Mrs. J. W. 676
Freeman, C. 427. F. W. 199. J. 673. Mrs. 227
Freer, M. E. 202, 203
French, J. 109, 317
Frere, M. S. 423

Frescobaldi, Cav. L. del 88
Friar, Mrs. 674
Fricker, Miss 454
Frisby, S. 542
Frodsham, W. J. 224
Froggatt, J. 673
Frost, A. H. 85, 319. P. 320
Frye, C. 337
Fuge, Lt. E. P. 649
Fulford, F. 199
Fuller, F. 105. H. W. 425. J. F. 563
Fullerton, Lt.-Col. J. A. 343. M. A. 453
Fynes-Clinton, R. 318
Gabriel, D. 651
Gace, F. A. 425
Gadesden, M. 89
Gage, Sir T. R. 651
Graham, C. E. 450. J. B. 449
Gaisford, Capt. J. W. 199
Gaja, M. de 110
Galbreath, J. H. 673
Gale, M. C. 104
Galloway, C'tess of 86. J. A. 223
Gamlen, C. A. 652
Gandell, R. 203
Garden, Lt.-Col. W. 317
Gardiner, M. 110
Gardner, C. 541. E. 229. H. 425. L. D. 452. S. 105. S. E. 103
Garfit, Mr. 105
Garforth, J. 559
Garland, Capt. J. G. 649. Miss 450
Garlike, T. C. 669
Garnett, J. 229
Garnier, T. 85
Garrard, E. M. 426
Garrett, E. 339. L. 101. R. 200
Garvey, J. 85
Gascot, W. 557
Gaskell, H. M. 454. R. 425. W. R. 454
Gaskoin, E. M. 203
Gater, W. B. 201
Gatley, J. R. 561
Gauntlett, K. C. D. 224
Gawthorp, M. 107
Gay, M. 650
Geale, A. L. 651
Gedney, P. H. 559
Gee, E. 455. F. M. 89. W. 446
Geldart, M. C. 105
Gelston, A. L. 320
Gennys, Comm. J. H. 89
Georges, Comm. H. St. J. 649
Gerard, T. A. 110
Gethin, Lady 319
Gibbon, E. 320. W. W. 651
Gibbs, C. 336. M. L. C. 425
Gibson, C. 319. E. 422. J. B. 651. J. 670. L. 423. Mrs. M. E. 223. T. 565
Gibsone, Mrs. H. 86
Giffard, Capt. H. W. 317. F. O. 85. Mrs. 343
Gilbee, C. 649
Gilbert, E. 228. R. W. 424. W. 227
Gilchrist, M. A. C. 650
Gillam, J. F. 428
Gillespie, E. 428
Gillson, J. C. 450
Girdler, J. B. 563. Miss 228
Girdlestone, E. 319
Girling, D. 540
Gist, M. 453
Gittins, S. 676
Giuseppe, Capt. O. 88
Glascock, A. I. 652
Gloucester, Duchess of 648
Glover, E. 422. W. 649
Glynne, L. 678
Goad, A. M. 101. C. W. 88. G. A. 228
Goadby, Capt. J. H. 85
Goddard, Capt. J. H. 421. F. 87. Miss P. 342
Godfray, E. 318
Godfrey, C. 427. E. 341, 449. E. A. 201. M. 88
Godson, J. 540
Godwin, F. 451. M. 672
Goff, J. 652
Going, H. T. 320. J. 318
Goldfinch, A. L. S. 89
Goldhawk, T. W. 318
Golding, E. 649
Goldney, G. 86. H. N. 86
Goldsmid, de, E. 89
Goldstein, M. 567
Gomm, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. M. 422
Gompertz, H. R. B. 454
Goodacre, J. 320. R. H. 318
Goodall, H. 107
Goodchild, A. 425. E. 677
Gooden, L. 652
Goodered, J. 102
Goodford, C. 337. M. 87
Goodman, T. C. 650
Goodyar, G. A. D. 424
Goodyer, L. 451
Gordon, A. C. 108. C. 320. G. 454, 678. I. B. 319. J. D. 566. J. W. 199. L. J. 652. Lt.-Col. G. T. 454. M. 560. Major-Gen. W. A. 317. Major J. 451, 539. S. 427. S. St. J. 427
Gore, C. A. 421. Capt. O. 650
Goslin, 560
Gosling, L. 651
Gostling, Major C. 199
Gough, C. F. G. 427. Lt.-Col. J. B. 317
Gover, W. 199
Gower, S. E. 227
Gowers, J. W. 671
Graeme, H. S. 337
Graham, C., Lady 224. D. 229. F. J. 110. J. H. 563. R. 540
Grane, Mrs. S. 229
Granger, E. 669. S. 104
Grant, C. 85. F. C. B. L. 651. H. 454. J. 427. J. S. 319. Lt.-Col. J. H. 539. Lt.-Col. P. 317. M. 108, 541. P. 676. R. A. 564. Sir J. 317. W. 428
Grantham, E. 231
Grattan, E. J. 42
H. C. 650
Gray, Dr. G. 222. H. F. 425. W. 452. Mrs. 341. R. H. 85
Gream, N. 86
Greatorex, E. 422
Greaves, J. L. 33
Green, C. H. 34
E. 542. G. E. 8
H. A. 539. J. W. 649. Lt.-Co W. 564
Greenall, J. 675
Greene, D. S. 542. H. 88. T. H. 64
Greenhalgh, J. 67
Greenwood, C. 55
J. 669
Gregg, W. 563
Gregory, J. E. 10
Lt.-Col. G. 10
M. W. 428
Gregson, J. 422
Greig, L. E. 542
Grenville, M. 428
Gresham, M. 202
Greswolde, E. 106
Gretton, G. M. 45
Grey, C. S. 86. G
C. 87. Major Gen. Sir J. 53
Sir J. 648
Grieves, J. 102
Griffin, E. S. 566
Griffis, A. 229
Griffith, Col. 652. J. 227. M. 674. W. D. 540
Griffiths, C. R. 22
R. 336. W. 85
Grimshawe, A. 22
Groom, C. 424
Grosett, H. J. H. 424
Groube, Mrs. F. J 109
Grubbe, Lt. Col. J H. 199
Gruner, C. 425
Guest, A. 229. W 226
Guiana, Bp. of, wif of 650
Guise, Mrs. F. E. 86 F. G. 318
Gully, Miss 427. W A. 200
Gunnell, S. R. 44
Gunner, C. J. 87

Gunning, J. 317
Gurney, C. R. 88. Mrs. C. 228
Guscott, W. 222
Guthrie, Lt. C. G. 565
Gutzlaff, Dr. 651
Guy, F. B. 540. H. 542
Gwyn, M. F. 650
Gwynne, M. E. 424
Haden, J. C. 428
Hadfield, A. 649
Hadland, A. M. 426
Hadow, A. J. 450
Hagan, J. 231
Haggerstone, M. F. 423
Hague, T. 224
Haines, F. L. 428. G. 317. Major F. P. 317
Halcott, Capt. M.C. 199
Haldane, G. 89
Hale, C. 87. Mrs. 200
Hales, L. 202
Haliburton, E. M. 424
Halkett, Mrs. 319
Hall, A. 677. Capt. E. 203. Capt. J. P. 201. G.T. 649. H. J. 200. H. W. 565. J. 108
Hallands, E. 561
Hallett, Lt. Col. J. 317
Halliday, J. 652. J. M. 652. Lt. 202
Hamilton, A. 89. H. 541. J. de C. 319. W. 230. W. C. 559
Hammett, L. 650
Hammond, J. 87. M. M. 541. T. 335
Hamond, M. 674
Hampden, L. 104
Hancock, J.K. 101. Mrs. H. S. 562. S. 105
Hand, Comm. G. S. 422
Handy, S. 86
Hankin, G. 339
Hankinson, R. E. 318
Hanmer J. W. 448. J. 670
Hanson, A. W. 317
Harby, J. 105
Hardcastle, E. 427
Harden, P. 102
Hardwick, P. 422
Hardwicke, R. 542
Hardy, E. 201. E. G. 541. M. 103.
Hare, Capt. W. H. 317. H. B. 203. M. 672
Harford, C. J. 88
Hargrave, Mrs. 102
Harington, M. E. 230. S. Lady 672
Harland, Mrs. A. 342
Harman, C. 560. H. 339
Harper, F. W. 649. G. 542. R. S. 199. T. N. 85
Harries, H. 422. T. 539
Harris, E. L. 202. F. 226. Hon. Mrs. 650. J. 455, 650. J. G. 672. Lord 200. S. 540. S. C. 542. T. 104
Harrison, A. 109. D. C. R. 448. E. 86, 452. F. S. 652. L. 340. L. M. 203. Lt. and Adj. R. S. 244. M. 425. R. 675. S. 562. T. S. 428. W. 675
Hart, C. 85. H. W. 343. I. L. 453. M. 107. N. 199
Hartigan, E. 447
Hartishorne, H. C. 649
Hartland, T. G. 428
Hartley, H. R. 230
Hartopp, H. 227
Harvey, A. E. 203. E. 203. H. 318, 421, 539. J. D. 542. M. 673. M. J. 566
Harward, G. N. 451
Harwood, A. H. G. 542. J. 88
Haselfoot, Capt. W. H. 338
Haskins, J. D. 319
Haslam, J. F. 99
Hastings, C. 199. Sir T. 648
Hatch, H. J. 199
Hatchell, J. 539, 648
Hatchwell, Mr. 563
Hatfield, J. 453
Haviland, G. E. 422. H. M. 541
Hawes, M. 226
Hawker, E. 559. J. 318
Hawkes, W. R. 202
Hawkins, E. 199. G. 88. Mrs. G. 675. R. 200, 423
Hawks le Grice, A. E. C'tess 231
Haworth, F. 202. J. 539. S. 203
Hay, C. R. 427. E. H. D. 539. F. A. 88. Lady 229
Hayes, Lady 200
Hayley, B. E. 87. J. B. 85
Hayman, M. 560
Haymes, J. 86, 539
Hayne, E. A. 542
Hayter, E. J. 226
Haythorn, M. A. 337
Hayward, E. 85. S. J. 89
Healy, Dr. 454
Hearn, M. 561. S. A. 87
Heath, A. 675. R. 453
Heathcote, C. E. 426
Heaviside, J. 455
Hebblethwaite, J. J. 319
Heberden, G. E. 424
Hebert, C. 85. Miss 672
Heeley, T. S. 228
Helps, E. 563
Helsham, C. 426
Hemery, C. 426
Heming, E. A. 652
Hemming, B. 200
Hemphill, E. M. 427
Hemsworth, A. B. 199. H. D'Esterre 676
Henderson, J. 541. W. 652
Hennell, C. C. 451
Henry, O. 425
Hensley, F. J. 650
Henson, M. A. 226
Hepburn, M. 561
Herbert, C. 539. Hon. Mrs. S. 200. J. A. 541. P. L. 425. S. M. 677
Hereford, Visc. son of 678. Visc'tess 540
Herries, A. Y. 541
Herring, C. 559
Herschell, J. F. I. 318. Sir J. F. W. 421
Hervey, C. 227. Lady H. 650
Heslop, G. H. 318 J. 222
Hester, S. 651
Hetherington, J. 227
Heusch, M. 449
Hewett, Lt. W. 560
Hewitson, R. 449
Hewitt, R. 101
Heysham, S. 339
Heywood, W. E. 454
Hibbert, M. A. 677. R. A. 105
Hichens, W. 200, 448
Hickley, J. G. 318
Hicks, J. T. 422. M. 89. M. A. 561. R. 338. W. H. 319
Hickson, S. 336
Higgins, G. G. O. 317. H. 563. M. J. 423
Higginson, J. M. 539
Hildyard, E. S. 88
Hilhouse, A. C. 319
Hill, C. 428. Capt. P. 539. E. 228. H. 450. Hon. A. L. N. 102. J. 428. J. E. 88. L. E. A. 426. M. 338. M. A. 426. M. S. 108. S. 676
Hillier, A. 105. E. J. 649
Hills, G. 649
Hillyar, R. P. 317
Hinckes, Mrs. 560
Hingston, P. 337
Hinxman, C. 423
Hird, S. S. 427
Hirst, T. 318, 649
Hoare, E. N. 539. Lady M. 650
Hoblyn, L. C. 650
Hobson, G. H. 669
Hocker, W. 649
Hodge, B. T. 88
Hodges, J. 199
Hodgkinson, G. E. 422
Hodgson, E. 453. E. J. 201. F. A. 200. J. 101, 318. Miss E. 562. S. 453
Hodson, C. 424. S. 675
Hoffman, E. 558
Hogg, G. B. 674. H. L. 426. J. 88
Hogge, Mrs. 540
Holberton, R. 649
Holbrooke, F. 228
Holbrow, E. A. 423

Holcombe, Capt. A. E. F. 317
Holder, J. 452. M. 341
Holderness, W. 652
Holditch, Capt. E. A. 317
Holdsworth, E. 103
Hole, H. 452. S. R. 85
Holiwell, J. M. 541
Holland, F. D. 89. Hon. Mrs. F. 423. Mrs. M. 105. R. 453
Hollest, G. E. 669
Holley, E. H. T. 562
Hollingbery, E. K. 424
Hollingworth, J. 539
Hollings, J. F. 340
Hollingsworth, A. R. 421
Holloway, A. 542. H. 223
Holman, W. H. 422
Holme, J. 426
Holmer, W. 675
Holmes, C. M. 338. F. 670. H. 539. Hn. Mrs. W. A'C. 318. Miss 453. Miss W. 104. S. 539
Holroyd, G. R. 338. M. A. 203
Holt, A. 340. E. 201. J. 564. V. W. 203
Holworthy, E. J. 650
Holyoake, S. 107
Hombersley, W. 651
Homer, C. G. 89. T. 450
Hone, A. 86
Honywood, P. 203
Hoof, W. 106
Hook, Hon. J. 565. J. C. 648. E. 226, 672. E. M. 453. G. E. 338. M. C. 338
Hope, C. 542. H. P. 85. J. 87
Hopkins, D. 564
Hopkinson, F. 201
Hopps, J. 107
Hopton, A. 339
Hore, W. S. 318
Hornby, F. 425. W. E. J. 341. I. M. 452
Horrocks, M. S. 426
Horsford, Hon. P. 230. J. 103
Horton, E. J. 541
Horwood, E. R. 539
Hoskins, E. 226
Hough, A. M. 203. E. P. 448
Houle, J. 676
Howard, C. C. 651. J. 339. M. 320. Mrs. 540. Mrs. C. 224. T. 648
Howat, Comm. W. 85
Howe, C'tess 319
Howel, T. 103
Howell, B. 671
Howells, E. 199
Howes, G. P. 203
Howie, J. 649
Howis, L. E. 227
Howson, G. 200
Huband, A. 427
Hudson, P. 110
Hughes, C. E. 426. C. S. 675. D. 455. Dow. Lady 450. H. G. 539. J. 318. J. S. 342. Miss 451. M. S. B. 425
Hugo, T. 539
Hulbert, M. 541
Hull, J. D. 318. M. E. 450. W. W. 651
Humble, 203
Humby, W. H. 230
Hume, Dr. T. 676. J. R. 317
Humphery, W. H. 423
Humphreys, H. 87. J. J. H. 652. P. 679
Hunt, Ens. G. T. 109. Mrs. 451. R. 448. W. 452
Hunter, F. M. 542. J. 318, 320, 558, 674. M. D. 86. M. M. 671
Huntsman, B. 86
Hurcomb, J. 102
Husband, J. R. N. 342
Huson, N. 673
Hustler, G. 85, 318
Hutchins, F. 425. R. S. 539
Hutchinson, B. 85. E. 453, 454. F. 107. J. 85, 318, 421, 453. Major G. 85. W. 85. W. P. H. 318, 651
Hutchison, Æ. B. 318
Hutton, C. 87. L. 230. T. 649
Huxham, G. 229
Hyde, F. C. 319. J. B. 425
Hyett, W. H. A. 450
Hyne, W. E. 337
Ilderton, T. 85
Ince, C. 448
Inge, J. R. 649
Inglis, Miss M. 108
Ingram, G. 106. G. R. 105. Mrs. H. F. 86
Innes, M. 337. Major-Gen. W. 341
Irby, F. A. 201
Ireland, G. W. R. 424. J. 107, 669
Iremonger, Capt. P. A. 87
Irish, F. R. 675
Ironside, C. A. 87
Irvin, Lt. T. S. 454
Irvine, C. R. 566. C. T. 335. S. G. D'A. 455
Isaac, Hon. Mrs. B. 227
Jack, C. 336, 539
Jackson, A. 542. E. 88, 200. E. P. 565. G. 340. G. M. 425. J. R. 565. J. W. 339. M. 100. Major J. S. 109. T. 199. W. H. 422
Jacob, Major J. 421
James, C. 320. 426. Capt. R. H. 108. Comm. H. 671. E. K. 85. H. 100, 446. M. 541. Mrs. J. P. 230
Jane, M. A. 539
Jarmain, J. P. 228
Jarvis, J. 338. Mrs. W. 540
Jay, W. J. 651
Jeaffreson, H. 426
Jeffrey, Mrs. 104
Jenkins, G. 651. W. K. 567
Jenner, A. M. 452. C. E. 340. P. M. 340. R. F. 563
Jennings, C. 230. H. E. 201
Jenour, F. 423
Jepson, W. N. 200
Jerningham, Hon. W. S. 85
Jervis, Sir J. 199
Jervoise, F. E. 201
Jesse, M. 228
Jessopp, H. 87
Jeune, F. 421
Jewesbury, E. L. 448
Jex-Blake, C. 202
Jickling, H. 648
Jodrell, P. N. 101
Johnson, A. 226. C. H. 541. C. W. W. 564. E. 455. F. 202. F. H. 339. G. 426. G. H. S. 42. M. A. 227. M. J. 425. N. P. 670. Rear-Adm. C. J. 649. S. 559
Johnston, E. 676
Johnstone, A. E. M. 425. Capt. W. J. H. 85. H. 202. M. J. 650
Jolliffe, M. 561. M. A. 89
Jones, A. 201. C. 561. C. F. 427. C. J. G. 100. D. L. 539. E. G. 89. E. L. 541. E. R. 539. F. L. M. 230. H. 318. H. W. 88. J. 85. 102, 199, 449, 541, 649. J. A. 99. J. L. 449. M. de C. 678. M. E. 87. M. L. 88. Mrs. 451. Mrs. R. O. 650. R. L. 542. S. 223. S. H. 88. T. 102. W. P. 85
Jowett, Lt. W. H. 678
Joyce, J. 670
Judson, C. B. 562. Dr. 565
Julian, Comm. H. J. 560
Juson, W. B. 674
Kadwell, C. 540
Kaye, L. 89
Kean, Mrs. F. 673
Keary, A. A. 563
Keays, M. 223
Kebbell, M. A. 105
Keeling, T. 103
Keen, W. 318
Keighly, F. 454
Keighley, J. A. 542. M. A. A. 320

Keith, M. 676
Kelham, A. 424
Kell, M. A. 677
Kelson, E. M. 561. S. 452
Kemp, Mrs. S. M. 675. G. 650
Kempe, M. A. 225
Kempland, Major G. 563
Kendall, C. 560. S. 563
Kenealy, W. 454
Kennard, R. 223
Kennedy, Rt. Hon. T. F. 421. Major C. 652
Kent, A. 652. C. W. 105. M. 103. R. 88. R. T. 427. S. 563
Keogh, G. R. 566
Kerr, Lady H. 540. W. M. 85
Kershaw, M. 542
Kersley, F. H. 318
Kesteman, Col. 674
Kidd, T. 557
Kieckhoefer, B. G. A. 558
Killick, R. H. 422
Kilpack, W. B. 447
Kime, H. A. 89
King, C. 558. E.L. 89. F. M. 673. G. F. 542. H. 341. Hon. Mrs. L. 540. J. 105. Mrs. 223
Kingdon, E. 225
Kinglake, H. 652
Kingsley, A. E. M. 87. M. E. 541
Kingston, A. 228. E. 670. S. T. 426
Kinnaird, Hon. Mrs. A. 86
Kirby, Dr. 231. Lt. W. 450. M. E. 89
Kirk, R. 455
Kirkby, H. E. 338
Kirkpatrick, M. 449
Kitson, J. 102
Knaggs, M. A. 564. Mrs. J. 342
Knapp, H. J. 447
Knesebeck, Major Baron 421
Knight, F. W. 425. G. H. 541. J. E. 229. J. W. 318. T. H. 202
Knollys, Major and Col. W. T. 199
Knowling, G. 651
Knox, A. H. L. H. 652. H. A. 652. Mrs. Dr. 200
Koch, Dr. and Prof. 111
Kolderup, Prof. R. 567
Kossakouska, C'tess L. 566
Kough, E. 558
Kreeft, C. 558
Kymer, M. R. 106
Kynaston, H. 318
Kynnersley, M. J. 88
Labouchere, Hon. Mrs. H. 105. Rt. Hon. H. 422
Lack, J. 224
La Caze, L. 85
La Grange, A. C. G. 450
Lainson, L. A. 320
Lake, A. 426
Lally Tolendal, E. Marchioness de 109
Lamb, A. 340. E. 428. G. 227
Lambarde, Mrs. M. 540
Lambart, Hon. Mrs. O. 86
Lambert, Capt. G. R. 317. Capt. J. A. 648. Capt. J. R. 199. W. J. 88
Laming, A. E. 203
Lampet, L. 202
Lamplow, W. C. 103
Lancaster, D. 453
Lander, H. A. 542
Landon, T. J. 671
Landor, E. S. 203
Landseer, E. 199
Lane, C. B. 86. J. 672, 673. P. J. 560
Lanesborough, F. A. C'tess of 565
Langdale, Lord 85
Langford, E. 674
Langton, H. G. 455. Mrs. W. 650
Langworthy, Dr. R. A. 107
Lannoy, J. D. 102
Larcom, Capt. J. P. D. 675
Larkham, E. 342
Larkins, T. P. 201
Lascelles, F. H. 202
Lateward, F. B. 426
Latimer, S. 427
Latour, M. D. de 200
Lauman, Mrs. 225
Laurence, H. 449. H. P. 88
Laurie, R. 86. P. 539
Law, C. 558
Lawes, E. 652
Lawrence, Capt. 561. Lady 200. W. B. 422
Lawson, J. H. 337. S. 108
Lawton, M. A. 424
Layard, C. C. 649. J. T. 318
Layng, T. F. 649. W. 85
Layton, M. L. 320. T. H. 565
Lazarus, J. 101
Leach, F. 318. W. 104
Leacroft, R. B. 423
Leake, J. 448
Lear, M. 229
Leatherland, W. 106
Leaver, H. C. 85
Leche, J. H. 426. M. H. H. 203
Lechner, M'd'lle O. de 450
Ledger, R. 200
Lee, C. H. 542. C. J. 202. T. F. 200. U. 447
Leeds, G. 89
Leeson, J. E. 649
Leete, C. L. 426
Lefevre, J. G. S. 421
Leggatt, A. M. 87
Legge, G. 426
Leigh, A. 101. E. P. 652. G. W. 426. J. A. 318. M. 227. S. 203
Leiningen, Prince of 89
Le Marchant, R. 203. Sir D. 539
Le Mesurier, J. 423
Lemon, R. 89
Lempriere, W. 201
Lennox, H. C. 556
Leslie, R. C. 651
Lessen, J. 226
Lester, H M. Y. 451, 560
L'Estrade, C. 423
Letch, C. 201
Lethbridge, Major T. A. 85. Mrs. 200
Lethem, B. R. 320
Le Touzel, F. T. 89
Leventhorpe, T. W. 199
Levy, S. 224
Lewin, F. E. 101. M. E. 652
Lewis, Capt. 675. Capt. W. 453. D. 447. E. 203, 452. F. S. 652. G. 100, 199. J. R. M. 539. Miss S. 560. T. 651. W. A. 428, 541. W. H. 652
Ley, F. 102. J. 422
Lhoyd, W. 539
Liddeard, M. 558
Liddell, C. A. 341. H. G. 421. Sir J. 317
Lillicrap, R. G. A. W. 560
Lillie, C. 675
Limerick, C'tess dow. of 223
Linden, Baroness de 650
Lindsay, A. C. 89. Lady F. 200
Lingham, J. F. 86
Linton, Mr. 454
Lipscomb, C. W. 200
Lister, D. 336. H. 540. J. A. 428
Little, A. F. 451. C. C. 338. Comm. A. 649. D. 336
Lloyd, C. 540. C. G. 224. E. 340. E. B. 427. E. W. 103. H. 678. H. R. 199. J. J. 87. Lt. C. 673. M. 678. T. H. 447
Loch, Capt. F. E. 422
Locker, F. 423
Lockhart, R. 678
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. G. H. 317
Lodge, J. 557
Login, J. N. D. 108
Lomax, T. 651
Long, E. 677. F. B. 343. W. D. 539
Longbourne, J. S. 342
Longden, M. 426, S. 230
Longfield, Miss 343
Longland, C. 228. C. P. 87
Longman, Mrs. W. 86
Longstaff, Mrs. G. D. 650
Lonsdale, M. 563
Losack, A. H. 87
Loudon, I. M. 424
Loup, A. P. 424
Love, Mrs. M. 672
Lovekin, A. P. 651

Lovell, G. 109. H. H. 675. M. 450, 541
Lowe, A. 87. J. 563. J. B. 85. T. 199
Lowndes, C. C. 318. R. 225
Lowth, A. J. 85
Lowther, Miss 426
Lucas, R. G. 320
Luce, E. J. 422
Lucena, L. 422
Ludlam, A. 107
Luff, Mrs. 563
Lugard, Lt.-Col. E. 317
Luke, Capt. J. 110
Lukis, W. C. 422
Lumley, Mrs. R. G. 86
Lumsden, A. 563. H. 453
Luscombe, S. 103
Lushington, C. 675
Lusk, A. J. 678
Lutener, W. 422
Luther, C. W. 428
Lutyens, H. 562
Luxmoore, C. 201. C. M. 428
Lyall, J. C. 202. Mrs. 558
Lyde, S. 560
Lynde, K. 426. T. G. 652
Lyndon, G. 558
Lyne, E. J. 427. J. M. 89
Lyon, A. 102
Lyons, A. 558
Lysaght, Comm. H. 317. Mrs. J. R. 200
Lyte, Capt. T. 339. T. M. 566
Lyttelton, Hon. W. H. 649. Lady 86
Mabanke, J. 228
M'Arthur, D. 317. Mrs. 434
Macaulay, C. C. 88
M'Cabe, J. 338
McCallum, A. M. 651
M'Carthy, H. H. 428
M'Causland, A. H. 424
M'Cautland, K. G. 87
M'Clellan, E. 677
M'Clure, Mr. 673
M'Crea, R. B. 428
M'Cullum, E. 428
Macdonald, C. B. 540. Dr. 110. Lt. and Adj. R. 89. Major Hon. J. 421. R. 564
Macdonnell, Capt. C. E. 199. E. 559
M'Gowan, Mrs. 101
MacGregor, E. W. J. 455. Mrs. J. 86
M'Grigor, Sir J. 317
M'Gwire, W. R. B. 87
Machell, R. B. 87
M'Intosh, H. S. 652. J. 200. H. S. 652
M'Intyre, Capt. C. C. 421
Mackay, S. M. D. 199
Mackenzie, A. 427. C. F. 558. I. F. 229. J. 105. J. H. 88. S. A. C. 203
Mackey, A. A. 452. W. 99
Mackinnon, Mrs. E. V. 86
Mackintosh, R. J. 539
Maclachlan, A. N. C. 540
M'Laren, D. 224
Maclean, H. 679. Lt.-Col. C. M. 199. Mrs. N. 650. R. J. 650
M'Leod, A. M. 341, 451. B. W. 317. G. 340. J. N. M. 425
McMahon, E. M. A. 104. Lt.-Col. J. 230
M'Manus, H. 558
Mac Mullin, Dr. 230
M'Nab, M. E. 454
Macnamara, H. T. J. 86
M'Neel, A. 564
M'Neill, A. 229, 424. A. E. 229. C. A. 229. H. M. 229
Macray, W. D. 318
M'Taggart, C. 565
Macwhirter, J. A. 423
Madden, Lady 540
Maddison, M. 227
Magenis, E. 337
Maggiolini, Count 203
Magnay, A. 452
Magrath, Sir G. 317
Mahony, P. K. 343
Maidman, C. E. 449
Mailes, Mrs. S. 340
Maine, E. J. 88. Mrs. 560
Maingay, H. 428
Mainwaring, C. 340. 651. E. 335. J. 669
Mair, J. 317. S. 428
Maish, G. 455
Maister, H. 202
Maitland, A. 428
Majendie, Major J. R. 335
Major, E. M. 425
Makepeace, C. 226
Malden, Mrs. J. 224
Mallett, H. F. 649
Malonek, M. 203
Malpas, H. 199
Maltby, C. L. 649
Malton, C. 559
Manbey, G. 542
Manchester, Duke of 541
Mandall, T. R. 107
Mangin, H. M. 671
Manley, M. S. 450
Mann, C. 648. E. C. 674. L. E. 426. M. 452. R. H. 558
Mansel, J. T. 649. Mrs. G. P. 540
Mansfield, J. 318
Mansford, E. T. 651
Mant, Mrs. Richard 540
Marchant, Lady le 650
Marcon, J. 292
Mardon, J. H. 105
Markham, D. 230. Lt.-Col. F. 317
Marks, J. R. 674
Markwich, M. H. 559
Marratt, W. 88
Marriott, C. E. 89. E. A. W. 88. W. B. 539
Marsdin, W. 449
Marsh, A. 428. W. R. T. 86
Marshall, F. A. S. 85. J. 453. M. 225. M. H. 227. W. 449
Marshland, C. 542
Marshman, J. R. 336
Marston, J. 228
Martin, E. F. 103. G. 318. J. 451, 563. M. 559. M. G. 539. Sir S. 648
Martyn, Miss J. 673
Maskew, A. 560
Mason, F. W. 426. W. L. 424
Massey, J. 449
Massy, Capt. H. H. J. 202
Masters, J. 319
Matthews, A. 542. J. R. 566. Miss J. W. 451
Matthey, Col. F. 109
Maturin, W. S. 199
Maude, F. 446. F. P. 542
Maule, G. B. 567. Rt. Hon. F. 422
Mauleverer, R. L. 108
Maunder, H. 109
Maurenbrecher, M. 677
Mayhew, T. 318
Maynard, E. 563
Mead, J. P. 563
Meade, E. R. 86
Measure, T. B. 227
Medland, W. 88
Medlicot, E. 673
Mee, J. 85. Lt.-Col. G. A. 565. Major C. H. 539
Meek, M. 562
Mein, Miss M. 454. Mrs. G. 540
Meller, W. 341
Mellersh, M. 453
Melvil, E. 228
Melvill, C. 427
Melville, H. 652. Miss 451
Mence, H. 202
Mendibil, M. 449
Mends, Comm. W. R. 199
Menneval, Baron de 110
Mercer, H. 541. J. H. 426. L. A. 651
Meredith, J. 106
Merivale, C. 423
Merriman, H. G. 540
Merry, S. W. 85
Metaxa, C'tess dow. 679
Metcalfe, H. G. 541. J. 558. W. 222. W. C. 651
Methuen, Lady 540
Mew, S. J. 541
Mewburn, B. 673

Michell, M. 338. Mrs. 422
Middleton, F. G.649
Milbank, B. S. 675
Mildmay, E. St. J. 421
Mildred, T.D. 558
Miles, A.561. G.427
Millar, A. 651
Miller, J. 562. Lt.-Col. T. 421
Mills, C. 202. G. I. 223. H. 203. W. 341
Milne, A. M. 542. C. 542. D. 339. W. H. 651
Milner, E. 320
Milnes, Lady 339
Milton, J. 88. Visc'tess 540
Minnitt, R. 422
Minton, S. 649
Minty, A. 107
Mitchell, P. 672
Moberly, A. 561
Moffat, H. B. 649. W. 449
Moir, P. 424
Mole, J. S. de 428
Molesworth, E. F. 428
Molteno, M. 223
Molyneux, C. 540
Monahan, Rt. Hon. J. H. 539
Monerieff, G.R.648. W. S. 541
Monerieffe, D. S. 447. Lady L. 540
Money, A. 319. Capt. E. K. 652. J. D. 88. R. 649
Monk, E. G. 85
Monro, R. 649
Montagu, C. 424
Montefiore, N. 89
Montford, J. 561
Montgomerie, C.M. 223
Montmorency, W. de 223
Montresor, Capt. 320
Monypenny, J. 227
Moon, H. 541
Moore, A.559. A.W. 678. Capt. 454. C.F.88. E.J.425. H.320, 675. J.H. O. 565. Lady H. 540. Mrs. H. 336
Morant, C. 427
Mordaunt, J. 336. L. 110
Moreton, Hon. Mrs. P. 86. Lady 200
Morgan, A. 678. C. 88. D.L.85. E.87, 561. G.A.87. G.O. 649. I. 100. J.M. 451. L. 422. M. 337. Mrs. H. 86. Mrs.J.A.86. R.H. 649. S.C.107. S. R.C.86. W. 201, 225
Morice, D. H. 101. Mrs. C. W. 86
Morley, A. 559. D. 675
Morphew, J. C. 422
Morrice, G. 558
Morris, A. 338. B. 453. B.R. 319. C. C.105. E.201, 542. H. 105. J. B. 335. Mrs. H. 558. R. 422. R.G. 201. S. 424
Morrison, A. J. W. 318. Col. 562. E. 427. H.108. R.J. 201
Morritt, G. 338
Morse, Capt. H. 428
Mortimer, Capt. E. 421. E. S. 423
Morton, C. 648. E. 451. F. 541. S.W. 199
Moseley, G. 224
Mosley, M.T. 337
Moss, S. H. 342
Mottley, E. 566
Mould, Comm. R.C. 542. R. A. 318
Moulding, J. 426
Mount, C. E. 423
Mountain, G.J. 199
Mountford, BW.541
Mount-Morres, Visc. 539
Mudd, A.S. 340
Mudge, R. 88
Muir, D. 110
Mulcaster, Capt. W. E. 317
Munden, J. 226
Mundy, Mrs.R. 423
Munn, G. 229
Munyard, Mr. 336
Murch, H.M. 542
Murdoch, G. F. 224
Mure, S.R. 448
Murray, A. 88, 225. C. 648. C. M. 88. Capt. Lord J.C.P. 648. H.J. 317. I. 108. Rt. Hon. Lady A.676. S.D. 203
Murrell, J. 651
Musgrave, A. 541
Muzio, J. 201
Myers, A. 227
Nairn, M. 424
Napier, A. 201
Nash, H. F. 87. J.C. 452. M. A. 226
Nathan, E. 320. N. 672
Naylor, J. T. 89
Neal, E. 341
Neale, J. 559
Neales, C. 87
Neave, S. M. 203
Nedham, S. 425
Need, T. 201
Neeld, Mrs. J. 650
Neill, T. 109
Neilson, J. 107
Nelson, H. 318
Nethercote, L. 340
Netherlands, W. F. M. of the 231
Nevill, L. M. 226
Neville, Lord, infant dau. of 107. J. 453
Nevinson, E.H.340
Newbegin, W. 455
Newell, C. F. 85
Newman, E. E.541. G. 109,342. S.87. W. S. 200
Newsham, M. 428
Newstead, L. 542
Newton, C. 425. E. 342
Nicholl, E. J. 428
Nicholls, E. 427. W. 336. W.B.427
Nichols, C. 426. F. M. 200. S. 104
Nicholson, C. 202. E. 110. E.S.541. G. H. 567. H. 203. Lt. A. L. 200. R. 338. T. 564. W. 425
Nicole, F. J. 422
Nicoll, S. E. 428. S. J. 675
Nicolls, F. J. 423
Nicolson, Major M. 110
Niess, H. 225
Nieumann, Lady A. 566
Nightingale, T. 426
Nisbet, J. 423, 452
Nixon, C. H. 427. Lt. Col. R. 110
Nockells, C. 454
Noel, Hon. L. 199
Nooth, A.V.D. 558
Norman, C. B. 89
Norris, P. 228
North, R. 564
Northcott, J. B. 87
Northey, L. E. 320. M. A. 87
Northmore, E. 338
Northumberland, Capt. A. Duke of 649
Norton, E. 102. R. 652
Norwich, Lord Bp. of 421
Nosworthy, T. 450
Nott, Capt. H. 652. H. M. 542
Nourse, R. W. 100
Noyes, J. H. 652
Nugent, Hon. Lady 650. L. 650
Nunn, O.S. 202. T. 199. T. P. 539
Oakeley, Lady 559
Oakes, Lt. C. R. 678. Sir H.T.565
O'Beirne, M. 558
O'Brien, E. F. 203
O'Callaghan, M.558
O'Connell, D. 422
O'Conner, C.L.428
O'Conor, Sir R. 422
Offer, C. 107
Ogilvie, M. M. 672
Ogle, C.425. J.F.199
O'Grady, C. I. 541. Major J. 85
Okeden, Mrs. W.P. 318
Okell, T. 563
Okes, R. 649
Olderenshaw, E.558
Oldfield, Lt. Col. C. E. T. 109
Oldham, J.201. Mrs. C. B. 341
Oldnall, M. 226
Olive, J. 449
Oliver, A. 105. C. 564
Ollivant, E. 540
Ommanney, Mrs. E. 86
Onslow, Capt. T. P. 110
Oram, W. 222
Orchard, G. R. 222
Ord, F. C. 428
Orlebar, W. 672
Ormerod, Mrs. 2 0
Ormond, A. F. 650
Ormsby, W. A. 652
Ornsby, G. 318

Osborn, M.F.F. 649
Osborne, G. G. 86. G. Y. 422, 423. H. 651. T. 320
Otter, Capt. H. C. 319. W. B. 422
Ottley, L. 318
Outram, B. F. 317
Owen, Capt. S. H. 560. C. A. 203. J. 339. L.L.106. M. 426. S.H.N. 428. T. 223
Oxenden, C. G. 425
Oxley, J. P. 562. T. 453
Pack, M. 674
Packe, E. 425
Padmore, J. 336
Page, M. A. 319
Paget, T. T. 87
Paine, Dr. W. H. 541
Pakenham, A. H. 539. E. C. 427. M. F. H. 427
Palin, W. H. 319
Palk, H. 85
Palmer, E. B. 201. I.673. J.110,319. Major J.101. M. E. 650
Palmes, J. 650
Paramore, E. 338
Paret, C. M. 85
Parish, A. 449
Park, C. S. 561
Parke, H.453. Mrs. C. J. 200
Parker, C. 677. J. 676. Mrs. G.540. R. 337. S.A. 319. T.341. T.M. 102
Parkes, E. A. 427. F. B. 319. J.P. 228
Parlour, S. 223
Parminter, W. G. 540
Paroissien, J. E.562
Parry, M. 107. M. 677. Miss 102
Parsley, J. 339
Parson, G. W. 223. S. K. 228
Parsons, H. 422. J. 201
Partridge, H. C.676. I. K. 202. J.424. R. 201, 562. W. J. 199
Pashley, W. 222
Paterson, E. 452
Patesball, N. L.649
Patrick, J. 230
Pattenden, G.E.422
Patterson, W. F. 673
Patteson, H. S. 202
Pattinson, T. 565
Pattle, V. 652
Paul, E. 228. M. A. P. 201
Paulet, Hon. Lord C. 428. M. E. 227
Paxton, A. H. 423
Payne, B. M. 424. J. S. 89
Paynter, F. 423. Lt.-Col. H. 317
Peacock, C. T. 89. E. 539. G. 421
Pearce, C. E. 450. J. 229. W. 558
Pearse, L. C. 203
Pearson, M. A. E. G. 652
Pease, G. C. 652. Mrs. J. W. 423
Peck, E. 87
Pedley, T. H. 427
Peel, C. S. 539. E. 340, 424. S. 428. Sir R. 317
Peevor, G. T. 319
Peirse, Miss 564
Pelham, Lady H. 542
Pell, G. S. 86
Pemberton, C. 673. E. R. 199. R. L. 110
Penfold, H. 453
Pennington, A. R. 541
Penny, E. G. 540. J. 85, 226. S. 104
Penrose, J. 103
Pépé, Gen. G. 650
Pepys, Miss 341
Perceval, Capt. G. R. 109. Hon. C. 448
Percival, Mrs. C. 540
Pereira, H. W. 679
Perkins, A. E. 425. C. 678. D. S. 199
Perrott, T. 451
Perry, E. 674. F.541
Perryn, R. G. 225
Peter, J. L. 201
Petley, S. E. 203
Peto, Mrs. S. M. 650
Petre, Hon. Mrs. C. E. 650
Pets, J. F. 648
Pettigrew, A. F. 85
Phear, H. E. 649
Phelps, E. 453
Phillipps, E. M. 541. G. 107. Mrs. M. 553
Philips, N. G. 87
Phillipps, A. 427. C. L. M. 650
Phillips, C. 88. M. A. 202. R.I. 428. S. 85
Phillipson, F.B. 230
Phillott, H. W. 422. M. 677
Phillpotts, Lt. H. 678
Philp, R. H. 558
Philpot, J. 449
Phipps, M. S. 542
Pick, A. 564
Pickard, E. 338. Lt. B. S. P. 203
Pickering, C. F. 425
Pickford, E. M. 199. H. 651
Pidding, Miss 672
Piercy, C. E. 453. G. E. 560. M. A. 453
Piers, H. C. 320. Sir S. H. 108
Piggott, C. 224
Pigou, H. C. 649
Pigott, F. B. 542. J. C. 670. Mrs. H. S. 319
Pike, J. J. 446
Pilgrim, Capt. J. B. 319
Pilkington, M. 426
Pinhorn, E. J. 541. J. 319
Piper, M. 453
Pitcairn, J. P. 85,89
Pitman, J. S. 319. M. W. 425
Pitt, F.P.226. Hon. M. L. 672
Pix, A. 449
Place, A. 89
Plasket, T. H. 561
Plomer, W. P. 679
Plumb, E. A. 201
Plummer, J. B. 103
Plunkett, Lady E. 651
Pocock, J. 559. L. 225
Poland, W. H. 559
Poley, Mrs. J. W. 650
Pollard, S. 88
Pollock, G. D. 202
Pontifex, E. 424
Poole, Dr. C. 109. S. 341. W. 229
Poore, A. H. 319
Popham, Mrs. J. L. 319
Porteath, A. 230
Porter, C. 318. G. 427. W. A. 200
Portman, Hon.E.B. 649. Hon. W. H. B. 317
Potchett, G. 320
Potticary, G.B.F. 85
Pouldon, G. 428
Poulett, Rear Adm. Hon. G. 85
Pountney, J. 228
Powell, B. 421. H. 318. J. C. 201. J. O. 539. J. W. S. 649. L. 564. Mrs. A. P. E.200. P. 223. R. P.649. W. 540
Power, Lt.E.R.317. J. 200
Powles, R. C. 203. T. O. 450
Powlett, Mrs. T. O. 319
Pownall, J. E. 224
Poyer, J. P. 102
Poynter, A. 202
Praed, Mrs. B.J. M. 200
Prat, H. 105
Pratt, E. A. 852. F. T. 428
Prescott, J. A. 424
Presgrave, M. I.319
Preston, Mrs.M.453
Pretor, T. 103
Pretyman, F. 318. Mrs. R. 319
Prevost, W. 320
Price, A. 87. Capt. D. 649. Capt. R. 201. C. G. 319. E. 336, 560. E. H. 87. H. 201, 671. J. 671. R. M.86.W.648,677
Prichard, R. A. 318
Pringle, H. M. 428, 541
Prinsep, H. T. 422
Pritchard, E. 342. E. W. 651. J. L. 342
Procter, G. H.T.678
Proctor, Col. R. B. 343. Mrs. 563. Rear Adm. Sir W. B. 422
Prole, W. W. 427

Prosser, J. E. 202. F. R. W. 88
Protheroe, C. 89
Prowse, Mrs. 560. T. 452
Pruen, Capt. G. 202. H. 200
Prussia, Princess C. of 89
Prust, S. 674
Pryce, J. E. H. 203
Pryor, Mrs. E. 339
Pugh, T. 99
Pulford, M. S. O. 340
Pulling, F. W. 541
Pulman, W. W. 649, 651
Purcell, J. 87
Purdon, S. 338
Purkis, M. M. 226
Purser, S. P. 330
Pye, F. U. 342
Pym, S. 561
Pyner, Capt. F. R. 104
Quantock, J. M. 87
Quarrell, R. 651
Quick, J. 676
Quin, Capt. M. 85
Raban, C. 452
Rackham, A. 227. R. 227
Radcliffe, G. 560. J. 100
Raikes, F. 202
Raitt, J. 108
Ramsay, Capt. J. 317. W. B. 672
Ramsden, Miss C. 228, 341
Ramsey, R. 649
Randall, F. 201
Randell, G. 672
Ranger, Mrs. A. A. 561
Ranking, J. 677
Ranson, J. 677
Rashdall, J. 649
Rashleigh, Mrs. C. E. 200
Rassell, Mrs. 228
Ratsey, Rear-Adm. E. 649
Ravenscroft, P. 674
Rawlinson, G. 670. J. 652. Major H. C. 317
Rawson, O. 678
Rawstorne, L. 452
Rayment, Mrs. 108
Raymond, J. 675. S. 422
Raynor, G. 427
Read, G. 649. H. N. 424. M. 652. T. R. 449
Reade, R. 540. W. 422
Reader, C. 200
Reay, J. 674
Reboul, A. 337
Redman, M. 561
Redwood, M. E. 424
Reece, R. 342
Reed, E. 340. J. 228. W. 85
Reeks, T. 650
Rees, Capt. J. 225. D. J. 342. G. 649
Reid, J. 105. J. H. 200. S. L. 229
Reidhaven, Visc. 428
Remington, H. M. J. 650
Renny, C. 317
Renshaw, C. 566
Renwick, T. 542
Renzy, G. B. de 200
Revell, Mrs. C. 223
Reynolds, C. 224. E. L. 542. F. 338. F. M. 231. H. W. 542. I. E. 88
Rhodes, E. 426. M. M. 107
Riach, M. S. 425
Riario Sforza, Marchioness de 230
Ricardo, A. 427. Mrs. M. 86. Mrs. W. 540
Riccardi, G. Marchese M. 200
Rice, Major P. J. 454. S. 201. Sir R. 229
Richards, E. 87. F. 111. F. S. 557. Miss M. C. 202. T. W. 88. W. S. 87
Richardson, B. S. 319. Lt.-Col. 652. R. 318. Sir J. 317. W. G. 676
Richmond, E. L. 107
Rickets, A. T. 229. J. B. 448
Rickwood, W. 106
Riddell, H. 452
Ridgway, J. W. 427. M. 337
Ridley, W. 423
Rigaud, J. 318. S. J. 318
Rigby, T. C. 678
Rigg, T. B. 538
Ring, D. B. 89
Rivers, F. 100. Lady 319
Rivington, Mrs. C. 86
Roberts, A. H. 342. B. S. 426. C. 341. Capt. T. 672. E. L. 559. J. 201, 649. J. C. G. 649. J. W. 318. M. 201. S. 339
Robertson, H. M. 427. Hon. D. 230. J. 424, 651. W. 111
Robinson, C. 201, 649. C. W. 446. D. 101. F. 452. H. 427. H. F. 203. Hon. Mrs. 650. J. B. 648. L. 428. W. 227
Robotham, Mr. 676
Robson, J. 453
Roche, H. P. 201. Mrs. E. B. 86
Rochfort, F. 423
Rocke, Capt. 320
Rodney, Lord 427
Rodwell, Capt. 455
Roe, S. 201
Rogers, A. 559. C. 450. M. A. 202. W. 87
Rokeby, Col. H. Lord 199
Rolfe, E. N. 422. J. 337. R. 671. Rt. Hon. Sir R. M. 648. Sir R. M. 85
Rolleston, H. 449
Rollo, M. 652
Romer, A. 678
Romilly, H. 201. Lady 319. Sir J. 199, 421
Rooke, Mrs. M. B. 105
Rookes, J. L. 428
Room, H. 449
Roosmale-Cocq, R. C. 319
Roper, T. A. 447
Rorison, C. S. N. 87
Rose, E. 675. P. D. 203
Ross, C. 449. F. 89. L. I. 88. W. 102
Rothschild, Baron M. de 320. Baroness 562
Row, J. 224
Rowcliffe, E. 425
Rowe, F. 651
Rowed, R. 109
Rowland, E. 561
Rowlandson, E. 87
Rowlett, C. R. 87
Rowley, C. P. 425
Rowsell, N. H. 201
Roxburgh, E. T. 425. Major J. 422
Roy, J. W. R. 87
Royce, D. 422
Royds, C. L. 422
Royer, A. 223
Ruck, W. 426
Rudge, E. 106
Rudwick, F. 106
Rumsey, J. 652
Rundle, Lt. J. S. 651. M. G. C. 426
Rusbridger, J. 106
Russ, Mrs. 106
Russell, F. 502. H. 89, 230. Hon. K. S. G. 651
Russwurm, E. A. 426
Rust, J. S. 426
Rutter, E. 425. J. 203
Rutzen, F. M. L. 428
Ryan, V. W. 540
Ryde, J. G. 649
Ryder, C. W. 200. F. E. 561. J. O. 649
Rylep, Capt. G. 423
Rymer, E. 559
Sadleir, E. 651. R. 85
Sadler, G. 560. J. 452. L. 559. S. 452
Sadlier, H. 318. Mr. 422
Saffery, G. 559
Sainsbury, M. 89
St. Clair, C. M. 108. H. 111. O. S. B. 566
Sainte Croix, J. de 672
St. John, C. 199. Mrs. H. St. A. 319
St. Lawrence, Lady C. 541. R. K. 542
St. Quintin, Lt.-Col. 88
Salisbury, A. 102. M. 320
Salkeld, A. 318. M. M. 89
Salter, Mrs. R. 227
Saltmarshe, H. M. 424
Samee, R. 448
Sampson, W. 559
Sanctuary, P. 426
Sandars, J. 425. M. 427
Sandeman, E. C. 652
Sanders, B. E. 341 H. 338. S. C. C. 541
Sanderson, J. 342
Sandford, G. 86. Rev. 318
Sandilands, A. 87
Sandys, J. R. 201. M. 320, 426. W. H. 102

Sanneman, M. 652
Sapte, Hon. Mrs. J. H. 86
Sargant, E. 677
Sargent, W. St. G. 86
Sarti, Signor 566
Sasse, F. R. 202
Saunders, C. M. 563. H. 677. M. C. 202
Saumarez, Lt.-Col. Hon. St. V. 87
Saurin, Capt. E. 85
Sausmarez, H. de 199
Savage, W. H. 226
Savile, A. 422. Hon. H. A. 110
Sawbridge, H. 226
Saxby, E. 452
Saxon, E. 452
Sayer, F. J. 426
Scales, Mr. 226
Schacht, E. Baroness de 563
Schade, J. C. 199
Scheuir, E. 566
Schoales, J. 566
Scholefield, M. H. 200
Schreiber, J. E. L. 422. L. 565
Scotland, J. 85
Scott, A. 320. A. L. 224. Capt. D. 539. D. 317. D. B. 89. G. H. 199. J. 108. J. A. 318. Lt. 108. M. 229. Prof. A. J. 649. R. 85. R. M. 88. S. 427. W. 340, 650. W. H. 343
Scratton, J. 224
Scroggs, S. M. 423
Scudamore, T. E. 652
Seaham, Visc'tess 540
Searancke, J. 677
Searle, P. 560
Seaton, M. A. 449
Sebright, Sir T. 425
Seddon, R. 425
Sedgwick, A. 421
Selwyn, F. M. 542
Senhouse, Lady 562
Serle, M. A. 104
Seward, M. 424
Sewell, F. H. 199. H. 669. T. 199
Seymour, Capt. F. 199. Comm. G. A. 422. E. C. 650. H. 87. H. D. 539. Lord 421
Shadbolt, J. 89
Shadwell, A. 87. A. A. T. W. 318. G. A. F. 425. J. 422. Rt. Hon. Sir L. 85
Sharp, J. 225. W. 558
Sharpe, Mrs. W. R. 423
Sharples, Dr. 339
Shaw, F. 86, 103. G. A. 226. Mrs. J. 335.
Shawe, P. 674
Shea, E. J. 199
Shebbeare, A. 339
Sheil, Mrs. 86. Rt. Hon. R. L. 648
Shelton, J. 227
Shepard, R. J. 87
Shepheard, S. 561
Shepherd, C. P. 426. H. 449, 453. Mrs. M. A. 674
Sherer, E. S. 562
Sheridan, J. 649
Sherlock, H. H. 203
Sherwin, A. 422
Shield, J. 450
Shields, R. J. 85
Shine, J. 343
Shinkwin, M. A. 231
Shirley, C. W. 428
Shirreff, Major R. 343. R. S. J. 199
Shordiche, P. R. 671
Shore, C. 201
Shreiber, M. E. 542
Shurlock, J. R. 85
Shute, D. C. 542
Shuttleworth, Mrs. J. N. S. 423
Sibley, Mrs. M. 339
Sidebotham, Miss 337. Miss M. 448
Sidney, E. 424. Hon. P. 88
Sikes, F. 451. M. 452
Sill, J. P. 87
Silver, F. 649
Simeon, Mrs. J. 423
Simes, G. F. 320
Simmons, A. 678. B. 558. M. 336
Simonds, E. 89. H. A. 89
Simpson, C. D. 229. G. F. 422. Lady 318. R. 318. W. 539
Sims, W. F. 427
Singleton, S. 427
Sinnett, R. 422
Sisson, J. L. 85
Skead, G. H. 541
Skene, Lt. J. 339
Skottowe, A. 231. A. R. 319
Slade, Lt.-Col. W. H. 421. W. 448
Slater, H. 425
Sloper, T. M. 672
Smales, C. C. 425
Smalpiece, M. J. 423
Smijth, A. J. E. B. 422
Smiles, W. 678
Smirke, Sir R. 422
Smith, A. 226. B. 104. Capt. J. L. 454. C. A. J. 649. E. 540. E. V. 651. F. J. 89. G. 650. H. A. 425, 428. H. G. 651. H. M. 224. J. B. 424. J. H. 541. J. W. 89. M. 674. M. A. 448. M. B. 202. Mrs. E. C. 86. P. 679. R. 558. R. E. 336. R. P. 427. S. 561. S. C. 424. T. 228. T. S. 317. T. T. 649. W. 426. W. C. 651
Smithers, K. 450. W. H. 650
Smyth, Capt. H. M. 425. E. 106. H. S. 539. M. F. 203
Smythe, Miss 561
Sneyd, C. 200. E. E. M. 224. H. 651
Snoulton, L. O. 203
Snow, D'O. 652. H. 320. J. W. 677
Soames, J. 425. N. 675
Soden, M. A. 650
Sole, C. 225
Somerset, Hon. Mrs. 319. W. 652
Somerville, A. 339. H. T. 676
Soulsby, H. M. 202
South, M. 674
Southey, J. L. 424. T. C. 200
Southwell, Mrs. 677
Spark, Miss 342
Sparkes, R. 563
Speare, J. 100
Spearman, A. 675
Speer, S. T. 651
Spence, E. 88
Spencer, Hon. E. C. 426. Hon. W. H. 199. Lady L. 540. Rev. 540
Sperling, J. 671. S. A. 106
Spicer, N. J. 88
Spike, F. 89
Spiller, A. 451
Spottiswoode, Capt. A. 539
Spurrett, B. 225
Stable, G. 199
Stafford, Marchioness of 319. T. 557
Staines, F. 561
Stainforth, F. 339
Staley, T. N. 428
Stallard, E. 88
Standert, H. C. 225
Stanford, W. F. 337
Stanley, A. P. 540. Hon. W. O. 199. J. 563
Stannus, Capt. H. J. 199
Stapylton, W. C. 649
Stawell, H. 450. W. P. 101
Stead, Mrs. A. 342. T. 340
Steele, M. 678
Stephen, J. 542
Stephens, F. T. 425
Stephenson, J. 340. L. 336. Mr. R. 564. T. H. 678
Stepney, Major A. St. G. H. 199
Sterling, E. H. 652
Steuart, F. E. 86. Major C. 421
Stevens, A. E. 424. C. B. 423. L. A. 202. Miss E. 677. V. R. 673
Stevenson, L. 558
Stewart, Col. 565. D. J. 317, 318. J. K. 230. M. A. 451
Stiebel, I. D. 110
Stileman, F. C. 427
Stirling, A. M. B. 470. J. M. 446
Stobart, C. F. 89
Stock, T. S. 320
Stocker, A. 338
Stocks, S. 564
Stoddart, H. F. 540. J. 340
Stokes, A. 109. E. 540. M. 201
Stone, A. 227. J. 428
Stonor, Miss 337
Stopford, Capt. Hn. M. 317
Story, E. H. 86
Stovin, C. F. 201

Strachey, Capt. C. 85
Strafford, Gen. J. Earl of 317
Straith, L. 337
Straker, C. D. 317
Strangwayes, Mrs. 560
Strathmore, Earl of 89
Stratton, F. M. 224
Streatfeild, E. 426. W. S. 563
Stretch, Mrs. E. 228
Strickland, M. 428
Stringer, C. 428. E. P. 428
Strong, G. 89
Strutt, J. 102, 201
Stuart, A. G. 649. D. M. 424. E. 652. E. A. 230. Hon. C. 428. T. Bp. of Meath 648
Stubbs, W. 199
Sturt, H. M. L. 105
Style, E. 652. Mrs. W. 540
Suckling, M. S. 318, 650
Suffield, Rt. Hon. C. H. dow. Lady 676
Sugden, F. 424. Lt. C. L. 679
Sullivan, Capt. T. B. 539. H. E. 427
Sully, S. C. 425
Sumner, G. H. 649. J. 89. Mrs. C. 318. Mrs. G. H. 650. Mrs. J. H. R. 650. Mrs. R. 86
Surtees, R. 424. S. F. 199
Sutherland, Miss 452
Sutton, Capt. J. 539. G. 202. Hon. Mrs. H. M. 319
Swainson, W. 342
Swale, H. J. 540
Swan, C. T. 540
Swann, S. 540
Swansborough, H. 88
Sweet, S. 558
Sweeting, W. 428
Swettenham, C. F. 541
Swift, J. 564
Swinburne, C. 674
Swindell, J. G. 104
Swinny, H. 227. H. H. 422
Sykes, C. 225. J. H. 447. K. L. 428
Symonds, J. 651
Symons, C. W. 422. R. H. 671
Synge, E. C. 678
Tabor, A. 560
Tait, A. C. 421. Mrs. A. C. 423
Talbots, C. 337. Hon. F. G. 110. Sir G. 102
Talley, W. 103
Talman, F. H. 203
Tanner, A. 229. J. J. 450. R. E. 674
Tarver, J. 649
Tasker, R. T. 427
Tate, G. E. 85
Tatham, G. N. 107. M. A. 231. R. R. 87
Tatlock, P. 672
Tattnall, A. H. 88
Taunton, W. P. 674
Tayler, A. 454. Lady J. 108. M. J. 651
Taylor, C. E. 424. H. 541. Lady C. W. 540. M. 423, 651. M. A. 677. Major P. W. 539. R. 100. W. H. 648. W. N. 424
Taylour, Lady V. 425
Tebbott, R. 337
Tell, V. C. 340
Temple, Comm. H. 85. F. 86. S. 201. W. 200
Templer, J. 228
Tennant, Capt. 201. M. E. 229. L. 652
Tennent, H. 203
Tennyson, A. 648
Tewart, W. 341
Thackeray, E. M. 101, 223
Thackrah, R. 452
Theakston 674
Thistlethwayte, T. 427
Throckmorton, E. Lady 335
Thomas, A. 541. A. R. G. 203. Capt. N. 428. C. H. 426. H. 86. I. 651. J. H. 540. Mrs. E. 672. O. 453. S. E. 651. W. P. 671
Thompson, A. 105, 541. A. K. 86. Ens. W. H. 565. H. N. 203. J. 201, 562, 651. J. D. 319. M. 453. Mr. Ald. 342. Mrs. C. 540. R. 101. S. M. 454. W. 342
Thomson, A. F. 319. J. 317, 558. M. 677. Major-Gen. A. 317. W. S. 202
Thorndike, Major D. 85
Thorne, J. 673. M. 338
Thornhill, C. E. 427. M. A. 425
Thornton, M. J. 425. S. 450
Thorold, Lady 423
Thorp, A. 336. L. S. 558
Thorpe, St. J. W. 540. W. S. 129
Thorrowgood, S. 451
Thoyts, J. 673
Thring, E. B. 89
Thrupp, J. F. 540
Thurland, F. E. 199
Thurlow, Major H. R. 566
Thurston, J. 650
Thurtle, S. 223
Thwaites, E. 203. G. 229
Tibbits, S. 340
Tidman, A. 542
Tidyman, Dr. P. 229
Tiley, G. F. 557
Timbrell, A. 105
Timins, C. S. 109
Tindall, T. 342
Tinney, M. 103
Tisdall, Capt. A. 649
Tod, Mrs. J. 566. T. 201
Todd, E. 540. E. W. 342. J. H. 651
Tollemache, F. L. 202. Hon. Mrs. F. 453. Mrs. J. 650
Tollet, F. 452
Tom, D. 560, 561
Tombs, E. 107
Tomes, E. 425
Tomkinson, A. M. 559. F. B. 225
Tomlin, R. 561
Tomlinson, L. 564
Toogood, H. 427
Torrance, J. 319
Tottenham, Hon. Mrs. 200
Toulmin, M. 224
Tovey, M. G. 542, 650
Townsend, E. A. 542. R. B. 100. R. L. 318, 649. T. 539. T. S. 422. W. 106
Tozer, H. F. 200
Trafford, H. 559. J. R. de 425
Traneker, I. 100
Travers, J. H. 565
Trevelyan, G. 100
Trevor, E. A. 564
Trewheela, S. 672
Trewhitt, H. 563
Trimmer, M. 87
Tripe, A. S. 230
Tristam, M. A. H. 202
Trollope, E. M. W. 88
Trotman, D. 557. E. L. 427
Trotter, E. 425
Troubridge, Capt. T. St. V. H. C. 317
Troughton, A. C. 88
Tucker, A. 676. B. 102. Capt. W. 675. G. 319. J. B. 450. Lt.-Col. H. T. 317. W. T. 200
Tuckwell, W. 540
Tuffnell, W. 85
Tufnell, E. 541. E. C. 673. F. 649. Rt. Hon. H. 199. S. J. 671
Tuite, Dame E. D. 106
Tunstall, J. 103, 223
Tupper, E. C. 203
Turbutt, G. 202
Turner, A. M. 650. A. V. 424. C. 199, 652. Capt. A. 650. C. J. 652. C. M. 562. C. R. 676. E. 89. E. B. 542, 649. G. H. 318. M. A. 341. W. 101
Turnly, J. 423
Turnour, A. A. 652
Tuson, F. E. 649. G. B. 422
Tweddell, R. 446
Twopeny, T. N. 649
Tylden, Lt.-Col. W. B. 539
Tyler, Mrs. E. 673
Tylor, W. H. 425
Tyndale, C. M. 562. W. E. 652
Tyrrell, G. W. 320
Tyssen, Comm. 319

Ullathorne, F. 107
Umbers, A. 229
Underwood, A. O. 320. E. 651. H. 428
Unwin, A. 202
Upfill, E. 425
Upward, A. 423
Urquhart, C. 320. G. 649. Lt. H. W. 109
Urwick, W. 453
Vaines, Madame de 566
Van Buren, G. 317
Vandeleur, Miss 672
Vandenbergh, J. S. 320
Vanderzee, G. 88
Vardon, Capt. F. 425
Vardy, Mrs. E. 224
Vaughan, D. J. 540. E. 558. S. 542. S. A. 339
Vawdrey, W. 447
Veal, W. 109
Vellacott, W. 560
Venables, F. E. 651
Verner, Capt. W. J. 202. W. 427
Vernon, L. T. 542. T. L. 424
Vernour, M. 542
Verrier, C. 566
Vevers, H. 424
Vibart, M. J. 427
Vicars, M. 448
Vickerman, C. R. 542
Vidal, H. 202
Vincent, G. 427. R. 336
Vitner, G. 87
Vivian, J. W. 540. M. 673
Voile, C. 340
Volckers, E. D. 200
Von Sturz, Baron H. 230
Vyse, S. H. F. H. 542
Vyvyan, T. H. 320
Waal, Capt. P. H. de 203
Wackerbarth, W. K. 201
Wade, Mrs. 540. R. B. 87. W. S. 86
Wadsworth, M. 651
Wailes, G. 203
Wainwright, J. F. B. 319
Wait, D. G. 669
Waite, A. L. 671. E. M. 652
Wake, B. A. 203
Wakefield, R. 450
Wakeford, Mrs. J. 104
Wakley, T. H. 650
Walford, F. E. 652. W. 227
Walker, A. W. 224. B. 342. E. 202, 229. G. 674. J. 199, 560, 671. L. 428. Lt.-Col. P. W. 678. M. 452
Wall, R. 540
Wallace, Capt. W. F. N. 424. R. 105
Wallcott, M. E. C. 540
Waller, J. R. 201
Wallis, M. 103
Wallop, N. W. 110
Walter, C. 562
Walton, E. A. S. 320. J. L. 422. M. 201. M. A. 424. Mr. 563. Rev. —— 86
Warburton, M. 89. Mrs. P. E. 650. W. P. 648
Ward, A. H. 320. A. M. 677. Capt. M. B. 339. H. 672. J. 86, 563. M. 202. S. E. 339. S. N. 675. W. 677
Warden, F. 317. J. 562
Waring, E. 230. H. 557
Warington, T. 101
Warner, A. M. 560. R. 226
Warre, G. 454. L. J. 87
Warren, C. 87, 674. S. 340
Wasse, Mrs. C. 103
Wassey, Lt. E. F. N. K. 422
Waters, J. 199
Watson, H. L. 649. J. 454. Miss 675. N. J. 650. W. 426
Watt, F. 89
Watts, Mr. W. 225
Wauchope, E. 202
Waugh, G. 336. Major P. 423
Way, Hon. Mrs. A. 423. M. 451. R. 541
Wayne, J. A. 201. T. 107
Weare, Capt. H. E. 425
Weaver, Lt. E. B. 428
Webb, E. L. 426. Sir J. 317. W. 674
Webber, C. J. 102
Webster, J. 202. Prof. J. W. 567
Weddall, C. 564
Wedge, A. L. 106
Weekes, W. H. 339
Weeks, J. W. 318
Weir, D. H. 540
Welborne, W. 447
Welby, R. 426
Welch, H. 104
Weld, Miss 226
Weller, E. 340
Wellesley, Lt.-Col. W. H. C. 421
Wellington, A. Duke of 421
Wells, A. J. 335. E. J. 423. J. 558
Welsh, A. 424. C. J. 201. D. 337
Wemyss, Capt. J. E. 85. Miss F. E. 201
Wenlock, Rt. Hon. M. dow. Lady 448
Were, E. 319. T. W. 199
West, C. B. 565. E. 341. J. 338. Major C. R. S. L. 317. Mrs. J. T. 540, R. L. 104. T. 670
Westbrook, R. 652
Western, C. L. 108. G. R. 563
Weston, Col. J. S. H. 679. J. 103
Weyland, J. 427
Whaley, T. 422
Whalley, E. J. 338. J. P. 649, 651
Wharton, E. 103
Whatman, J. 88
Wheatley, J. 224. W. 558
Wheble, J. J. 541
Wheeler, Col. H. M. 317. H. S. 426. J. 558, 559. R. 336
Wheeley, H. 107
Wheler, J. 224
Whieldon, M. 677
Whinery, W. 557
Whish, J. 319. M. H. 428
Whishaw, A. 649
Whitby, M. A. 106. M. A. T. 339
White, C. 674. C. A. 89. Capt. C. E. 453. Capt. F. S. 336. C. E. 426. Comm. R. D. 199. C. H. 99. C. J. 424. C. T. 88. E. 424. H. 340, 652. J. 229. Lady 562. Mrs. 560. P. 673. R. M. 652. T. 342. W. H. 423. W. S. 86, 540
Whiteway, M. A. 560
Whitfield, E. H. 203
Whiting, R. 227
Whitlaw, C. 673
Whitmarsh, E. A. 677. W. 318
Whitrow, B. J. 335
Whittingham, Capt. H. 102
Whittle, C. 88
Whitwell, W. 341
Whytehead, H. 102
Wight, N. 652
Wightman, R. 561
Wiglesworth, T. W. 200
Wigram, E. H. 223. J. C. 649
Wilbraham, R. W. 651
Wilcock, Mrs. 560
Wilde, A. S. 649. C. N. 648. Sir T. 199
Wilding, H. 104
Wilkins, H. 339
Wilkinson, E. W. 202, 203. L. 561. M. 87. M. A. 423. Mrs. 338. W. 449. W. A. 447
Wilks, J. B. 104. T. P. 227
Willan, T. 447
Willans, P. R. 542
Willcocks, S. C. 201
Willet, C. S. 86
Willett, Mrs. F. S. 336
Williams, A. 104. C. 103, 107, 557, 672. C. A. 228. C. P. M. 422. C. S. 338. D. 88, 557. E. A. 449. E. J. W. 103. G. 318. J. 678. J. D. 422. J. de K. 425. L. 541. L. C. 228. L. M. 320. M. 427. R. 318. S. 342. T. 88, 318, 540. T. M. 425. W. 199, 317. W. E. 422. W. P. 649. W. T. 669.

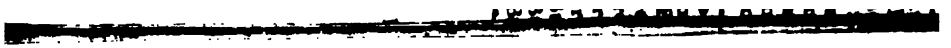
Williamson, E. 561. J. 451. M. 106, 342. W. 86
Willis, H. D. L. 200. Mrs. 671. R. 562
Willisford, E. M. 448
Willoughby, Comm. J. B. 649. E. 87. Mrs. 86
Willow, M. 106
Willson, J. 669
Willyams, C. D. 425
Wilmer, C. 87
Wilmot, Comm. A. P. E. 649. Horton G. L. 318. Lady E. 650. R. C. C. E. 200
Wilson, A. E. 228. Capt. T. 558. D. 229. Dr. 107. Dr. J. 565. F. 559. Hon. J. 454. J. 229, 448, 540, 671. J. H. 677 ME 542. Mrs. J. W. R. 86. R. W. M. 422. T. 426. W. 652
Windeatt, T. 226
Windley, T. 105
Windsor, H. M. 428
Wing, T. 677
Wingfield, R. 318
Winsor, Comm. G. 563
Winston, W. 649
Winstone, W. 422
Winter, R. 224
Wintle, H. 99
Wise, J. 540. R. S. 426. T. 675
Wiss, J. 565
Wodehouse, C. N. 200
Wolcott, E. 87. J. M. 424
Wollaston, F. 87
Wolrege, E. E. 89
Wolseley, Lady 200
Womersley, E. 452
Wood, A. 541. Col. R. 426. E. W. 320. J. B. 318. J. R. 421. M. K. 88. R. 427
Woodcock, M. A. 566
Woodford, E. W. 454. Mrs. W. L. 422
Woodhead, A. J. 320
Woodhouse, F. 672. T. 226
Woodifield, S. 674
Woodman, J. S. 201. Miss E. 453
Woodruff, R. G. 672
Woodruffe, H. 427
Woodward, R. A. 109. S. 672. T. 540 W. 200, 675
Woolriche, S. 317
Wordsworth, C. 540. C. F. 541. J. 231
Worley, G. 86
Worsley, J. 106. Lt.-Gen. 451
Worsop, J. A. 88
Worthington, S. 677
Wortley, Rt. Hon. J. A. S. 539
Wratislaw, A. H. 650
Wray, H. 318
Wrench, T. W. 318
Wright, Col. J. R. 562. E. 423. E. C. 229. J. 103, 341, 649. Lt.-Col. T. 226. M. 225, 541. W. 104, 561, 652. W. C. 102. W. M. 422
Wyatt, C. T. 541. P. 225
Wyche, M. A. 677
Wye, Mrs. C. M. 558. W. 223
Wylie, J. 317
Wyndham, L. L. 226
Wynn, H. W. W. 539
Wynyard, W. R. 108
Wyvill, Mrs. M. 650
Yaldon, G. 86
Yard, S. 450
Yate, G. E. 426. M. 424
Yates, J. 453, 563. W. C. 201
Yea, Major L. W. 317
Yelloly, E. M. 319
Yonge, Hon. Mrs. 540
Yorke, C. 202. D. E. 89. J. 651
Young, A. 107, 203. C. A. 560. E. 320. G. W. 449. H. G. 202. R. M. 320. Lt.-Col. G. D. 109
Youngs, J. 676
Zuylen de Nyevelt, Count de 427

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS TO THE VOLUME.

Those marked * are Vignettes.

	PAGE
Roman Tomb discovered at St. Médard-des-Prés, Vendée, Plate I.	28
Contents of the Tomb at St. Médard-des-Prés, Vendée, Plate II.	29
*Roman glass vessel found at Hartlip, Kent	30
Brass to William De Aldeburgh, at Aldborough Church, Yorkshire	44
*Halfpenny Token of John Drewry at the Toy, Hampton Court	53
Enamelled German Jug; Jacobus Kannetje; Brown Stoneware of the Rhine; Shakspere's Jug (Ancient Pottery Plate I.)	164
Flanders Jugs, (Ancient Pottery, Plate II.)	167
*Apostles' Mug	167
*Sack Pot	168
Candlestick of the reign of Edward VI.; Elizabethan Teapot, (Plate III.)	168
Drinking Horn at Queen's College, Oxford	171
Cup at Oriel College, Oxford	172
Sections of Roman Floors at Cirencester	244
Pilæ under a tessellated Pavement at Cirencester	244
*Fragment of Roman Pottery, and glass Beads	245
*Fibula and Bronze Figure	246
Armillæ found at Cirencester	246
Monument of the Prior of St. Frideswide's, in Christ Church, Oxford,	260
Monument of Lady Montacute, in Christ Church, Oxford	261
Site of Square Tower on the Western Wall, Richborough; Circular Tower at the angle of the W. and S. W. walls	357
*Fragments of Vessels of brown clay, ornamented with Female Heads	358
*Group of small Vessels in glass and clay	359
*Ground Plan of a Roman Amphitheatre at Richborough	359
*Roman arches in Reculver Church	361
View on the Eastern side, Lymne; Decuman Gate, Eastern side	363
*Coronation Stone at Kingston-upon-Thames	380
*East View of Clare Castle	472
Ground Plan of the Castle of Clare, and view from the South	472
*Fragment of Walls and Lines of Foundations of the Round Tower of Clare	473
*Carving of the White Swan at Clare	477
Portrait of Thomas Dodd	480
*Cherub, from a MS. in the Arundel Collection	490
*Cherub on the brass of Robert Hallum, Bishop of Salisbury	490
*Round Tower of St. Julian's Church, Norwich	514
*Tooth Ornament, York Cathedral	515
Circular Window, Lincoln Cathedral	515
Spherical Window, Westminster Abbey Compartment in the Church of St. Martin des Champs, Paris	516
*Anglo-Norman Doorway-Arch at Tottenhill, Norfolk	595
Stone Coffin Lids at Watlington and Southacre, Norfolk, and Burgate, Suffolk	595
Stone Coffin Lids at Cambridge Castle and Enville, Staffordshire	596
Northern Window of the Chancel, St. Thomas's Church, Winchelsea	613
View and Plan of the Sedilia, St. Thomas's Church, Winchelsea	617

London: J. B. Nichols and Son, Printers, 25, Parliament Street.



Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 126 935 183

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRA
Stanford, California

FEB 28 '65

NON-CIRCULATIN